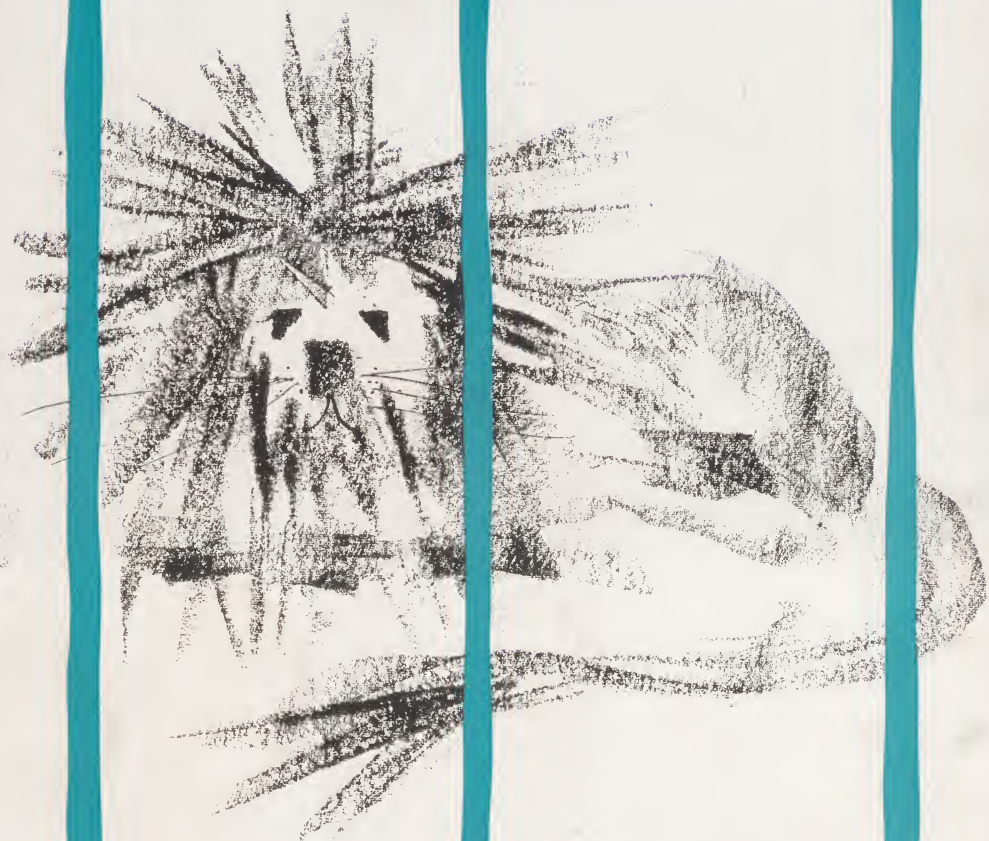


COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Today

AUTUMN 1963



ATHLETICS: Lion in a Rusty Cage



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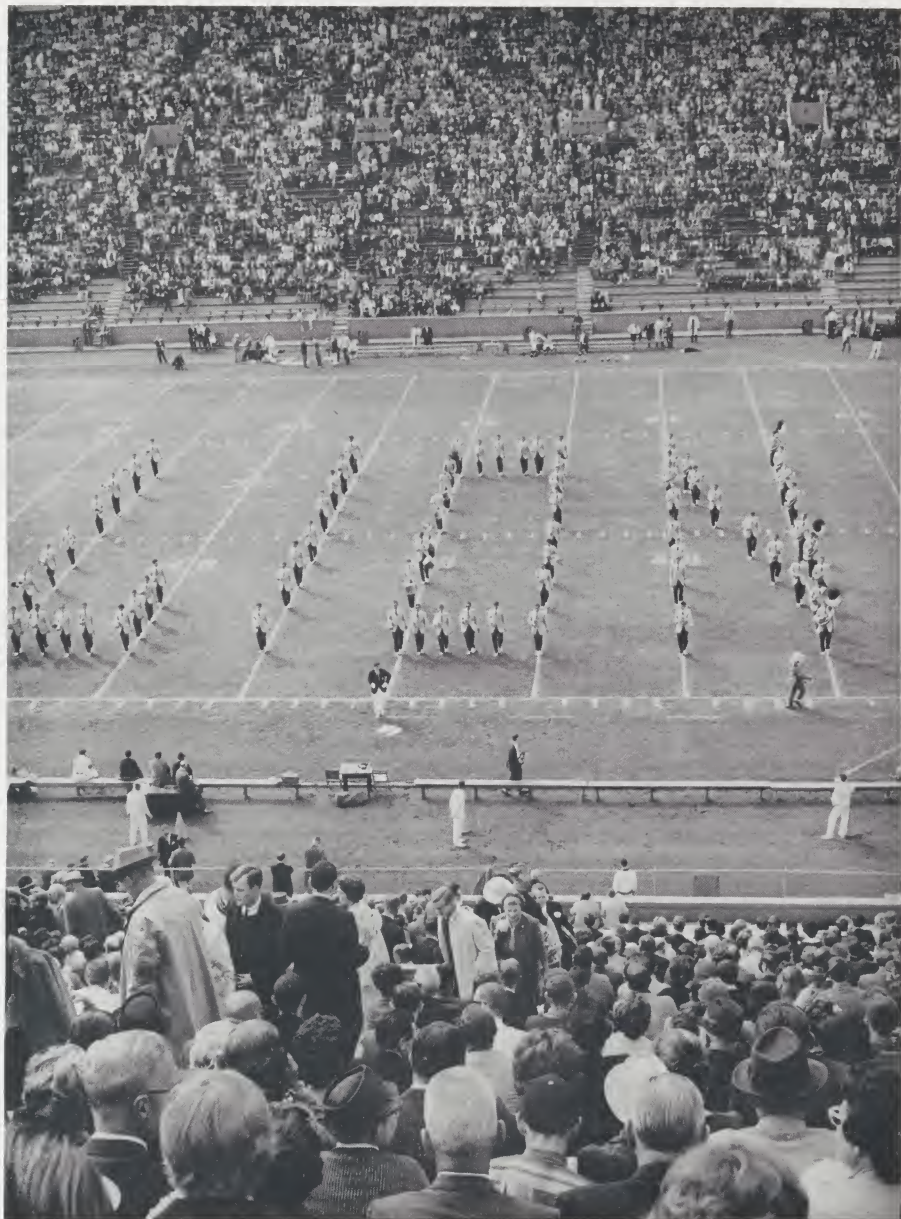
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COLUMBIA COLLEGE
founded in 1754

is the undergraduate liberal arts college
of 2600 men in
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Within the Family

Athletics and American leadership

One of the striking things about nearly all discussions of college athletics is the somewhat narrow confines of the talk. There are the usual discussions of how athletics build individual character or destroy it, or how they aid learning or hamper it, and there are nearly always references to the abuses of college sports and to their genuine recreational value. But there is seldom any mention of the broader implications of America's growing interest in making athletics a vital ingredient in the training of all its citizens. What effect, after all, does athletics in the schools have upon American society? You will find no good book on the subject. Like advertising (about which you will also find no important study), athletics is accepted as an integral part of modern American life without much scholarly scrutiny.

The time may have come, however, for a closer look at college athletics, for there are powerful forces working both to increase the participation of all college men in athletics and to curtail such participation. Seemingly, the colleges cannot move in both directions at once.

The force that is urging an expanded role for athletics in the schools derives from the increasing mechanization and urbanization of American society. In earlier nomadic and agrarian societies, much physical effort was demanded of men and women, and even their children. In modern industrial societies, machines more and more replace the physical efforts of men, and children become flabby, as Adam Smith predicted nearly 200 years ago. (A recent New York state survey, for example, has revealed that 58 per cent of all school-age youths cannot pass a minimum physical fitness test, and 33 per cent of the children between ages 10 and 13 cannot do *one pushup*.) This development has caused the President

to suggest a national effort to maintain physical fitness. It has also caused new pressures to be brought on the nation's schools and colleges for expanded athletic programs for all students.

At the same time, however, another force, also deriving from advanced industrialism, is pushing for greater intellectual efforts from the young. The complexity and intricate, global nature of modern life require a more thorough and broader academic program in our schools and colleges than ever before. Such intensified study programs devour a student's time, and at the colleges like Columbia that have responded most readily to the pressure to train young people's minds more fully a remark that is becoming more frequent is, "There's no time for extracurric's or athletics."

What should Columbia, and the other leading colleges, do?

One indication of a possible direction for the future may be discovered by a look at what Columbia and the other Ivy group colleges have done about the problem thus far. What they have done, almost incredibly, is to expand in *both* directions. Not only are the curriculums much tougher, but the physical education and intramural programs are slightly more rigorous and widespread. Time has been squeezed from the students' leisure hours, with the result of shorter card games, fewer dates, and less self-chosen reading. The squeeze comes at a period when there is greater anxiety, increased demands for psychiatry, and more leaves of absence among the students.

Colleges such as Columbia which are helping to educate many of society's future leaders have a special obligation to analyze carefully *all* the ingredients of their educational program, including athletics, and to recognize their national consequences.

GCK



Letters

Religious Slant

TO THE EDITOR:

Your last issue, which featured "Religion on the Campus," contained some good articles, but it was one-sided and inadequate in several respects.

For one thing, there was an overemphasis on curricular courses in religion and an understatement of the work of the religious counselors to Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant students, both in regard to counseling individuals and in sponsoring programs for the student clubs. Two, no mention was made of the Foreign Student Program, nor of the work of the Interfaith Alumni Committee.

Three, the Jewish participation in the Earl Hall project was minimized as compared to that of the Christians and Muslims.

From the point of view of the number of students involved, the effects on the religious and moral life of the undergraduates, and the interest of the alumni, the programs at Earl Hall would seem to be at least as significant as the classroom lectures. Several hundred students take the courses, several thousand are affected by the counselors. The dedicated efforts of men like Father Ford and Rabbi Hoffman have influenced for good the lives of many generations of Columbia men. Even on the intellectual plane, the lecture series, discussion groups, institutes, and seminars sponsored by the counselors have attracted the attention and attendance of many of the most inquiring minds among the students and faculty.

Provision for almost 2,000 foreign students, which was originally given and financed by Christian agencies, has expanded greatly in recent years on an interfaith basis with University and Jewish support. Under the direction of Rev. Joseph Ha, thousands of students from abroad have been helped to become acquainted with American students, homes, and civilization.

For a score of years, Columbia alumni have been concerned about the religious and interfaith activities of Earl Hall. They were led in earlier days by such stalwarts as Lester Egbert '14 and Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger '14B. In more recent years there has been an active interfaith committee of the College's Alumni Association under the leadership of James Anderson '24.

The Jewish part in the Earl Hall interfaith and counseling service was started by such illustrious alumni as Benjamin Nathan Cardozo '89, Irving Lehman '99, Arthur Hays Sulzberger '13, and Joseph Proskauer '96. It has continued with the help and interest of such ardent alumni as Aaron Berg '24, A. M. Davis '04, Ted Garfield '24, Leslie Lester '20, Fred Lane '28, Ed Bratter '26, and the late

Ralph Heymsfeld '27, Columbia trustees William Paley, Benjamin Bittenwieser '19, Percy Uris '20, and Dr. Abram Abelloff '23 have also been sympathetic supporters. The Jewish counselor, Dr. Isador Hoffman '24, has served for 29 years in this capacity, longer than any other counselor on the Earl Hall staff, and was awarded Columbia's degree of Doctor of Humane Letters in 1954. A group of 50 alumni currently serve on Dr. Hoffman's Advisory Board, on which I was recently elected chairman. We are all keenly interested in the development of all phases of the religious life on the Columbia campus. It would seem that a group as numerous and active as the one I am describing should have been covered more thoroughly in any survey of religion at Columbia.

GERARD OESTREICHER '37
New York, New York

TO THE EDITOR:

My sincere congratulations to you on the selection of material in the Spring-Summer edition of *CCT*. As a 1914 College alumnus, I was particularly thrilled to see the picture of Chaplain Raymond C. Knox, my instructor in Bible of nearly a century ago. The vital force of his great intellect, genial personality, and strength of Christian character as I learned about them both in class and at social events at his home, has left to us who knew him best a priceless gift indelibly engraved upon our hearts. Meetings and talks with him constitute some of my most cherished memories of Columbia.

The articles on "Religion on the Campus" confirm my deepest convictions that in these days when atheism and materialism are battling with idealism and the hunger for truth for a top place in the lives of our students, Columbia must help its College men make the wisdom of Christ relevant to modern experiences. Religion as ritualistic exercise or intellectual knowledge is a cold and fruitless thing. It is necessary that Columbia encourage every student to live by religious ideals—in politics, business, athletics, science, and all personal affairs.

WARREN S. WILSON '14
San Francisco, California

TO THE EDITOR:

I should like to make a few comments about what you have written in the latest issue of *CCT* about the Department of Religion.

On page 15 it is stated that the joint Ph.D. program with Union Seminary was begun in 1929. The year was 1943, I believe. Before that, doctoral candidates at Columbia could receive credit for approved courses at the Seminary, but their dissertations were supervised by various departments, very often the Philosophy Department, not yet by a Joint Committee on Religion.

When the Department of Religion was given authority two years ago to conduct graduate as well as undergraduate programs, it was by no means intended that interdepartmental instruction in the field of Religion should diminish. We do indeed hope to build up an excellent staff core within the department, but we shall continue to need, and even to extend, the participation of faculty in other departments in our work. . . . Your article might give some the impression that the Department of Religion was now going to attempt to do by itself what only interdisciplinary scholarships can do.

Also, I do not know whether your issue means to suggest that the work of the Religion Department should be better aligned with campus religious life. The Department believes that its prime alignment should be with the University's study of man and the world. This is not an invidious distinction, but simply one of function. . . .

HORACE FRIESS '18
Professor of Philosophy &
Chairman, Department of Religion,
Columbia University

TO THE EDITOR:

May one who has carefully read your issue dealing with religion on the Columbia campus offer a suggestion not likely to be made by any other reader?

The suggestion is that some place at Columbia be found, perhaps in a course or two, for a treatment of the Baha'i World Faith. While this faith is still numerically small in America, it numbers several million around the world and now has adherents in some 260 countries. . . .

That Baha'i is virtually unknown to most Americans is no reason to ignore it or to deem it unworthy of serious consideration in religion courses. When people like Count Tolstoy, Edward Benes, C. A. Borghese, Norman Cousins, Harry A. Overstreet, and Luther Burbank can find reason to extol it, the faith must have merits of considerable proportion. . . .

WILLIAM E. MONAGHAN '34
Ridgefield, New Jersey



About the Protests

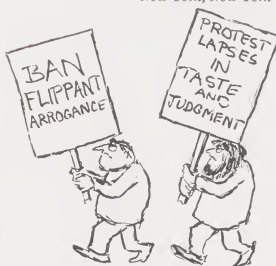
TO THE EDITOR:

The flippant arrogance implicit in the snide comments made in the "Around the Quads" section of the last issue of *CCT* about student demonstrations for peace is shocking. To write that "the undergraduates are protesters almost pure and simple; they have no ideology or alternative proposals," makes me wonder if the author of such a statement is not the simple one. . . .

While I am not in complete agreement with many of the policies of the groups that picketed the R.O.T.C. review and circulated a petition against Columbia's tacit support of the fallout shelter program, I do recognize that these people have a tenable intellectual position. . . . The demonstrators actively support a militant fight for peace. Those who blindly accept decisions made by Washington or Low Library are often branded as nihilists. However, a publication like yours which purports to project an accurate picture of the College to its alumni and friends should seek a little more objectivity and insight. It should never take the objectionable and uninformed cliché-ridden tone of your "War and Peace" article.

The bulk of *CCT* proves that you can do better. It does not, however, excuse such lapses in taste and judgment. . . . Please try a little harder in the future!

ANDREW L. FISHER '66
New York, New York



TO THE EDITOR:

In the Spring-Summer issue of *CCT* you wrote under the heading of "War and Peace" of "protesters pure and simple." I agree that the Columbia men ought not to have defaced walls or been disorderly. But these students did have the guts to say "no," and that, in these days—and most other days—is one of the beginnings of wisdom.

Let me thank you for everything else in your magazine. Any periodical that one feels compelled to read, when there is so much else that one must read, is one to be glad about.

WINSLOW AMES '29
Saunderstown, Rhode Island



Contra New Admissions

TO THE EDITOR:

The new "Alumni Early Decision Program," announced in the last issue of your magazine seems, on the face of it, entirely without objective rational merit. Principally, such a feature as the "special consideration" given to alumni sons can do no good and can do much harm to the academic quality of the College's students.

The College has prospered on the principle of partiality only to the cause of truth and its proponents, irrespective of their origin. This alumni favoring program is a discriminatory as the worst racist principles of the American South because it allows some persons a place over others by virtue of fortuitous genetic happenstance. It is my sincere hope that this shameful decision of the deans and faculty will soon be rescinded.

GEORGE A. WERTHEIM '58
Stanford, California

TO THE EDITOR:

Perhaps 20 years from now I may regret these words, but I find the new "Alumni Early Decision Program" to be an exaggeration of a practice already inequitable. . . .

Under the new plan, birthright becomes a claim to lessened anxiety, as well as "special consideration." The son of a College alumnus is permitted to reach the finish line before most of his secondary school contemporaries even begin the tortuous race to college ac-

ceptance. Granted, not all alumni sons will be accepted, but they will be able to find security in the foreknowledge of where they stand. . . .

The article in *CCT* mentions that "Amherst, Cornell, and Dartmouth, as well as most of the leading women's colleges" have an early decision plan for all applicants. This policy appears to me to be equitable because ability, not college affiliation, is the criterion. . . .

BRUCE STAVE '59
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



Forgotten Man

TO THE EDITOR:

Belatedly, allow me to point out to you that the article in the Winter 1962-63 issue of *CCT* by Carey Winfrey '63 entitled "Three for the Show" could have been entitled "Four for the Show." Your publication missed the opportunity to add yet another College graduate who has established himself in the field of drama criticism.

With complete lack of modesty, I am referring to myself. At the time that Mr. Winfrey was collecting his material on my colleagues John Chapman, Dick Watts, and Bob Coleman, I was president of the New York Critics' Circle, of which they are members. Also, I antedate all of them in the field, as my first review for Fairchild Publications appeared in 1925, several years before any in this trio began working in theatre criticism. From 1925 until January 1, 1963, I was drama critic of the Fairchild dailies and weeklies, and now I am drama critic and consultant on the theatre for "Show Business," a weekly newspaper.

Too bad your reporter left me out. He gets only a 75 per cent grade on his otherwise excellent term paper.

THOMAS R. DASH '18
New York, New York



Around the Quads

Nowhere to Go but Up

IT NOW APPEARS that Columbia College men will face an increase of 21 per cent in room rates for next year, raising the average rent to \$472 for the 8½ months occupancy. This follows a 1960 rent increase of 30 per cent from an average of \$300 to \$390, a 1961 increase in tuition from \$1450 to \$1575, and another tuition increase in 1962 from \$1575 to \$1700. (Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth have just announced tuition hikes to \$1800, M.I.T. to \$1790, and Princeton to \$1720; all effective next September.) Next year the total cost of a Columbia education will be about \$3300 a year.

The University is trying with all its financial sagacity to keep costs down and has been intensifying its efforts to increase alumni contributions for student scholarships and to find more profitable jobs for undergraduates. But the universities, among the fastest growing institutions in modern society, are being subjected to ever-mounting expenses. Of course, the colleges like Columbia that strive to maintain education of the highest quality and to keep their community an intimate, human one rather than allow it to become an impersonal mill, have the highest costs of all.

The increase in the residence halls rates is traceable, chiefly, to two factors: one is the growing costs of operation, the other is the University's great effort to make up for its half century of neglect to provide adequate housing for its students.

The largest item in the undergraduate section of the Residence Halls budget of nearly \$1 million is for wages and benefits. It accounts for 36.5 per cent of the total. The University has just negotiated a 4 per cent increase in the wages for 1963-64 with the union that represents the maids, janitors, guards, and maintenance men; and expects another 3.5 per cent increase for 1964-65. Repairs and improvements now usually cost three times what they might have in 1947, when the Residence Halls Office established a special reserve fund for the purpose. For example, in the past few years Columbia has spent \$80,000 for new roofs for Hartley and Livingston, \$40,000 for three new water tanks, \$77,000 to renovate one half of a single floor of John Jay Hall, and more than \$100,000 to turn John Jay's magnificent, dark old dining hall into an efficient, more cheerful eating area.

Also, Columbia's location in metropolitan New York necessitates many

extra operating expenses. To cut costs somewhat, Joseph Nye, Director of the Residence Halls, has explored the desirabilities of giving up incoming telephone service for each student (\$15 per year for each student), linen service (\$17 a year), and weekly maid service. Some other colleges now have student janitors, who, as may be expected, are not always conscientious about their jobs. Mr. Nye, as well as Dean Truman and Associate Dean Alexander, are reluctant to see these minimum services go.

The other major item that is causing an increase in residence halls rates is that of paying for new dormitories. Ever since Columbia moved to Morning-side Heights, the residence facilities, despite the handsome original designs for Hartley, Livingston and Fumalld Halls, have been among the most inadequate in the Ivy group, both in number of rooms available and in pleasantness. In the past decade, the University, and especially the College's deans, have been trying to make the College almost fully residential and have been struggling to provide living quarters for each student that would properly aid his long hours of study and conversation. (Only 12 per cent of the freshmen commute this year, com-

pared with about 26 per cent 10 years ago.) This change of attitude toward student life, together with the establishment of a new undergraduate School of Engineering (without dormitories) has required the construction of one new building, the \$3,700,000 New Hall, and the purchase of another, the nearby Arizona Hotel, at a cost of more than \$500,000. (It has also led to the purchase of much new furniture and draperies, and the addition of graduate counselors on each floor who receive an average of \$250 in addition to free rooms that eat up 2 per cent of the total rentable space.) The mortgages for the new buildings are paid out of current income from undergraduate rents. Thus, each resident pays a whopping \$90 a year to write off the cost of New Hall. And next year the College men will also have to contribute \$13 to the financing of the newly-acquired Arizona Hotel.

Joseph Nye, whose son is a freshman in Furnald Hall, estimates that the residence halls will end the academic year 1963-64 with a deficit of more than \$100,000. In desperation, he has had to ask the Trustees for the increase.

If the increase for 1964-65 is approved, the College's \$472 average room rents would be the highest in the Ivy group, after Harvard's \$506 and Yale's \$495. Both Harvard and Yale have considerably more commodious room arrangements, owing to the enormous Harkness endowments, but no maid service or linen.

The proposed raise has caused an almost unanimous furor among the College residents, many of whom already have debts. Some typical comments have been:

"Next year it will be cheaper to live with a friend in a swank Riverside Drive apartment."

"Why should a handful of College students be charged for the mortgages of University property? The College is being shafted again."

"This will turn many of us into sour, non-giving alumni, which will cost Columbia a fortune in the long run."

Said Dean Truman, who is heart-sick about the increase, which will critically damage the College's plans to become a fully residential and more intimate community, "We desperately need to find a way to pay for New Hall, immediately."

The New Class

THE CLASS OF 1967 is on campus and all indications are that it is another extraordinarily bright and talented bunch of young men. It is also a larger class than usual. Instead of the 675 College freshmen anticipated, Mr. Henry Coleman, his staff, and the faculty admissions committee found that 760 students accepted their offers of admission. "It was a miscalculation that every admissions office is entitled to—once," said the genial Dean Truman with a smile.

There are several distinguishing marks of the new group of undergraduates. For one, 56 valedictorians are among them, hailing from places like Idabel, Oklahoma, Shelburne, Vermont, Chattanooga, Tennessee, American Falls, Idaho, Charleston, South Carolina, Berkeley, California, and Hammond, Indiana; also from Kobe, Japan, Enugu, Nigeria, Dover, England, Dreux, France, Athens, Greece, and six from New York City. The Class of 1967 also contains the most dazzling crop of physics and mathematics students in recent years, including one Sylvain Cappell, a Bronx Science graduate who was named the most promising scientist among the 22,000 high school seniors who competed in the Westinghouse Science Talent Search. At 16, Cappell solved some mathematical problems considered insoluble.

One in twelve held the highest student office in their school, one in eleven captained one or more varsity teams, one in nine edited one or more of their school's publications. Seventy-one of them are sons of College alumni, 36 per cent come from private and parochial schools. Fifteen of them are National Merit Scholars, and 238 others won Columbia scholarships totalling \$301,835. It might be said that the freshman class is not a bad one.

Honor Among Students

SINCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, College undergraduates have frequently sought to establish an honor system at Columbia. Now a small group, led principally by members of the Van Am Society, is again pushing for an honor code. With the permission of the Dean's Office, the band of upperclassmen has formed a Commission on Academic Integrity and, as their



HARTLEY, LIVINGSTON & JOHN JAY RESIDENCE HALLS
A really nasty dilemma

Manny Weisman

first act, sent out a letter to all incoming freshmen asking them to sign a pledge card promising "absolute integrity." Of the 760 freshmen, 725 did so.

Significantly, the letter pointed out that students are not required to report any infractions by their classmates. This is the part of the honor system that many Columbia men will not accept. However, as Associate Dean John Alexander '39 has said, "Without a provision for reporting violations, an honor code is a pious, empty system." Several professors have agreed that the students can't have their ice cream and eat it too. For a minority, and possibly a majority, of the College men it is a greater dishonor to "squeal on your buddy" than to neglect to report a student who cheats. As one student said, "How could I report a classmate who cheats? Why, it would keep him out of law school and ruin his entire career!"

The Columbia Commission is encouraged by the fact that Cornell and Dartmouth switched to honor systems in 1962. Hitherto, only Princeton, among the Ivy colleges, had one. Unlike Princeton, however, where dishonesty can lead to expulsion and where the admissions office gives great consideration to a student's character and values, Cornell and Dartmouth have very weak reporting rules and their admissions offices are not apparently giving greater weight to their applicants' likelihood for integrity.

Says one senior: "In America, and especially in its high-powered colleges, it's success, not honor, that counts. How many faculty members encourage honor and virtue?" Says senior Donald Mintz of New Orleans, who is a leader in the campaign for an honor system, "We have to create—slowly and carefully—an atmosphere at the College where honest men are not regarded as 'squares,' but as the best kind of educated men."

Estimates of cheating in Columbia College vary greatly, but somewhere around two-thirds of all the students admit to cheating "at one time or another" during College, and many students guess that "about 10 per cent" cheat frequently. The incidence of cheating seems to be especially high in science courses. The Commission has succeeded in winning approval for a plan to have those instructors in Humanities and Contemporary Civiliza-

tion who consent to do so to give unproctored mid-term examinations. The students were not asked to report on those who violate the honor code.

Summer in Washington

THIS SUMMER 1 per cent of the College's students were in Washington, D.C., working with various Congressmen and Senators, both Democratic and Republican, Congressional committees, and Executive departments. They were participating in a new College venture called the Summer Intern Program. Sponsored by the College's rapidly expanding Citizenship Program, the 25 Washington interns did research for Senators, broadcast to Africa, compiled labor statistics, helped draft new legislation, and answered Congressional mail, among other things. Said one of them, in a letter to James Margolis '58, the director of Columbia's Citizenship Program and the architect of the program:

The experience has literally changed my way of thinking and my future goals. I was always interested in politics, but as an outsider. Now I am personally involved, hooked if you wish, and want to continue that way. High government officials have suddenly become people with jobs that appear attainable. I read the newspapers with a new concern, no longer believing that an "objective" newspaper is really objective. I question our government's actions with a new understanding, and a desire to find out for myself the why and the wherefore. The experience has made me less naive in some areas, yet I have reached a new respect for our system of government; more importantly, I am convinced that I must do my share to maintain it, and even to help lead it.

Nine of the College men worked in Executive departments, 16 in legislative offices. Those in executive work were paid a wage, those in legislative work were partly or wholly volunteers, with the legislators paying part or none of their wages and Columbia paying the rest. Columbia's funds for the program came from three sources: \$2750 from the Dean's Fund (made available by alumni annual contributions), \$2000 from Merrill, Lynch, etc., and \$2000 from Standard Oil. Judge Charles Metzner '31 of the College Council was instrumental in securing corporation support for the program.

Columbia officials like Assistant Dean Calvin Lee '55 and Vice-President



JEAN-CLAUDE BOUIS '64
Broadcasting in French to Africa



SEN. CASE (R., N.J.) & GARY SCHONWALD '64
Help from a New Jersey student

Photographs by David Plawden





JOHN TRINNAMAN '64 & STEPHEN MERRILL '65
Two Utah men work for Sen. Moss (D., Utah)



ROBERT BENSON '64
California undergraduate on the Hill

COLLEGE SENIORS KOVEY, BENSON, & AUSPITZ
Fun, education, and a house in Georgetown



Chamberlain view the program as a natural extension of Columbia's well-known extracurricular and citizenship program. Dr. Chamberlain, also a Professor of Government, said to the group before they departed, "I hope all of you grow a bit in wisdom this summer." According to Professor Richard Neustadt, who has several ex-interns in his seminar in American politics, some of them have definitely done so.

However, two students reported different reactions to their Washington experiences. Wrote one, "It frightens me to think that we were actually helping to make decisions that would affect the lives of millions." And another: "It was great fun. It was educational. I lived in a colonial town house in Georgetown. What more could I ask of a summer?"

Summer in New York

WHILE SOME COLLEGE MEN played a part on the political stage in Washington, others performed on the dramatic stage in New York. Not many alumni know it, but for the past three summers, Columbia and Barnard students have had a Summer Theatre at Barnard's Minor Latham Playhouse during July and August. "It's summer stock right here in New York," says Kenneth Jones, the Theatre's executive director and an instructor on the Barnard faculty. Mr. Jones has insisted that the productions be "adventurous," a policy that has delighted both the students and the audiences, which have both been gratifyingly sizeable.

This summer, the players, who are assisted by some students from other colleges and "apprentice" professionals, staged Brecht's "St. Joan of the Stockyards," Anouilh's "Thieves' Carnival," Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," Synge's "Playboy of the Western World," and an original musical by Daniel Paget '64 and Lewis Gardner '64, "The Man Who Corrupted Hadleyburg," based on the Mark Twain story. Two particularly outstanding actors in the productions were Burnell Sitterly '64 as Christy Mahon in "Playboy" and as Gustave in "Thieves' Carnival," and Peter Ruffet '66 as Elbow in "Measure for Measure."

"Hadleyburg," which was witty but too long, was the third original musical by Columbia College men to be produced in the past six months. One of them, "Elsinore!," the 1963 Varsity Show by Rory Butler '63 and Alan Greengrass '63, recently swept the three top prizes in the annual competition for college-produced musicals. Composer Butler and lyricist Greengrass received \$500 each for the best music and best book, respectively, and the Columbia Players were awarded \$500 for the finest production.

And the Band Plays On

AN UNUSUAL GIFT was made this fall to the Columbia Band. Fifteen of the nation's top songwriters have donated \$4400 to the College musicians for much-needed new instruments. The gift was designed and engineered by Leonard Lyons, the nationally syndicated columnist, whose two sons went to the College.

The project originated at Carnegie Hall last February during a Columbia Band Concert. Mr. Lyons, a member of the Parents Committee, was sitting in Dean Truman's box and learned that the College's Band lacked certain instruments and could find no funds for securing them. Mr. Lyons asked how much money was needed, and several days later received an itemized list.

Leonard Lyons, who covers celebrities in and out of the entertainment world, began calling some of his friends whose music the Columbia men would occasionally be playing. Before long, Richard Adler, Harold Arlen, Irving Berlin, Sammy Cahn, Alan Jay Lerner, Frank Loesser, Fred Loewe, Johnny Mercer, Cole Porter, Richard Rodgers '23, Arthur Schwartz, and Meredith Willson had contributed \$4400 to the

LEONARD LYONS & DEAN TRUMAN
To spread some Columbia cheer





PROFESSOR PETER FLANDERS

Photographs by Hugh Rogers



More serious, but just as joyful

STUDENTS FROM THE COLLEGE, BARNARD, & THE GRADUATE SCHOOLS AT COLUMBIA CHORUS OPEN SING



Band. Says Lyons, "Nothing like this has ever been done before. I'm delighted that we were able to spread a little Columbia cheer among the country's best songwriters." A great storyteller, Lyons told us, "Did you know that I was introduced to Columbia by a musician? While my oldest son and I were leaving for the admissions office of another Ivy school, we stepped into an elevator with Abe Burroughs. Burroughs said, 'Why are you going there? Don't you know that one of the greatest institutions of learning is right here in New York—uptown?'" The son, Warren Lyons '62, was able to study also at Juilliard and is now assisting David Merrick, the producer.

Angel Voices

INTEREST IN MUSIC continues to grow at Columbia. This fall the Columbia University Chorus became an official activity, supported by University appropriations.

The Chorus is largely the brain child of Peter Flanders, assistant professor of Music, who discovered after he came

to Columbia in 1960 that the University had a College Glee Club and a University Choir but no chorus to sing great choral works. The following year he organized a 35-person chorus, mainly composed of music majors. In 1962 he invited anyone in the University who could "carry a tune and read music with fair ease" to join the group. About 60 students, including 25 from the College and 20 from Barnard, did so, and the Chorus gave two concerts, singing Handel's "Alexander's Feast," Mozart's "C Minor Mass," Schubert's "A Flat Major Mass," Vivaldi's "Gloria," and several contemporary works. This year, the University recognized it as a new musical group.

In October, conductor Flanders began the academic year with an "open sing"—a popular sight-reading session which he held three times last year—and 175 students from the College, Barnard, and graduate schools appeared, to try Brahms' "Requiem." Alternately delivering quips like "Sing like angels; it's fun" and "Be brave, forget you have awful voices," and admonitions to sing more softly or more articulately, the cheerful, athletic

Flanders persuaded about 110 of the singers to audition for his 70-voice Chorus, which will master such works as Vivaldi's "Magnificat," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Stravinsky's "Mass" for this year's concerts, seven of which will be on campus and one away.

The new Chorus rehearses twice a week for two hours in Barnard Hall. Professor Flanders has turned the choral group into a self-governing body which arranges for concert halls, sells tickets, advertises, and prepares receptions. He believes that it is more of an educational experience that way. Daniel Coren '64, the manager of the Chorus, agrees, adding, "Our repertoire is more serious than that of the College's Glee Club, but thanks to Professor Flanders, our singing is just as joyful."

Click and Shurp

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, a pioneer in the use of computing machines for scholarly work, has just opened a new \$800,000 Computer Center. "And no one can criticize the building's ar-

chitecture," says Dr. Kirk with a smile, "because it is underground." The computers are housed under the elevated plaza between Havemeyer and Uris (formerly University) Halls. The building will primarily be used by professors and graduate students, but more and more College men majoring in mathematics, engineering, sociology, the sciences, psychology, and economics are learning how to turn to the computers for help.

The 7090 computer, the largest of the Center's machines, has a phenomenal work output. It can handle about 100 jobs a day, processing as many as 15,000 ten-digit figures per second. Because of its speed and the machine's high cost (\$600 an hour) the computer's time is tightly scheduled to fill every minute of the working day. In addition to the 7090, the Center contains a smaller IBM 1401 computer, a library of computer problems and solutions, and five consulting rooms, which can be used as classrooms. The Center's five full-time programmers also teach a 25-hour, free course to University students and faculty who wish to learn the rudiments of computer use.

Columbia began using IBM machines to help solve scholarly problems as early as 1928. Through the assistance of Thomas Watson, president of IBM and trustee of the University, the program grew; in 1945 the Watson Scientific Computing Laboratory was established in the old Delta Phi fraternity house, giving Columbia better computing facilities than any other university. Three years ago the still-growing computer program required additional space, and the new Computer Center between Havemeyer and Uris is the result.

According to Dr. Kenneth King, the director of the Center, "The computers will certainly occupy an increasingly important role in academic research. We try to stay ahead of the demand. This winter we are converting our 7090 computer to a 7094, which, believe it or not, is 60 per cent faster than the 7090."

Perhaps more unbelievable is the amount of research being done at Columbia that keeps the voracious computers well fed. Incidentally, we noted that one of the boxes of programmed jobs scheduled to be run on the 7090 is labeled SLURP.

Machines with a Message

COLLEGE MEN who purchase cigarettes from any of the vending machines on campus now get free medical advice with their smokes. Posted on the front of each of the 26 machines is a notice signed by Dr. Charles Gilbert, head of the University's Health Service, that begins, "There is medical evidence that cigarette smoking impairs health," and concludes, "Good health is everyone's responsibility."

Last spring Joseph P. Nye, Director of Residence Halls and a non-smoker, became disturbed when still more evidence was reported linking smoking to major diseases, especially cancer, and asked Dr. Gilbert's advice about Columbia's obligation to its students on this matter. Dr. Gilbert suggested the notices, which Mr. Nye had made and posted.

The cigarette machine agency has accepted the idea gracefully. So gracefully, in fact, that it agreed to have its service men see that the notices were still there when they refilled the machines.

A Must for Every Home

THE *Columbia Encyclopedia* is out in a new edition, its third since 1935. Generally considered to be the best one-volume encyclopedia in the world, the new volume has 8,700 more entries than the 1950 edition in its 2388 pages, and 56,000 of its 66,300 entries have been re-written. More than a half million copies of the *Encyclopedia* have been sold since 1935, but the first printing of the new edition, which costs \$49.50, is a conservative 25,000.

We talked with Dr. William Bridgewater, co-editor of the *Encyclopedia* with Seymour Kurtz. He said the volume is written for use by anyone with a partial secondary school education. "This does not mean that we write down to our readers, but it does mean that a Columbia physicist would find nothing new in our entry on nuclear physics, but he would be informed by our entry on, say, Aneurin Bevan." He told us that 208 contributors worked on the entries under editors in each of several fields. Several style editors assured that all the entries were succinct and well-written. We asked Dr. Bridgewater, who has worked on all

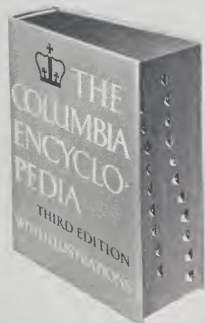
three editions, if the *Encyclopedia* still contained errors. He said, "All encyclopedias have mistakes and omissions in them. We hope ours has less than most." W went through the pages and could find no mistakes, but we did note that an entry for William March, our candidate for "the most neglected American writer," is missing.

Dr. Bridgewater also said that he tried to keep value judgments out of all the entries. We looked up the articles about Adolf Hitler, Karl Marx, Barry Goldwater, and income tax. It is our duty to report that the *Columbia Encyclopedia* fails in its attempt to be fashionably non-valutive. Take, for example, the entry for Jack Kerouac '44. It reads: "He is the author of *On the Road* (1957) . . . and other loosely structured books." Loosely structured, indeed!

Scientific Woman

COLUMBIA'S PUPIN HALL houses one of the world's foremost group of physicists; it includes three Nobel Prize winners. One of these famous experimenters is a woman who is sometimes mentioned as "one of the world's greatest female scientists." Her name is Dr. Chien-Shiung Wu, and she has done as much as any scientist today to explore the fundamental laws of matter. She has worked with Columbia professor Y. K. Lee to upend the principle of parity (a principle based on the belief that "left" and "right" are symmetrical throughout the natural world). Recently, in a new series of experiments with nuclear particles, she has given experimental evidence that

THE COLUMBIA ENCYCLOPEDIA
The best one-volume in the world



vector current is conserved in "weak" interactions. Her colleague, Nobel Prize winner Dr. Polykarp Kusch, describes her experimental work as "beautiful . . . designed with great elegance and clarity."

When we talked with her in her office on the 13th floor of Pupin, she was reluctant to speak of her personal contributions to science. "It takes teamwork to accomplish most of today's physical discoveries, and elaborate facilities; the magnitude and tempo of modern research have now outgrown the old days of one person working in an attic with a handful of test tubes." In speaking of "teamwork" Dr. Wu also means international collaboration. She pointed to a letter from Germany in the morning mail; the blackboard in her office contains the name of an Indian student. (She herself usually wears Chinese clothes.)

Dr. Wu came to the United States from China in 1936. After receiving a Ph.D. from the University of California, she taught at Smith and Princeton, then came to Columbia in 1944. Her eyes light up as she speaks of the work being done by some of her students. Her office adjoins her laboratory and the doors between them are always open, giving her ready access to both the delicate machinery used in her nuclear experiments and her co-workers. She plainly has an absorbing interest in research. Says Dr. Wu, "Some persons need to have a hobby because

their work is monotonous, but a scientist doesn't need to seek diversions from a fascinating piece of research."

Dr. Wu regrets that so few American women are active in science. She does not feel that a woman need spend all her time with her family; her own work has not caused her to neglect her husband and 14-year-old son or her Claremont Avenue home. Science has a noble task, which women should be participating in. "We are gradually approaching a deeper, more profound and transcending understanding of Nature," says Dr. Wu. "When we arrive at this understanding, we shall marvel how neatly all the elementary particles fit into the Great Scheme."

No Nhu like Mme. Nhu

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 12, the irrepressible Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu spoke at Columbia's McMillin Theatre before 1100 fascinated students. During the talk, sponsored by the International Students Club, the well-dressed visitor told the audience in halting English that victory over the Communists is "near," that the Vietnam government did not really suppress the Buddhists, that U.S. junior officers did not believe what her family told them, and that American newspapermen had completely distorted the actual situation in her country to "make things interesting." The young audience, which contained several professors, was polite but skeptical, and asked some probing questions.

Outside McMillin, about 100 student pickets and 300 spectators had to be held in check by 70 policemen. Mme. Nhu and her daughter were booed and shouted at, and at one point had a few eggs thrown at them. The following week, the loquacious madame criticized the Columbia students along with those of Harvard for their "rudeness and impropriety." She said, "At Columbia, they threw eggs at me as if I were a peasant. . . . Columbia was bad, but Harvard was incredible."

New Decor

DURING THE SUMMER, several of the rooms and buildings on campus were redecorated and refurbished, and the overall results are good.



William Branner

MME. NHU & DAUGHTER
As if she were a peasant

The great lobby of Hamilton Hall was painted bone white with Wedgewood blue trim and now has a handsome, almost Mediterranean lightness. Across South Field, in Furnald Hall, a sedate new library-study has been opened, similar to the well-received Hartley Hall study. This is the third such room to be built in accordance with the Dean's Office plan to have a library-study in each residence hall. In Ferris Booth Hall, one large room has been redecorated with stunning results, thanks to the generosity of alumnus Ira Wallach '29. It has taken on the red-velvet poshness of a J. P. Morgan private dining car, and will be a memorable place for students and alumni to hold special meetings and dinners.

Several of the University's dining halls have also been renovated. The man behind those changes is the remarkable, Canadian-born director of the Dining Halls, James MacDonald. He came to Columbia from the Waldorf-Astoria in 1962, and has done an amazing job in improving the always griped-about eating atmosphere at the College. His \$45,000 refurbishing of the old Lion's Den, now the Crown Room, is a masterpiece, keeping the rich oak beam and stone floor quality of the room and enhancing its ratskeller-like flavor. His remodeling of the five private dining rooms in John Jay is a tasteful and sensitive job, too. Only the attempt to turn the dining room of Johnson Hall into a room "as



PROFESSOR WU
Finding particles of the Great Scheme

handsome as that in any leading hotel in America" didn't quite come off. Although the new wicker-back Provincial chairs are lovely and the red rug on the floor adds welcome color and hush, the antiquing of the brass chandeliers is a trifle overdone and the use of mustard yellow and salmon red, a variation of MacDonald's favorite color combination of red and gold, is not exactly a cozy color mating. However, the new decor is a splendid improvement over the austere surroundings of last year.

Aid to Civil Rights

COLUMBIA COLLEGE MEN continue to be active in the drive for full civil rights for Negroes in America. This summer four of them from Little Rock, Arkansas—Page Daniel '65, David Matthew '66, Robert Price '65, and Irving Spitzberg '64—began their own tutorial reading program with five of Little Rock's most talented Negro students. After they finished their summer jobs but before Columbia's fall semester began, the College men, led by senior Spitzberg, discussed works by Plato, Sophocles, Shakespeare, William Golding, and James Baldwin in the city's public library (integrated in 1948) with the high school juniors and heard each of them report on a sum-

mer-long research project. The Columbia undergraduates hope that the five will go on to leading colleges.

This fall the Columbia chapter of CORE (Congress of Racial Equality), headed by Charles Gilman Currier '66 (son of Gilman Currier '16), had a five-day fund drive among the students to raise money for specific efforts to aid Negroes. The undergraduates collected \$520, \$250 of which was sent to Plaquemine, Louisiana, to help a voter registration drive, \$50 of which was sent for a similar effort in Jackson, Mississippi, and \$220 of which was donated to the Northern Students Movement, a college student organization active in civil rights work.

Incidentally, this summer a Negro scholar was appointed for the first time to a tenure position on the Columbia faculty. Dr. Elliott Percival Skinner, a specialist on the peoples and cultures of Africa, has been named an associate professor of anthropology. Dr. Skinner, 39, received an M.A. in 1952 and a Ph.D. in 1955 from Columbia and taught at the College from 1957 to 1959. For the past three years he has been lecturing at N.Y.U.

Fun and Barbs

EDITOR JACK AUSPITZ '64 and his staff of *Jester*, the College's humor magazine, are succeeding in their

efforts to sprinkle some comedy among the undergraduates, whose chief emotions seem to be anxiety and protest. Finding that a quarterly magazine cannot be topical enough, they are mimeographing two and three page "Jester Supplements" that comment on various aspects of College life. This fall they have twitted *Spectator* for its solemn editorial campaign against fraternities, and the Dean's Office and faculty for its decision to expand the College. For the latter, they employed Martin Luther King oratory: "We have a dream! A College which is larger, yet smaller, and at the same time milder and smoother smoking." They proposed that students over 5'4" not be admitted to the College, which would permit more undergraduates to use the existing facilities at greater income to the University.

On Thursday noon, October 24, the *Jester* men spoofed the mood of protest and disengagement that is common among their fellow undergraduates with an "All-Purpose Protest Rally." Carrying placards such as "Love Without Fear," "I Protest all Protestors," and "Shame!", the staff marched from their offices in Ferris Booth to the Sundial on College Walk, where they sang and urged a crowd of 300 onlookers, with the aid of a bugle, to rebel against everything, including rebellion.

EDITOR AUSPITZ ADDRESSING STUDENTS
Laughs between anxiety and protest







ATHLETICS at COLUMBIA

IT IS NOT generally recognized that most of the ingredients of American college life have been designed and installed by the students and ex-students (alumni) themselves. For good or ill, fraternities and clubs, athletics, extracurricular activities, small discussion classes, faculty advising systems, dormitory house plans, psychological counseling services, student centers, and open-shelf libraries are largely the products of student initiative and alumni support. Even in the matter of curriculum, it was the undergraduates who blasted the old Greek-Latin-mathematics-religion-literature program out of existence and agitated for modern languages, sciences, and more relevant social studies.

College faculties have tended to concern themselves with the development and teaching of their disciplines, and little else. Some, like the Columbia faculty, have been more broadly interested in their college's total course of

study, but curriculum design has more frequently been delegated to deans and presidents.

No addition to the American college's total program has been more purely a product of student manufacture than athletics. Against the wishes of most of their professors and deans, the students have insisted that our colleges train the body as well as the mind. Although many educational thinkers from Plato on have emphasized the need for *total* education, including that of the body, American scholars have, for the most part, inherited the attitudes of the Puritan divines that training other than that of the intellect and moral will is beside the point and frivolous. (In the past two decades, many professors have even dropped their interest in moral education.) In effect, American undergraduates in the past century have converted their colleges from austere, authoritarian schools, where even card-playing and smoking



THE 1898 INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPION BICYCLE TEAM
The College men ran their own program until 1932

were prohibited, into discussion-oriented Platonic academies where music, science, art, politics, debating, writing, and bodily exercise are all part of the academic program. They have installed the ideal of the "whole man," a person who is emotionally keen and physically alert, as well as intellectually sharp. It has been a historic achievement in American education. Also, by producing an unusually rugged and broadly-concerned ruling group, it has been a development of enormous consequence for the vitality of our society.

ATHLETICS BEGAN at Columbia after the Civil War, when large-scale industrialism brought more wealth, increased leisure, a decline in Puritan values, and a new demand for sports, both as exercise and entertainment. Along with the students of Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale, the College men organized contests which soon grew into a widespread program of intercollegiate athletics. In their efforts, the undergraduates were severely criticized by most of their professors, but cheered on by an army of prominent citizens from Theodore Roosevelt down. Oliver Wendell Holmes, for instance, worried about America becoming a nation led by wealthy fops: "Such a set of black-coated, soft-muscled, paste-complexioned youth as we can boast of in our Atlantic cities never before sprang from the loins of anglosaxon lineage."

The financing of athletics at Columbia during the late 19th century was by student subscriptions, gate receipts, and alumni contributions. By 1900, ten Columbia undergraduates were handling an annual budget of \$19,500. This financial arrangement (one still in effect at most state universities) caused terrific pressure to have winning teams, and frequently resulted in notorious recruiting and subsidizing practices.

In 1903, Columbia's Trustees became convinced that maybe athletics had a small place in the College's program, and established a Department of Physical Education to supervise required classes for freshmen and sophomores. However, financing and control of varsity sports and intramurals were left to students and alumni groups. For the next 28 years—during America's "Golden Age of Sports"—Columbia's teams staggered along, not able to recruit as many athletic students as other schools were doing, losing coaches, and running up larger and larger deficits. By 1930, the Athletic Association owed the University more than \$200,000.

Then, on July 1, 1931, after two Trustee committees had studied and reported on the athletic situation, President Nicholas Murray Butler decided that all athletics—physical education, intramurals, and intercollegiate—should be accepted as a vital part of a Columbia education. He added, "With the acceptance of the educational responsibility for athletics, a certain

amount of financial responsibility follows." A new post, Director of Athletics, was established, and the Department of Physical Education was made an academic department with a budget, just like the departments of physics or history. Said Butler:

Just as we aim to get the most skillful and competent trainers of our College Orchestra, who shall at the same time be members of our Department of Music, so shall we retain the best teachers of athletic games. As our Glee Club takes part in the Intercollegiate Song Contest for which admission is charged, the same process will be followed for our athletic contests. The entire emphasis, however, is shifted toward the educational side of things.

Columbia was not the first to incorporate athletics into its educational plan, but it was among the pioneers. Its program has continually been held up as an example of the proper placement of sports in the American college curriculum.

Today, the University spends about \$490,000 on its total athletic program. (Brown spends a bit less, Harvard about 75 per cent more.) The money, which includes salaries, services, and equipment, pays for intramurals, physical education courses, intercollegiate sports, and Health Education, a physiology-psychology-sociology introduction to sex and marriage course open to all College men. The coaches are all members of the faculty, and, with one exception, football coach Donelli, teach as well as train. There are no athletic scholarships; muscular undergraduates need the same credentials for admission, and must work to pay their tuition bills just as everyone else does. Athletic ability is regarded by the College as a "developed talent," like the ability to debate, draw cartoons, or play the guitar.

Contrary to widespread belief, Columbia and the other Ivy schools do not "de-emphasize" athletics. They insist upon them, requiring two years of participation for all their students, and encouraging as many as possible to participate in intramural or intercollegiate competition. About 35 per cent of the College's students currently play on one or more intercollegiate squads, a percentage higher than almost every other American college, including the well-known athletic schools. If anything, it should be said that Columbia values athletics more than most other colleges. But it is exercise, recreation,

and sense of contest—by *all* the undergraduates—that is important, not nationally-publicized victories by a specially recruited and trained group of athletes who form a tiny percentage of the school's total number of students.

THROUGHOUT THE COURSE of Columbia's athletic history, one note has been dominant: the inadequacy of facilities for exercise. When the College was located on 49th Street, the students started teams in track, rowing, football, baseball, fencing, boxing, cycling, riding, and tennis *without any athletic facilities whatsoever*. When Columbia moved to Morningside Heights in 1892, a small gymnasium was built at the bottom of University Hall, which was designed primarily to be a great common dining room and auditorium. The students could also exercise on a rocky flat south of 116th Street known as South Field. The same gymnasium is still being used, and,

until 1953, the same South Field was used. That Columbia College, a relatively small, urban institution with exceptionally high academic standards and the most inadequate athletic facilities of any major college in the East, has been able to turn out respectable teams in many sports, occasionally of championship caliber, is a too-often overlooked miracle.

The first major step to overcome the lack of playing space for Columbia students was the gift of \$825,000 by George F. Baker in 1922 which enabled the Trustees to buy the 28-acre grass-and-woodland Dyckman Tract at the northern tip of Manhattan Island. Shortly after, "temporary" wooden football stands and a tiny locker room were erected there, and a track and baseball diamond too. In 1931 the handsome Edwin Gould '88 Boathouse was added at the edge of Baker Field fronting on the Harlem River. Then, for the next quarter-century, except for laying out

a few tennis courts on campus, Columbia failed to make any further improvements in its increasingly inadequate facilities for athletics.

In 1943, a short, stocky former Columbia athlete named Ralph James Furey '28 was appointed to succeed Dr. Edward S. Elliott as Director of Athletics. Almost immediately he began to make plans for providing at least adequate facilities for Columbia men. Said Furey, "Most of the high schools and prep schools from which our students come have far better athletic facilities than we do. We've got to do something." Furey's argument was this, "Physical education is *education*. If it isn't education, why are we spending money on it? Good education requires decent facilities. Just as we need excellent laboratories and classrooms, so do we need good athletic facilities." Furey reminded University leaders that they themselves had reported that Columbia urgently needed a new gym-

COLUMBIA'S BAKER FIELD AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF MANHATTAN
Until 1922 there was virtually no playing space





GYM CHAIRMAN MCGUIRE '27
For the duffers more than the teams

nasium in 1914, 1933, and again in 1940, and that students and alumni had almost annually begged for a replacement for the joked-about "Ferryboat" building (University Hall) that housed the antiquated and odiferous gymnasium.

For a while Furey encountered neglect and resistance. The University, which had not started a single new building since Butler Library in 1934,

ATHLETICS DIRECTOR RALPH FUREY '28
Physical education is education



also needed a new Engineering School, undergraduate residence halls, a new Law School building, a College Student Center, additions to the Medical School, more science laboratories, additional faculty housing, and a new graduate Business School structure—about \$40 million of new construction. Gradually, however, he made headway. In 1950 he and many other leading College alumni organized a successful fund drive and erected a desperately-required Field House at Baker Field. Five years later, under the leadership of then-dean Lawrence Chamberlain, an Alumni Wing was added. At the same time, though, South Field was converted from a dirt playing field into a spacious lawn and the tennis courts at Broadway and 114th Street were torn up to make way for a new College residence hall and student center.

THEN, IN 1954, a fateful conversation occurred. President Grayson Kirk had a talk with Robert Moses, the Commissioner of Parks of New York City. Moses was worried because Morningside Park was woefully underused; hardly any white families had entered it in nearly a decade and Negro families were not especially attracted to rock-climbing. Dr. Kirk was worried about Columbia's serious lack of space for recreation and exercise, and its relations with the surrounding community. The two men discussed the feasibility of a plan whereby the University might build, operate, and staff a playing field in Morningside Park, usable both by Columbia students and neighborhood youngsters. In January, 1955, New York City granted Columbia a revocable permit, and the University built a \$250,000 playing area, with facilities for softball, soccer, touch football, and winter track. The new inter-racial, joint-use park plan, begun in June 1957, was an instant and stunning success. There has not been a single "incident" since its origin, and each year thousands of neighborhood youths now use the park, supervised by Columbia staff and College student volunteers, and aided by workers from various community organizations.

The success of the Morningside Park program encouraged President Kirk to discuss with Commissioner Moses in April 1958, the possibility of constructing a gymnasium next to the playing field—an indoor extension of the out-

door joint City-University program. Two years earlier, in 1956, the College's Alumni Association had pressed the University to begin serious planning for the long-overdue and much-discussed new gymnasium; only a few months earlier the Columbia College Council, chaired by William T. Taylor '21, had recommended that the President appoint a Gymnasium Committee. Following the discussion with Moses, Dr. Kirk did appoint such a committee. In September 1958, the Site subcommittee concluded that the rock ledge adjacent to and above the Morningside Athletic Field was the most desirable location.

The Park Department was excited about the idea, especially if Columbia would build a separate gymnasium strictly for public use, but it would not hear of selling park land for any use whatever. The idea of a long-term lease was brought up, and became a powerful possibility in the fall of 1959 when two major title insurance companies promised to insure Columbia's title as a *tenant*, provided certain conditions were met.

Meanwhile, Columbia officials and alumni, led by Dr. Kirk, consulted with the City Planning Commission, the Municipal Art Commission, local and state political leaders, and community organizations. Dean of the College John Gorham Palfrey and chairman of the Gymnasium Planning Committee Harold "Mickey" McGuire '27, a prominent New York attorney, were particularly active in these explorations. Nearly everyone agreed that a well-designed gymnasium, used in part by the community and built on the basis of a long-term lease, was an excellent thing for all New York City. In the spring of 1960, legislation to authorize the lease was introduced in the New York State Assembly and Senate. (All park land is controlled by the state government.)

A few civic organizations had some reservations about the unusual proposal. One of them contended it is absolutely and forever improper to use public park land "for any purpose whatsoever, no matter how desirable the use intended." However, President Kirk, Mayor Wagner, the Members of the City Council, and Commissioner Newbold Morris (who had succeeded Robert Moses), among others, contended that the city's parks were there

to be used by its citizens, not kept as unsafe, uninhabited preserves. A *New York Times* editorial commended Columbia's plan as an ingenious way of reviving an area that had become a no-man's land.

On May 11, 1960, Governor Rockefeller signed the bill permitting the city to lease the land. Fifteen months later, after Columbia had added a large, beautifully landscaped plaza for public use to its plan, the New York City Board of Estimate approved the gymnasium lease. And, on August 29, 1961, after attorneys Henry Proffitt '19 and John Wheeler '36 had helped iron out some legal details, Commissioner Morris and President Kirk signed a 100-year lease authorizing Columbia to build a \$9,000,000 University gymnasium and recreation center for the community. Six months later the Park Department also encouraged Columbia to build ten-

nis courts—again for joint University-public use—on a nearby, flat, swampy section of Riverside Park below Grant's Tomb. The University agreed; the new courts will be finished in Spring 1964.

The gymnasium will be built as soon as the present capital fund drive run by hundreds of alumni volunteers under the skillful direction of Joseph D. Coffee '41, the President's Assistant for Alumni Affairs, has been completed. At present, about \$3.8 million of the \$9 million needed is pledged, and dozens of large, long-term pledges are coming in weekly from loyal College graduates.

COLUMBIA WILL NEVER HAVE athletic facilities as luxurious as those of some other universities. Neither its location in New York nor its perspective on athletics permits any extravagance. But it will soon have the minimum

physical plant to honor decently the commitment to the educational contribution of athletics that it accepted three decades ago. At Baker Field—the most highly assessed playing field in America—a new soccer field, an extra baseball diamond, and new clay tennis courts were added last year. The new gymnasium, which was meticulously planned and designed primarily "for all the duffers, not the intercollegiate competitors," as Harold McGuire puts it, will shortly become a reality. And a sizeable portion of it will be usable by the youth in the community, a service to its neighbors that no other American university provides.

At long last Columbia will have recreational facilities befitting its place as one of America's great universities. Considering the leaders that the College trains for American society, this is an important development.

MORNINGSIDE PARK SITE OF THE NEW GYMNASIUM
At long last adequate facilities for the students





Phil Locy

Some "academic" questions about the new gym

by LAWRENCE O'NEILL '43

NOW THAT the University has announced that it will build a new gymnasium as soon as it can raise the necessary funds—as fine a gymnasium as appears on any college campus in the East—it may be proper to ask some hard questions about the role of athletics at Columbia. Why is Columbia building a new gymnasium now, when it also needs new residence halls, an arts building, more space for foreign studies, a new undergraduate library, additional science laboratories, and other facilities?

Why should any university even have a gymnasium as an integral part of its physical plant? What does the desire for a new gymnasium imply about Columbia's convictions about education? The answers are not so evident as they might appear to many, and some of the old and ready reasons may not be entirely relevant to undergraduate education as it is likely to be practiced at Morningside in the last third of this century and beyond.

One answer is easy. If we grant that every major residential college needs

a decent gymnasium, the necessity for a new gymnasium at Columbia is obvious. The facilities are seriously deficient in space and kind, and they are unattractive. The present gymnasium in the University was opened in 1898 for use by the 475 undergraduates then at Morningside, 335 in the College and 140 in the old School of Mines. Today about 3000 undergraduates—2600 in the College and 400 in the undergraduate School of Engineering and Applied Science—use the same gymnasium, an increase of 535 per-

as part of its physical plant (most European universities, for instance, do not), the answers come less readily. We are forced to consider in full the purposes of American higher education and the influences, routine, and opportunities of youth in a heavily mechanized society. If we raise the question with particular reference to Columbia, we also must explore the special content that Columbia gives to its kind of "education," the consequences of the extremely academic atmosphere at its two undergraduate schools, and the peculiar problems posed by a mainly residential college in the great metropolis of New York. Obviously, this article is no place to undertake such an extensive review. But perhaps I can indicate briefly a few of the answers that I would offer to an inquiry about the need for athletic facilities at Columbia or a comparable university.

When a great university makes a major effort to provide adequate athletic facilities for its students, it declares its belief that good education takes account of all the facets of human personality, not solely those implied by the term "intellectual." The university indicates that the education it offers is for *people*, not disembodied minds. Of course, development of young people's *reason* must always be the primary task of any important college or university. But each person has a physical and emotional nature as well as the power to reason. Education of all three, as the Greeks long ago pointed out, is the only kind that makes sense, and a harmony among them is essential for maximum human output. Nothing so thoroughly blunts the ability of the intellect to produce its unique fruits as an unhealthy body or a distressed emotion. This is not to say that there have been no important exceptions in history. Some of the world's great productive minds have worked in sickly bodies, and a few of the world's greatest scholars, artists, and social leaders have hardly been models of placidity. But the overwhelming majority of civilization's work, including its finest mental effort, has been done by persons who were physically and emotionally balanced. Athletics, by contributing to the physical stamina and emotional peace of our talented young people, help to make more productive men.

Athletics are especially important, it seems to me, in our time. An advanced industrial society affords fewer and fewer opportunities for physical exercise. In many urban settings people seldom even walk up or down stairs any longer. We are carried about on machines and become flabby. No people in world history has been so preoccupied by the problem of *losing* weight. Some routine of exercise would seem to be useful to a majority of Americans, and especially desirable for college students, who must spend a considerable part of their days in the sedentary acts of reading, writing, figuring, and conversing.

An excessively sedentary routine can, and frequently does, produce boredom, a kind of fatigue, and a distracting tension. During an undergraduate's years of formal study, it is important that he be able to relieve the mental and emotional pressure he feels by turning to some consuming and enjoyable activity. For most young people, intense physical activity refreshes the tired mind. A physical workout is certainly no cure-all for all the strains of student life. However, there is little doubt that for many persons a good hard swim can do wonders for the spirit when a physics problem persists in evading solution, and one is beginning to wonder seriously whether he really gives a hoot about physics anyway.

There is another reason that athletics should be a normal part of an undergraduate's experience. During his college years, the attention and energy of a student is focused within the university, a place with a selective population that is largely free of the distractions of everyday life. But after graduation or graduate school, most students will have to deal with a far greater variety of people in a world replete with distractions and demands to be "practical." A person's life will be judged mainly by his dealings with this enormous variety of people and his responses to the demands of the world. In short, he will be judged on his worth as a man as well as his worth as a thinker.

The university, too, is judged by the citizens it has educated. If a person's dealings with other men are honorable and charitable, his university will be recognized as having been partly responsible for developing an admirable

*An electronics professor
and dean suggests that
sports have a new value in
today's high-pressured
curriculum*

cent. (I am leaving out the nearly 1000 of the 9000 graduate students on campus and the more than 100 members of the faculty and administration who desire exercise and recreation occasionally.) Clearly, Columbia's present gymnasium has been inadequate since at least the 1920's. The priority for a new gymnasium at this time seems to me indisputable.

IF WE ASK, however, the more fundamental question, why *any* university should have a gymnasium at all

man. If that person communicates his knowledge well and brings his talents to bear with good effect upon the needs of the community, his university will be recognized as having made, through him, a valuable contribution to the welfare of the community.

It is, therefore, important for a good university not only to train minds but also to provide opportunities for each student to develop a sense for personal relationships. Some of these opportunities occur in the classroom and the laboratory. These are not sufficient, I believe, because they are set too completely in a formal situation. The fellow in the next seat who is reluctant to speak in class may become more expressive on the basketball court. The unimpressive fellow in the back of the room may be a work of art on the track and, later on, in professional life, where self-discipline, attention to detail, and leadership are called for.

Then, too, there is the matter of school spirit. I realize that far too much is often attributed to the importance of this item. But overemphasis should not blind us to the actual contribution that healthy school spirit makes not only to the voluntary economic support of a university—without which no private university could function for a month—but to the academic atmosphere at that university. Learning requires a receptiveness on the part of the learner, and receptiveness is usually based on a respect for the institution. School spirit, inasmuch as it contributes to a student's respect for his school, improves the atmosphere for learning at that institution.

Athletics do have an effect, however small, on the esteem of a university's students (and of other people) for that university. As one who once pulled an oar for the Columbia crew, I know from personal experience that participation in a team sport can help produce an enduring pride and many long friendships. The years since my graduation have not lessened my capacity to be thrilled by a Columbia rowing victory.

TO CONSIDER THE PLACE of athletics at Columbia in particular, I think that at least two additional elements should enter in. One is that the educational program at Columbia College and the undergraduate School of Engineering and Applied Science is

among the nation's most demanding; the other is that Columbia is located in New York City.

That Columbia's curriculum is exceedingly tough, broad, and time-consuming has led many undergraduates and most alumni to defend it as one of the best undergraduate programs in America, if not the best. But the program is beginning to bring complaints from an increasing number of students, including many of the most gifted, that its demands are approaching the unreasonable. There is little time for personal reading, reflection, or exploration of the immense cultural resources of New York, it is asserted. Learning is in danger of becoming drudgery rather than the revelation, joy, and pleasure it should be, say others. The charges have been so frequent and documented that faculty who teach in the College and the School of Engineering and Applied Science, some of whom have sons at Columbia, have begun to urge an investigation of the heavy load of after-class assignments.

While I—and most other faculty and even many students—hope that Columbia never ceases to be a wonderfully

LAWRENCE O'NEILL, *Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia, is a man of many parts. He is one of America's leading radar experts and serves as consultant and adviser to the Defense Department, the armed services, and industry. He is a top-notch administrator who has been director of Columbia's Electronic Research Laboratories since 1953 and an associate dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science since 1962. A leading scientific researcher with special interests in advanced radar techniques and bio-electronic techniques for medical studies, Professor O'Neill is also an eloquent lecturer and teacher, and was given the Society of Older Graduate's Great Teacher Award in 1962. While he was at the College, he rowed for the varsity crew.*



high-powered academic place, the intensity of the intellectual enterprise at Morningside does suggest that adequate facilities for genuine recreation are even more important here than at most other schools. The busiest students most need opportunities for relaxation.

Columbia's setting in Manhattan also gives added importance to its athletic program and facilities and special significance to the drive for a new gymnasium. To be sure, there are many fascinating walks that may be taken in New York City, but the opportunity to pursue such youthful pleasures as boating, hiking, or just lying beside a brook is limited to weekends and vacation periods. Play areas are extremely scarce in a metropolis. An attractive gymnasium can do much to provide for the needs of every student to exercise his body and refresh his spirit. Happily, Columbia's gymnasium is specifically designed not for spectator sports but for use by every undergraduate, however athletic.

Naturally, the new gymnasium will help Columbia in intercollegiate athletics too. Capable athletes will be more attracted to Columbia if the indoor sports facilities are adequate and handsome, rather than a half century out of date. A decent gymnasium will imply that athletics has a fully respected place on Columbia's campus.

In saying this, I am conscious of the proper revulsion that the academic community, and all honorable men, feel for the distortions that have been imposed upon some universities in order to support ostentatious programs of intercollegiate athletics. But certainly, no Columbian need have fear of this. Columbia has always kept sports in their proper place as a stimulating and enjoyable adjunct of a strong educational program. It has, indeed, been a leader in developing rules and procedures to assure that this would be so.

Proper apprehensions about excessively dominant sports should not be permitted to blind us to what a sound athletic program and decent facilities do for the health, spirit, and intellect of the students who participate, and for all the rest of us. The new gymnasium will contribute to the quality of education at Columbia in ways that should no longer be underrated or unrecognized.

Athletics Are Better, But What About Football?

*A noted alumnus contends that football
is the colleges' biggest problem and should
be made truly amateur or dropped*

by REED HARRIS '32



CHEERS ARE IN ORDER for the developments that have taken place in Columbia athletics during the past three decades. There is greater participation by students—about 35 per cent in intercollegiate competition and 55 per cent in intramural sports and clubs—less super-spectacle, and a commendable open-mindedness about taking on new kinds of sports activity. Soccer has returned to varsity sport status and clubs have been formed recently for lacrosse, sailing, and bowling—all at the instigation of the students themselves and not of the alumni. Hartley Hall students, for respite from the increasingly heavy load of studies, now play late-night touch football under the lights on Low Memorial Plaza in safety and real fun. A long overdue and handsome new gymnasium, designed especially for the “duffers” and not primarily for spectator viewing, is coming.

It would be a pleasure to write that Columbia had also escaped from that persistent problem of American higher education, intercollegiate football. Though the College has moved a long way from the Rose Bowl aspirations and heavy recruiting of my college days, and has put the brutal professionalism of turn-of-the-century football at Morningside even further out of its mind, it has run smack into a new aspect of the problem—schizophrenia. This season, Columbia students, faculty, and alumni have had to watch



GRACEFUL QUARTERBACK ROBERTS
Schizophrenia is the new problem

one of the nation's finest quarterbacks, and one of the best Light Blue athletes ever to play at Baker Field, lead his team to several close but lamentable defeats because the College cannot make up its mind. It will not go into the wide-scale recruiting and subsidizing of players that many other universities, including, to a lesser extent, some other Ivy colleges, still engage in. Such a practice would guarantee a Columbia squad that would have at least a 50-50 chance. Nor will it admit that maybe spectator football doesn't belong at a center of learning of Columbia's high character.

This is no criticism of the evidently skilled and hardworking coaching staff, nor of the apparent dedication and spirit of the men on the 1963 football squad. Rather, it is simply an assertion that the kind of football played in major competition usually requires much more time and semi-professional skill than most part-time, unsubsidized, totally amateurish students can provide. Good football is an intricate team sport, requiring complicated maneuvers, closely co-ordinated efforts, intelligent counterplay, and the like. It is closer to army combat than to simple sports like tennis, and, like combat, it can be suicidal for untrained amateurs.

No one seems to know how to climb out of Columbia's new dilemma. Every

top official, from the President of the University to the Director of Athletics and Physical Education, knows he will be damned if he suggests a return to heavier recruiting and special scholarships for athletes and damned if he goes the other way and orders an end to big-time intercollegiate competition. Columbia seems fated to struggle along as neither fish nor fowl, in the equally unhappy company of other schizophrenic high-quality colleges who suffer from the same predicament.

AT SOME OTHER COLLEGES, the scholar-officials show no signs of blushing as their institutions continue the old-time practice of buying the best athletes they can find each year and then pretending that the candidates arrive on campus by happy accident. Prices for good football men, especially tackles and quarterbacks, are way up in comparison to the scale when the famous 1929 Carnegie Report was released, or when the *Columbia Daily Spectator* tore into the subject in 1931-32. Today, there are more long-term guarantees such as four-year scholarships, more fringe benefits such as the use of cars, and more long-range

opportunities such as the availability of jobs after graduation.

A recent story in *Life* (November 2, 1962) by Associate Editor John R. McDermott (Columbia '54) tells how these football factory colleges still recruit from such areas of high-school America as that of the Ohio River Valley in West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Offering Martin's Ferry High School as an example, he points out that in 1961 at least four boys from that school's football squad won football scholarships—to the Universities of West Virginia, Tennessee, and Indiana, and the Air Force Academy. He noted that parents in the region strongly encourage an all-out, do-or-die attitude on the part of their football-playing sons, recognizing that football prowess will provide their sons with college scholarships and a way out of the bleak, industrial area.

The recruiting of such high-school players, though it is done unblushingly, is seldom frankly and fully admitted by the administrative officials of the football-famous universities. This, of course, is the most blatant kind of hypocrisy. Institutions which profess to encourage the search for truth



SOPHOMORE HALFBACK GENE THOMPSON FOLLOWING BLOCKERS
More like intricate army maneuvers than tennis

and the development of character are either deceptive or shamefully silent when the subject of athletic recruitment and subsidy comes up. It is a degrading spectacle for American education, and one embarrassing to explain to inquiring parents, foreigners, and others. As a guest at the Cosmos Club in Washington this fall, I even heard two distinguished academicians arguing the subject hotly. And, way back in 1936, two such very different people as Dr. Robert Hutchins, then Chancellor of the University of Chicago, and Hearst columnist Westbrook Pegler agreed that it is bad business for both sport and education for a university to pretend to seek the truth and mold character and then hire athletes and make a secret of it. Such action only forces young men to live out a lie, they felt.

When some colleges and universities overemphasize football, or another sport, and wink at the violations of ethics, it has a considerable effect upon America's high schools. Sometimes the results are not pretty. One of the towns where athletic matters got somewhat out of hand recently was the nation's capital, where a post-season football game between two leading high schools on Thanksgiving Day, 1962, resulted in a riot. The press tried to blame racial tension for the trouble, but most observers on the scene felt that the intensive, manufactured rivalry built up around this post-season game was principally responsible. Now, both public and private schools in the District of Columbia are reducing their emphasis on sports. Only a few weeks ago, six parochial school principals approved a plan "ending athletic scholarships and playing in post-season tournament games."

All of this highlights a confusion that is steadily becoming more and more apparent to the American, indeed the world, public; that is, the difficulty of drawing the line between "amateur" and "professional" status in the realm of sports. Good amateur athletes become so by an almost professional dedication to their sport, and such dedication often requires financial assistance. Australia's Roy Emerson, a top-ranked amateur tennis player, was especially frank on this subject in a television interview this past summer. He said, "There is no such thing as an amateur tennis player in international competi-

tion," and went on to explain how much he made in "expenses" on his tours.

There are readers who will say of me at this point, "This guy is obviously against all athletics, especially football." As some fellow greybeards remember, there were some critics who insisted on such an accusation in 1932, when my earlier concerns, more sophomorically stated, brought me condemnation. Like legendary feuding hillbillies, many people who enjoy sports and feel that athletics inculcate many values, often demand, "You're either for us or agin us."

But the matter is not so simple. I have enjoyed playing football and watching football, as well as other sports. I can report that my two sons play football, one of them for a major university. What disturbs me, as it disturbed me in 1932, is the degree of hypocrisy required to maintain a pretense of amateurism in the major intercollegiate sports.

OF COURSE, Columbia is no longer among those American universities which refuse to own up to their unbecoming cant. While it has not been exactly cool to athletes, the College has openly said that athletic ability is a quality in a young man no more valuable than musical ability, political astuteness, or financial acumen. It has banded with the other colleges of the Ivy League to try to enforce this belief. Spring practice and athletic scholarships have been abolished. The College admissions officers have scrupulously refused to admit athletes who do not also have rare qualities of mind.

But Columbia still plays football before 10,000 or more spectators each game. Except in rare years, by dint of unusual coaching skill and supreme dent effort, Columbia has seldom had winning seasons in recent years. To be beaten so publicly is wounding. It leads to loss of pride in Alma Mater by alumni and even by faculty, and to that cover-up for repeated disappointment, student apathy toward athletics. Athletics, in their recreational sense, are too important to be apathetic about. And no university which does the magnificent academic job that Columbia does for its students should be without gratitude and respect among its alumni.

It seems a pity that Columbia's laudable disavowal of big-time recruit-

ing and subsidization should lead it into only another painful situation, that of frequent mediocre performances before thousands of loyal alumni. Perhaps Columbia, which certainly would not return to the "good old days," should further de-emphasize football. Perhaps, in conjunction with the other Ivy colleges, it should even consider the possibility of dropping football as a major sport altogether, as Fordham, Chicago, Georgetown, N.Y.U., Denver, and other universities have done. What do you think?



REED HARRIS is executive assistant to Edward R. Murrow, the director of the U.S. Information Agency. A native New Yorker, he graduated from Staunton Military Academy (Senator Barry Goldwater was a classmate) before coming to Columbia College. At Columbia he was a member of Phi Gamma Delta and the Blue Key Society, and editor of the *Daily Spectator*. His unrelenting criticism of big-time athletics, financed out of gate receipts and run largely by alumni, caused him to be expelled on April Fool's Day, 1932. After threats of a student strike, he was reinstated, but then resigned. Says Mr. Harris now, "I have a gold King's Crown, a picture and blurb in *The Columbian yearbook*, and stacks of newspaper headlines to prove I was a member of the *Class of 1932*, but no diploma." He has worked as a journalist, an advertising copy writer, and a war-time editor, and has held four government posts, one of which, in the State Department from 1946 to 1953, brought him into a famous conflict with the late Senator Joseph McCarthy. The notorious senator tried to use Mr. Harris' first book, *King Football* (1934) as evidence of his alleged nefarious doings.

How to Rescue College Football

by ALLISON DANZIG

Columbia and the Ivy League have pointed the way out of the jungle, says a famous sportswriter

Hugh Rogers



It may be going too far to say that the Ivy League colleges saved intercollegiate football. But few people can deny that these eight institutions—Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale—pointed the way. With the promulgation of their code in 1952, they indicated the path for the preservation of the game on the campus of any institution that has a high regard for its standing as a place of higher learning.

At a time when the moral level of intercollegiate athletics had reached a new low, and the nation was revolted by disclosures of gambling “fixes” among college athletes, ruthless recruiting and corrupting subsidization, and exploitation of athletic undergraduates by some institutions to improve their public image or their financial position, the presidents of the eight colleges drew up a document known as the Presidents’ Agreement. The 1952 agreement, adopted by each of the Ivy colleges shortly thereafter, placed the control of athletics at each Ivy college in an administrative head, established strict ethical standards for the conduct of their sports, and set up an Eligibility Committee of faculty members and deans for the enforcement of regulations on academic requirements for eligibility and financial aid. It also abolished spring football practice and prohibited athletic scholarships.

The adoption of the Presidents’ Agreement was a milestone in the journey of intercollegiate athletics out of the jungle. It was a blow for the dignity and protection of the student-athlete and the self-respect of the colleges. It was a strike for sanity, for relegating athletics to their proper place in the life of the campus as a disciplined and constructive extracurricular activity incidental to the more serious purposes of a university, rather than allowing it to become the chief undergraduate interest. The basis of the Ivy agreement was the colleges’ refusal to compromise their academic standards—and the standards of the society whose leaders they were educating—and their devotion to the best interest of their undergraduates. They chose not to tolerate unsavory practices in order to produce winning teams and to enrich their coffers, both at the turnstiles and through donations of alumni, some of whom want a champion at any price. And

they declined to allow a minority of their students to be exploited at the sacrifice of their education.

The Ivy schools, America’s oldest colleges, have paid a price for this commitment—the loss of their former high rank in the world of intercollegiate and amateur athletics and increased gibing by the toughies of the gridiron and basketball courts. The barbs are especially stinging because the eight Ivy colleges were responsible for the origin of intercollegiate athletics as they are currently played on American college campuses. It was Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale (along with Rutgers) that gave intercollegiate football its start in the 1860’s and 1870’s. It was they who shaped the peculiarly American game, which evolved from soccer and rugby, and it was these four Ivy colleges that formed the first intercollegiate football association at Massasoit House in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1876. But irksome as the gibing may be, the Ivy students and graduates can be satisfied that they have not forfeited their self-respect for the sake of athletic success. The teams wearing their colors are not teams of gladiators brought in to attract and entertain the paying public, but of representative students.

TO APPRECIATE the full significance of the Ivy League’s stand on college athletics it is necessary to review what had been going on from the 1920’s until the adoption of the code. In 1929 the Carnegie Corporation issued its now famous Bulletin 23. With restraint, but with utter frankness, the report described the shocking practices that many colleges, and even top prestige universities, tolerated, if not encouraged, in the recruitment and exploitation of the best secondary school athletic talent that money could buy.

At many colleges, Bulletin 23 noted, athletics were administered by a corporation separate from the institution. A tiny body of alumni conducted the athletic program, solicited and disbursed revenues, and carried out the hiring of coaches and recruiting of students—all without having to account to the college officials or faculty. Whether the president and professors of the university liked it or not, the athletic group paid out large sums to hire talented youngsters, and often made

secret deals of expensive cars, a home for the athlete’s family, or even a lump sum of cash. The athletic scholarship, in previous times awarded to a very few, had become commonplace. There was appallingly little regard for the best interests and education of the student-athletes, who were often advised to take worthless “snap” courses that prepared them for nothing after they left the campus.

The Ivy colleges, some of which were cited in the Carnegie bulletin for their subsidizing, took the report to heart, and began to put their houses in order. For instance, Columbia, which to its credit had already in 1927 appointed a committee “to study intensively and thoroughly the entire system of the organization of athletics at Columbia,” in 1931 had its Trustees take control of intercollegiate athletics.

Not all the Ivy colleges reformed completely, but the extent to which their fortunes waned is evidence of their better perspective. Since 1929, no Harvard eleven has been in the same class with Percy Haughton’s great machines of 1911 to 1915, nor has Yale fielded a team to compare with Tad Jones’ invincibles of 1923. Dartmouth and Brown have not produced the equals of their unbeatable squads of 1925 and 1926, respectively; and the strong Cornell elevens of 1939 and 1940 were probably not as good as the Dobie steam-rollers of 1921 to 1923. In the past three decades the only Ivy teams that have gained real national recognition have been the Princeton squads of 1933, 1935, 1950, and 1951, Lou Little’s Rose Bowl shockers of 1934, Pennsylvania’s powerhouse in 1947, Yale in 1960, and Dartmouth in 1937 and 1962. Not a single Ivy team has been ranked in the top ten since Charlie Caldwell’s Princeton Tigers of 1950 and 1951, and they were never ranked higher than sixth, even though they were unbeaten.

But if the eight Ivy colleges were chastened, many other colleges ignored the exposures of the 1929 Carnegie bulletin and blithely went their spinning, winning way, determined to put their school on the football map and reap the big harvest of gate receipts.

Following the end of World War II, collegiate standards sank to another low. The situation became so bad that the National Collegiate Athletic Association tried to introduce corrective

measures. Purely an administrative organization up to this time, it adopted a Sanitary Code in 1948 and sought from

its member colleges the powers of an enforcement agency. But two years later, when the N.C.A.A. tried to apply

the Code and expel seven colleges caught red-handed, it could not marshal the necessary support and a year later dropped the code from its books.

The failure of the N.C.A.A. was a green light for wrong-doers, and in 1951 the nation was rocked by a series of widely-publicized scandals in college athletics. Not only football, but basketball also was involved. When five college basketball players were sentenced to prison terms in New York, the presiding judge delivered a scorching indictment of the abuses of intercollegiate athletics that existed in a number of American colleges.

THE SITUATION was one of crisis proportions to all self-respecting colleges, calling them to face the unpleasant facts. The institutions that faced them most squarely were the ones that had been least guilty, that had maintained their athletic programs on the highest level. Among these were the eight colleges of the Ivy group. Their presidents, sick of the mess, but convinced that sports, including football, make an important contribution to the development of young men, chose to adopt the 1952 Code in the hope that it would set an example for the rest of the nation's colleges. In 1954, to reinforce their agreement, the presidents went further. They decided to foster intra-Ivy group competition in all sports and in 1954 the "Ivy Group" was officially born, although sports writers had for some years been referring to the eight as the "Ivy League".

The Ivies were partially successful in their attempt to improve matters. The N.C.A.A. has since been given the enforcement powers it could not secure earlier, and it has been able to punish violators of its code, including some of the stronger football powers. Other conferences than the Ivy Group have taken disciplinary actions that they would not have attempted prior to 1952. And individual colleges have become more conscious of their hypocrisies and more courageous about mending their ways.

The millennium is far from here; a few colleges still carry on as if the 1929 Carnegie Report had never been written, and even in the Ivy group occasional abuses come to light before its Committee on Co-ordination and Eligibility. But the contrast between the intercollegiate sports picture now and

FOOT BALL.

CANDIDATES FOR THE UNIVERSITY AND SECOND FOOT BALL TEAMS OF COLUMBIA FOR 1891, WILL ASSEMBLE TO BEGIN ACTIVE TRAINING AT THE COLUMBIA OVAL, WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y., ON

Saturday, September 25.

MEN FROM ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY WHO WISH TO TRY FOR THE TEAMS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES TO THE CAPTAIN BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT TERM.

THE TWO ELEEVNS WILL BE CHOSEN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER THE OPENING OF THE COLLEGE.

T. LUDLOW CHRYSTIE, '92.

J. MONROE HEWLETT, 90 M.

CAPTAIN.

COACH.

RECRUITING POSTER, 1891
Columbia helped develop football in America



THE 1891 FOOTBALL SQUAD
The undergraduates ran the show themselves



STUDENT-OARSMAN AT THE BOATHOUSE
*The school colors are worn by the
highest type*

what it was in 1929 or 1951 is proof of the healthy influence of the Ivy code.

OF THE IVIES, no college has been more jealous of its tradition of academic excellence than Columbia. None has been more respected for its devotion to scholarship and its refusal to compromise its very high standards of admission for the sake of athletic successes. That is one reason why the college on Morningside has received such nation-wide acclaim when it has scored such signal victories as the Rose Bowl triumph over Stanford in 1934 and the stunning upset in 1947 of a mighty Army eleven that had not lost a game for four years. The press across the country recognizes that Columbia has been far more devoted to the ideals of amateurism than the great majority of colleges, and many of the journalists remember that Columbia has the second smallest enrollment (after Brown) in its league.

It is one thing to purchase athletic talent, however, and another thing to seek to attract intellectually gifted young men with athletic talents. The latter is as justified as attracting young scholars with a keen interest in music or religion. In attracting scholarly student-athletes, Columbia has lagged behind most, if not all, of the other Ivy

schools. I refer not to the efforts of coaches spending lavishly for high school stars, which is forbidden by Ivy regulations, but to a legitimate program to interest athlete-scholars in what the university has to offer in educational facilities, faculty eminence, cultural opportunities, and the value attached to its degree, as well as its athletic program.

This is a program that has been in effect at most Ivy colleges for some years. The colleges and their alumni have worked together to attract students who are superior scholastically and outstanding in character and leadership qualities, as well as athletic abilities. Princeton, Yale and Dartmouth have had especially effective programs, and Harvard men, after some years of sluggishness, have been so assiduous in the past decade that Harvard has dominated Ivy athletics for six straight years now.

While Columbia lacks the magnificent athletic facilities, fields, and courts that most of its Ivy neighbors possess, few colleges have so comprehensive a program not only in football, basketball, baseball, rowing, and track, but in tennis, golf, soccer, wrestling, fencing, and swimming, as well as clubs for such activities as sailing, rugby, lacrosse, skiing, judo, bowling, and rifle shooting. This varied athletic program is skillfully integrated into Columbia's overall academic program, which is no unimportant thing at a time when young people need at least as much courage, will, competitive spirit, and physical alertness as ever but have fewer and fewer opportunities to develop them.

There are signs, however, that Columbia's alumni have come to life. In the past several years more than 1300 of the College's 20,000 alumni have joined the few hundred stalwarts who have traditionally labored to notify the nation's finest secondary school students about the virtues of their Alma Mater. Their efforts have received an enormous boost by the announcement last year that the University will finally build a new gymnasium to replace that in University Hall, which was antiquated a half-century ago.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS are not for Ivy teams, except in rare instances, and All-American honors are few and far between. Some of the old

grads can never reconcile themselves to this and yearn for a return to the good old days. But for the overwhelming majority of Ivy alumni there is more than enough compensation in feeling that a contest between two Ivy teams can be as thrilling as any in the nation, and that their colleges have not been deflected from their academic purposes or lost their self-respect. Also, there is pride in knowing that their school colors are being worn by the highest type of student-athlete who is protected, rather than exploited, so that he may become the intellectually equipped scientist, teacher, political leader, architect, or business executive of tomorrow.



ALLISON DANZIG is not only one of America's most noted sports writers but also one of the nation's leading authorities on the history of American sports. His volumes *The History of American Football* (1956) and *The History of Baseball* (1959) are standards, and he has written two books on tennis and edited two collections of great sport stories. Mr. Danzig is a 1921 graduate of Cornell, where he played football despite his light weight of 130 lbs. After college he went to work for the Brooklyn Eagle, then switched in 1923 to *The New York Times*, for whom he has written ever since. He has served as president of the Football Writers Association of New York, the Lawn Tennis Writers Association of America, and the Rowing Writers Association of America. Mr. Danzig is an extraordinarily interested observer of Columbia athletics. In 1960 the Allison Danzig Cup was donated in his honor, and is awarded annually to the winner of the Cornell-Columbia tennis match.

AMERICA'S UPPER CLASS COLLEGES

*The connections between the social elite and the colleges are changing again.
Led by colleges such as Columbia, a new kind of upper class is being forged.*

by GENE R. HAWES '49

SOCIAL CLASS, like sex and religion, is something that no truly tactful person discusses in ordinary conversation. To bring it up except as a joke is a breach of egalitarian manners. But privately, it matters a great deal to many Americans.

Whether admitted or not, it is a subject of particular concern to many persons connected with America's colleges. Administrators who are responsible for their college's finances must maintain ties with circles of wealth and influence to insure its continued sustenance. Alumni, who are asked to support their college, to befriend its recent graduates, and to send their children back to Alma Mater, are understandably interested in its social prestige as well as its academic reputation. Students, who unavoidably exchange subtle condescensions in meeting friends, relatives, and potential employers, become increasingly aware of the status ascribed to their college. And parents, who seek the "right college" for their children, often act on

impressions of social as well as academic rectitude, a fact that has created the largest admissions jams at the small number of colleges thought to be most desirable.

In view of such special connections between college and social standing, we might well ask what kind of relation exists between the colleges and America's highest social class. Do students from upper-class homes go to many colleges or tend to converge on a few? Has their choice of colleges changed over the years? Is it shifting now? Is the attitude of the colleges changing toward them?

FIRST, LET US DEFINE "upper class." This cannot be done in any absolute sense because American society is exceptionally fluid and diverse. In both popular and scholarly convention, though, the American upper class consists of the families of long-established social prominence and great inherited wealth. Its members are descendants of highly successful individuals of at

least one, but usually two or more, generations past. Since their wealth has been gained and maintained chiefly by business enterprise, America's upper class is largely a business aristocracy. Most of the families in this class follow a distinctive style of life, attending the same schools, living in the same areas in or near large cities, frequenting the same resorts, marrying among themselves, and manifesting a kind of group solidarity.

The best index to the upper class, though by no means an exhaustive one, is the *Social Register*. Published annually since 1888, the *Register* has 12 current editions that list the families deemed highest in social standing in as many major urban regions of America. The *Register* reflects certain ethnic biases—for instance, relatively few of the most prominent Jewish families are included—but its biases follow those of the upper class itself. It also suffers from some mistaken judgements and important omissions. Still, its heavy use as a standard reference by the upper

class itself testifies to its general reliability as an index of upper-class status. It should not be confused with *Who's Who in America*, which is a much larger index that includes those persons who have made significant individual achievements.

A study of the *Social Register* discloses that the alumni listed in it have enrolled at three colleges in particular: Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. Leading families in the different cities have different preferences within this trinity: New Yorkers prefer Yale, then Harvard and Princeton (as Table 1 indicates); Bostonians prefer Harvard, then Yale and Princeton; and Philadelphians (according to E. Digby Baltzell's *Philadelphia Gentlemen: The Making of a National Upper Class*) prefer Harvard, then Princeton and Yale. But virtually every metropolitan edition shows a concentration at these three institu-

tions. The three are undeniably America's most popular undergraduate institutions for men of the upper class.

Other colleges that have regularly attracted socially prominent young men from many parts of the nation during the last half century are Amherst, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, M.I.T., Pennsylvania, Stanford, Virginia, and Williams, and the military academies at Annapolis and West Point. Another dozen colleges or so have also had a modest representation of upper-class students, but of a more regional character.

Although there has been a heavy concentration at three colleges, scrutiny of the various editions of the *Register* discloses that there is a strikingly wide dispersion of upper-class men at more than 100 other colleges. As a tabulation of the *New York Social Register* suggests, (see, for exam-

ple, Table 1) almost two-thirds of America's socially prominent have attended only three colleges, but more than one-third have attended a variety of other colleges. The high concentration may surprise many Americans, but the wide dispersion would positively amaze, say, the British, whose upper class almost to a man has attended only Oxford and Cambridge.

Hence, America does have upper-class colleges—three identified with the upper class to a marked extent and about a dozen to a moderate extent—but the nation also has many other colleges that frequently have had a handful of socially prominent young men among their students.

One other fact emerges from a study of the *Social Register*. Two universities stand out far beyond the rest among those preferred by the upper class for graduate and professional



COLUMBIA COLLEGE FRATERNITY IN THE 1880'S
Before the turn of the century, a school for sons of leading families

study: Harvard and Columbia (see Table 1, bottom). The fact takes on an obvious special interest in the light of Columbia's past, as we shall see.

THIS LIST OF COLLEGES with upper-class affiliations has not been an entirely stable one during the past century. There have been noteworthy shifts in upper-class representation, many of which were the results of two great changes in upper-class allegiances. The first change, which can be traced by a perusal of earlier editions of the *Social Register*, and the letters, diaries, and other writings of upper-class family members, took place between the end of the Civil War and World War I.

Before the Civil War, a venerable college could be found in almost every Eastern state: the Universities of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia; William and Mary, also in Virginia; Pennsylvania in that state, Princeton in New Jersey, Columbia in New York, Yale in Connecticut, Brown in Rhode Island, Harvard in Massachusetts, the University of Vermont, Dartmouth in New Hampshire, and Bowdoin in Maine. The affluent and powerful families of those states generally sent their sons to the old colleges nearby. Traveling far away to college was not only difficult but pointless, for very few students who were not from "the best families" went to college in those years. True, some families sent their sons, for reasons of health, discipline, or religion, away to such rural seats as Union College in upstate New York and Williams or Amherst in Western Massachusetts. But, for the most part, upper-class loyalties were attached to the colleges of their regions before the Civil War.

After the Civil War, the biggest American businesses became national in scope as great industrial and financial combines were organized. Many of the large old family fortunes multiplied enormously; many new ones were created. The American upper class became a national one and the old local aristocracies formed many new ties with each other, in business at first and shortly after in social life. It needed a *Register*, and one was forthcoming. The new national upper class warily recognized new members, centered its work and its homes more and more on New York, grew well accustomed to

TABLE I. Colleges Attended by Men Listed in the 1963 *Social Register*, New York edition*

College	No. of Men	College	No. of Men
Yale	2234	Stanford	29
Harvard	1746	Union	28
Princeton	1422	Johns Hopkins	24
Williams	325	Michigan	24
Columbia	311	Bowdoin	23
Virginia	160	Lehigh	23
Cornell	144	Oxford (England)	22
Dartmouth	115	Wisconsin	22
Amherst	94	Stevens Institute	21
M.I.T.	85	Cambridge (England)	20
Trinity	82	Hobart	18
Pennsylvania	79	Duke	17
Brown	76	Rutgers	16
Annapolis	75	Washington & Lee	15
West Point	53	Haverford	13
N.Y.U.	41	Middlebury	13
California (Berkeley)	36	St. Lawrence	13
Georgetown	35	Chicago	12
Colgate	34	Davidson	12
North Carolina	33	Fordham	12
Hamilton	32	Vanderbilt	10
Wesleyan	31	Vermont	10

Leading Graduate and Professional Schools Attended by Men in the *New York Social Register*, 1963**

University	No. of Men
Harvard	478
Columbia	475
Yale	92

*Colleges attended by less than 10 men are omitted.

**Universities attended by less than 50 men are omitted.

travel by rail, and started sending its sons away to college.

It was in this era of immense business growth that some 15 colleges, but especially Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, increasingly became the colleges of the national upper class then in formation. Growing concentrations of both the old and the new rich at these three colleges enjoyed campus days marked by big-time football, rowing regattas, fraternities and clubs, riots, and good parties. University clubs were even built in New York so that college ties could continue in gentlemanly quarters after graduation.

This change can be aptly illustrated from Columbia's past. On the eve of the Civil War, George Templeton Strong, Class of 1838, could still call Columbia College, "a day school for the sons of New York's leading families." But after the 1880's, and especially after the turn of the century, young New Yorkers began to go out of town in greater numbers.

The Fish family serves as a good example. The prominent New Yorker Nicholas Fish was a friend of Alexander Hamilton, Columbia Class of 1778, and was chairman of Columbia College's trustees. His son, Hamilton Fish, Class of 1827, was also chairman of the trustees, both before and after his distinguished service as Secretary of State in the otherwise lackluster Grant administration. Hamilton Fish's three sons were Columbia men of the Classes of 1867, 1869, and 1871. (Typically for that era, the youngest, Stuyvesant, captained Columbia's first football team and built the Illinois Central Railroad into a large system as its president.) However, Hamilton Fish, III went to Harvard, where he became a football hero before graduating in 1910.

By 1914, Frederick Paul Keppel '98, Dean of Columbia College from 1910 to 1917, could write, "While doubtless the old New York stock will always be represented, Columbia is not likely

ever again to be a fashionable college *per se*," that is, a college patronized largely by upper-class sons.

WHY DID A LARGE PORTION OF Columbia College's upper-class following go elsewhere? Why, when it was located in the center of American upper-class social life, did Columbia not become one of the new group of fashionable colleges?

One factor was that New York continued as a great immigration center. This brought a kind of student to Columbia College with whom upper-class gentlemen could not be at ease. These immigrant sons were predominantly Jewish, Irish, and Italian. Aggressive, and lacking knowledge or appreciation of America's genteel college traditions, they seemed not only deficient in money, manners, and cultural interests but excessively prone to taking academic work seriously. An example in the 1880's was one penniless lad from Hungary who spoke broken English, Michael Idvorsky Pupin '83. He went on to become the great inventor, author, and Columbia professor for whom the present Pupin Hall is named. The presence of these immigrant classmates at Columbia prompted some young socialites to consider seeking their education among more agreeable companions at colleges that were less ready to admit talented youngsters without consideration of their background.

Perhaps the most important factor in the decrease in the College's upper-class following, however, is suggested by the quip of some nameless observer, "While Eliot was building houses at Harvard, Butler was building schools at Columbia." It was precisely through the period of rapid change in the composition, outlook, and collegiate ties of the upper class that Columbia strained every resource to transform itself from an old classical college into a great modern university. In doing so, it broke its tangible and traditional links with the past, and did not provide the facilities and atmosphere then expected in college by young men of social position and wealth.

From its original home in lower Manhattan, Columbia had moved in 1857 to a cramped and improvised campus at 49th Street and Madison Avenue. While there, it built no residence halls or playing fields, but in-

stead founded unfamiliar schools like Mines, Law, and Political Science, and even at one point called the venerable old College merely the School of Arts. In 1897, after Manhattan's runaway commercial growth had again engulfed its campus, Columbia moved to semi-rural Morningside Heights. On Morningside, the University officials built some grand structures, but there were still no residence halls or playing fields—nor even a Columbia College classroom building—in the early years. The changes in physical form and collegiate spirit that resulted were striking, and they shocked and alienated many of the old Columbia families.

By the end of World War I, Columbia had realized its goal. It was the largest and perhaps the greatest American university. But many of the sons from upper-class homes, who at that time preferred fun and congeniality to intellectual development, were not attracted by the increased seriousness at Morningside and Columbia's departure from tradition.

President Nicholas Murray Butler, who so successfully continued the work of his predecessors, Presidents Barnard and Low, in transforming the old college into a renowned university, ironically never reconciled himself to the loss of the boys from many leading families. According to Frank Bowles '28, Columbia admissions director from 1934 to 1948, Dr. Butler asked him repeatedly in the 1930's to try to get

more of these boys back into the habit of attending Columbia.

But the time was not ripe for all but a handful of upper-class families whose sons continued to become Columbia men. Years before, Dean Keppel had more accurately seen the social consequences of Columbia's academic pioneering during America's gilded age. The future of Columbia College, he wrote, lay with young men "who were willing to ask frankly the question as to what one pays for the luxury of country-club existence, who have no desire to prepare themselves for a career of being amused, and who wish to begin to test their capacity with rivals of like mind, not in professional or graduate school, but in college."

The drift of the upper class from the old regional colleges to Harvard, Yale and Princeton continued through the 1920's and 1930's, reaching its peak perhaps just before World War II. Through these years, in continuation of a trend that had begun after the Civil War, scions of the upper class were joined in college by more than equal numbers of young men from the middle class, and even some numbers of the lower class sons who possessed great skill in athletics.

AFTER WORLD WAR II, the second great change in upper-class allegiance began. All respected colleges found themselves inundated with admissions applications from returning

COLUMBIA FRATERNITY PARTY
Fun and congeniality: rule or rarity?



TABLE II. Colleges Being Attended by Sons Listed in the 1963 Social Register, New York edition*

College	No. of Men	College	No. of Men
Yale	171	Arizona	4
Harvard	123	California (Berkeley)	4
Princeton	76	Duke	4
Pennsylvania	44	Lake Forest	4
Trinity	22	Annapolis	3
Middlebury	20	Bowdoin	3
Virginia	19	Citadel	3
Stanford	15	Clarkson	3
Williams	13	Colorado	3
Hobart	12	Denver	3
North Carolina	12	Lawrence	3
Boston U.	11	Northwestern	3
Dartmouth	10	St. Lawrence	3
Columbia	9	Union	3
Brown	8	Wesleyan	3
Colby	8	Denison	2
Cornell	7	Dickinson	2
Rollins	7	Kenyon	2
Amherst	6	Lafayette	2
Rutgers	6	M.I.T.	2
Georgetown	5	Michigan	2
Hamilton	5	New Hampshire	2
Lehigh	5	Oberlin	2
Syracuse	5	Vanderbilt	2
Washington & Lee	5	Vanderbilt	2

*Colleges being attended by one son are omitted.

TABLE III. Colleges Being Attended by Daughters Listed in the 1963 Social Register, New York edition*

Colleges	No. of Daughters	Colleges	No. of Daughters
Smith	48	Garland Jr.	4
Vassar	37	Goucher	4
Radcliffe	32	Manhattanville	4
Wellesley	31	North Carolina	4
Wheaton	30	Rollins	4
Bryn Mawr	28	Skidmore	4
Sarah Lawrence	25	Syracuse	4
Bradford Jr.	22	Centenary Jr.	3
Bennett Jr.	19	Colby	3
Briarcliff Jr.	18	Marymount	3
Hollins	17	Pembroke	3
Connecticut College	13	Arizona	2
Mt. Holyoke	13	Boston U.	2
Wells	10	Lake Erie	2
Barnard	6	Lake Forest	2
Colorado	6	Knox	2
Colby Jr.	6	Middlebury	2
Sweet Briar	6	Mills	2
Endicott Jr.	5	Northwestern	2
Finch Jr.	5	R.I. School of Design	2
Pine Manor Jr.	5	Scripps	2
Stanford	5	Sorbonne	2
Wheelock	5	Vermont	2
Bennington	4	Wm. Smith	2

*Colleges attended by one daughter are omitted.

veterans in addition to the normal crop of secondary school graduates. At the most sought-after colleges, three and four times as many academically qualified applicants as they could accommodate appeared. Suddenly, faculty admissions committees had to decide upon priorities. Who gets admitted—the extremely gifted son of a mechanic in Missouri with his G.I. Bill benefits, or the gentlemanly C student from a prominent family and a noted prep school? The choice lay between professed commitment to develop intellect and long and rich associations with the upper class.

Intellect won, though not easily or decisively, even today. Gradually, painfully, the upper-class colleges severed as amicably as possible their links with the least qualified members of the prominent families. And as the number of talented applicants has continued to mount, the average academic ability of the students at the leading social colleges has climbed to a point within the top 10 per cent intellectually among all college students in the nation.

Upper-class applicants who could not meet the academic demands have

had to go elsewhere to college. And, some of those applicants who could meet them *preferred* to go elsewhere. Wilbur J. Bender, Harvard's former admissions chief, recently noted:

There is no evidence that poverty and genius go together or that the rich are necessarily stupid. There is a real possibility, however, that an academically elite college would lose its appeal for the ablest boys from upper-income families who might prefer a college with a different kind of atmosphere.

A perceptive observer, it might be noted, could well have made a similar observation about Columbia College a few generations ago.

This development has not led Harvard, Yale, and Princeton to experience any marked decrease in attendance by upper-class sons, although there have been important changes in the academic atmosphere at each of these schools, especially Harvard. Upper-class undergraduates at these colleges can still associate with each other by being accepted into Harvard's Porcellian, A.D., Fly, and Spee, the upper-class clubs; or into Yale's Fence Club, D.K.E., Zeta Psi, and St. Anthony Hall; or into such eating clubs at Princeton

as Ivy, Cap and Gown, Cottage, Colonial, and Tiger Inn.

Two noteworthy social consequences have resulted from the aggregate admissions decisions of the most socially desirable colleges. One is a new dispersion of upper-class sons (as indicated in Table 2). As a very rough measure of the increased dispersion, the *New York Social Register* discloses that less than 45 per cent of the socially prominent boys now in college are concentrated at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, while more than 55 per cent are dispersed among the 40 colleges listed in Table 2, and another 30 or 40 colleges not listed there. It seems warranted to conclude that, whereas nearly two-thirds of all upper-class sons attended three particular colleges during the first half of this century, less than one-half do so at present. (A similar dispersion seems to be taking place among the upper-class daughters [see Table 3].) The dispersion of upper-class sons and daughters is generating a new set of socially desirable colleges that has some of the flavor of the old upper-class institutions but less of their academic rigor.

The other, and far more important, consequence is the one that the admissions competition has had on the upper class itself. It could not be said of any period up through the 1940's that most young members of the upper class had to pursue rigorous intellectual training before they could take responsible stations in life. However, this is all too true today. It seems just as well, in view of the world in which they come to their power.

AMERICA'S UPPER-CLASS colleges would have found it difficult to pursue the course they have taken since the late 1940's unless great needs existed within our advanced industrial society for more leaders equipped with distinguished intellectual training. Such needs do exist, and most upper-class colleges are responding to the vital requirements of national life—now beset by urgent demands from within and determined threats from without. But they are not pioneering to meet them as Columbia did so dramatically decades ago.

In part because of these needs, a new kind of American upper class is slowly being forged. Large-scale organizations, government taxation, and explosive growth in the development and application of knowledge are working to reduce the potency of enormous hereditary wealth and power. As Stimson Bullitt suggests in an excellent chapter on "Class Patterns" in *To Be A Politician*, "money's close connection with power, education, and refinement has ceased." The new upper class that is forming is one of socially valuable talent and learning, not unlike Thomas Jefferson's prophesied "natural aristocracy of talents and virtues." It is assuming much of the power but not necessarily the great wealth—and certainly not the leisure—of the old upper class.

The colleges with upper-class affiliations, with the spectacular increase in the amounts of their scholarship aid and levels of academic standards, are helping to produce this new aristocracy of the able. They are compounding it of the best of the old upper class and the most talented of the lower and middle classes. And several of the more conscientious of the prep schools are beginning to follow suit. Ogden Miller, headmaster of The Gunnery and a Yale man, recently said, "Forget

about the rich and well-born. We must put education into the hands of the just plain able, whether or not their parents have money or connections."

In contributing to this new kind of upper class, the foremost American upper-class colleges are displaying a new style of learning. It stems primarily from the large, high-quality universities that dominate American higher education today. At most of the colleges attended by upper-class sons, undergraduate education is still committed to the liberal arts tradition—frequently patterned after Columbia College's famous general education program. As in Columbia College, however, the undergraduate program is more and more inspired by the advanced scholarly disciplines for which the universities exist. Less and less are studies in the leading upper-class colleges suffused by the old dominant spirit of sportive and leisured cultivation.

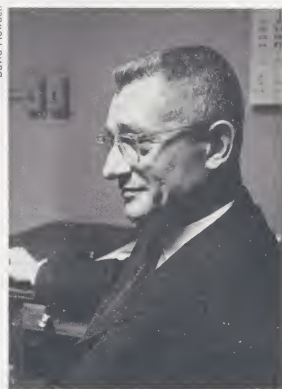
For Columbia men, the new style is old stuff. In the 1870's, young Nicholas Murray Butler '82 first became excited about Columbia because of the College's championship crews; but already in the 1920's, young Jacques Barzun '27, whose family had moved to the United States from France, came to the College because "to Europeans, Columbia appeared to be the finest intellectual institution in America."

Through the first half of this century not many sons of socially prominent families chose as young Barzun did, though a large proportion of them did choose Columbia for their graduate education after four years of less serious college life elsewhere. Columbia, which stood in the forefront of those colleges for the new upper class—ones whose demands for students of high academic talent took priority over social, religious, or racial background—unwittingly alienated much, though by no means all, of its following among the old upper class. In essence, Columbia sacrificed continuity with a proud past to realize a still more important future. That sacrifice—a costly one financially—was only a partial one, it should be noted, and there are an increasing number of indications that it may have been a temporary one.

The new alignment of "haves" and "have-nots" according to highly developed talents rather than accumulated wealth and social position may have fundamental consequences for Ameri-

can democracy. Already we hear outcries against the growing "meritocracy." However, to run our complex economy, to prevent nuclear disaster, to extend freedom, and to try to make life more humane and beautiful in our increasingly bureaucratic and mechanized world, we require leaders of the very highest intellect, imagination, sensibility, and wisdom. To help develop them is more than ever the urgent task of our leading colleges.

David Plowden



GENE ROBERT HAWES has learned about colleges for the most part by writing about them. A native of Chicago, he entered Columbia College in 1946 after war-time service in the Navy, which followed a pre-war year of engineering study at Illinois Institute of Technology. At the College, he prepared for a career as a writer by majoring in literature and philosophy and serving as managing editor of *Spectator*. He was chosen for Phi Beta Kappa, elected vice president of his class as a senior, and named salutatorian. Mr. Hawes edited the old Columbia Alumni News from 1951 to 1955, and served as an editor on the staff of the College Entrance Examination Board from 1955 to 1960. During this period he wrote *The New American Guide to Colleges* (1959), a book which he revised last year. For the next two years he was director of information with Science Research Associates, educational publishers in Chicago. Presently he is a free-lance writer and editor, and a consultant to Columbia University Press and the education program of Time, Inc. He lives with his wife and three children in suburban Chappaqua, New York.



ROAR LION ROAR

Eager but Green

LOOK FOR UNEVENNESS in Columbia athletics this year. There will be plenty of enthusiasm and spirit and an occasional display of dazzling skill, but there will also be a shortage of finesse and good timing and a lack of steadiness and great clutch playing. The reason? This year the College's teams are suffering from the most serious dearth of senior leadership that they have faced since the World War II years. The Class of 1964 has been less inclined toward, though not less interested in, athletics than any other class in recent College history. As a result, most of the 1963-64 squads will be composed almost entirely of sophomores and juniors who have the will and, often, ability, but not the experience.

The football team this fall is typical of the general situation. Only eight of the 49 men on the roster are seniors. Of the eight, five or six have started in most of the games to provide stability. They are halfbacks Allison Butts, the squad's captain, and Harry Hersh, tackles Francis Fidei and Stephen Joyce, and guards Joseph O'Donnell and Edward Yuska. Butts has been a solid performer, O'Donnell a fine pull-out guard, and Fidei, who at 5'10", 205 lbs. is one of the smallest tackles

in the league, a rugged two-way lineman.

Fortunately for football buffs, there is a rich, but not golden, array of capable juniors and a promising core of sophomores. The juniors include one of the nation's best quarterbacks, Arthur "Archie" Roberts of Holyoke, Massachusetts. Smart, nervy, polished, and strong, Roberts has been called "the most accurate passer in America" and has been mentioned by nearly everyone who is gathering All-American lists. This year he has improved his already strong running ability, and has become a sometimes heroic defenseman. Irony of ironies, he is so good that other members of the squad have on several occasions tended to ease up and rely on him too much, with some unfortunate results. A trio of junior ends—Bob Donahue, Jerry Hug, and Harvey Rubin—has given Roberts some receptive hands to throw into, and a pair of linemen, guard Ed Rudegair and center-tackle Pat Sheehan, have aided him with some impassable blocking.

Perhaps the best support that Roberts has had, however, has come from the underrated but increasingly strong play of fullback Ed Malmstrom, who has developed into one of the squad's best all-around performers. The mus-

cled Malmstrom, a Bausch & Lomb Science Award winner at Kane High School in western Pennsylvania, has speed, power and great drive and may even surprise those who have pegged Princeton's Iacavazzi as a shoe-in for All-Ivy laurels at fullback next year. Center Jack Strauch continues to spark the Lions' courageous defense, which has checked some powerful squads this year, including the Princeton and Harvard machines.

If you need any indication of the ability of Columbia's coaching group—Aldo "Buff" Donelli, John Toner, Al Paul, and freshman coach Jack Armstrong '55—watch the sophomores in any year. Columbia's freshmen customarily have losing seasons, then turn up the following season as gifted sophomores. This year three especially able second-year men have turned up. Two of them, thank Nature, are tackles. Ronald Brookshire at 6'2" 220 lbs. has been a rock; and Steven Franke, the 6'3" 210 lb. Spartanburg, South Carolina engineering student who stands near the top of his class, was an uncontrollable bundle of desire until his knee injury in practice before the ill-fated Yale game. The third is a halfback who is the fastest man at Baker Field, Gene Thompson. Thompson, who hails from the tiny town of With-

erbee in upstate New York, where football is played largely by reflex, has had some difficulty mastering all the Columbia strategy, but has colorfully demonstrated his potential as a great breakaway runner. Arne Jensen, the swift 6'2" 210 lb. sophomore fullback, has not yet been able to couple his immense resources with a passion for excellence; when he does, however, he will be a mighty spear to hurl at opponents.

☆ ☆ ☆

More Football

WHAT ABOUT THE FRESHMAN SQUAD? And lightweight football? Coach Jack Armstrong '55 reports that the Lion cubs have one of the heftiest lines in recent years, but, with only a few exceptions, not much talent in the backfield. There are at least four rugged guards, one of whom, Terence Mulvihill of Pittsburgh (6' 195 lbs.), should be a strong contender for a varsity starting berth next year. There are two large, if unpolished, tacklers: Robert West of Cleveland (6'4" 220 lbs.) and Joseph Tuths of Malverne, N.Y. (6'1" 225 lbs.).

Best of all, there are three men of high promise at end, where there has been a wounding shortage of talent in the past few years: William

Brown of Roslyn, N.Y. (6'2" 190 lbs.), Leo Makohen of Medford, Mass. (6'3" 200 lbs.), and Gerald Zawadkas of Torrington, Conn. (6'4" 195 lbs.).

The problem in the backfield is the lack of speedy, agile runners. As for the quarterbacks, upon which Columbia's T-formation heavily relies, Richard Ballantine, an all-Ohio back from Youngstown, Ohio, and Robert Peters from Connecticut, have taken turns directing the frosh squad, and quite well too. A young man named Kenneth Eldridge of Marblehead, Mass. has been lofting the longest punts of any freshman since a fellow named Arthur Roberts in 1961.

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Jocks at Cambridge

FOR THOSE OF YOU who have not noticed, Harvard has taken up athletics with a passion, and shows no signs whatsoever of cooling off. Last year was the sixth straight year that Harvard teams compiled the best winning percentage in the Ivy group. (Princeton was second.) Seventeen Crimson varsities gained 134 victories and only 71 defeats, and only one squad failed to finish at the .500 level or better. In five sports, they won Ivy titles. This fall Harvard had 102 men turn out for the football team, and at some posi-

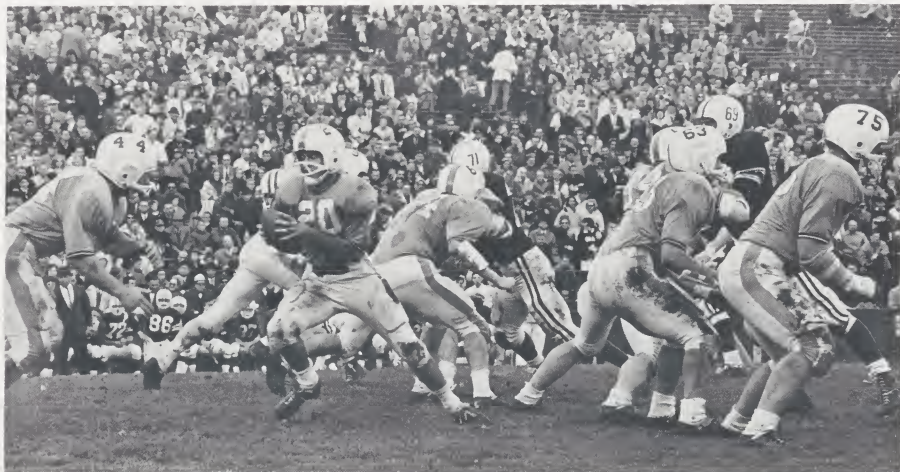
tions the Crimson were nine deep. Even Dartmouth and Princeton lack that kind of depth. Who says brains and athletics don't go together? Not the Harvard admissions office.

☆ ☆ ☆

No Sock in Soccer

THE SOCCER TEAM has a senior captain, All-Ivy Donatus Anyanwu from Nigeria, but nearly all the other starters are sophomores and juniors. The most proficient booter, as well as the most spirited, is junior Stephen Robinson, who was elected All-Ivy as a sophomore last year and has been mentioned for All-American honors for his indefatigable play. Robinson heads up a forward wall that is not without technique but is wanting in aggressiveness and assurance from time to time. Sophomore Roger Keppel, the star of last year's freshman team, is a neat illustration. However, he and the other attack men are improving fast.

Defense is the main problem this year, according to Coach Joseph Molder. The Lions do not have that solid double wall of deft and rugged halfbacks and fullbacks that can deflect a strong enemy drive, and time and again Jon Newmman '65, the Fremont, Ohio goalie has had to scramble to make saves. Junior Edward Ul-



QUARTERBACK ARCHIE ROBERTS GOING BACK TO PASS
Virtuoso with a talented but green orchestra



FORWARD STEVE ROBINSON '65
Almost indefatigable

High Rogers

mann has been among the more skillful in helping Newman guard the net.

Unlike the varsity, Columbia's freshman soccer team has been winning most of its games this fall. Chiefly responsible for the victories have been three College men: Justin Malewezi, a slight but gifted booter from Nyasaland, Africa; Peter Barker, a stocky, driving forward from Northville, New York, and Peter Clark Smith, a remarkably quick goalie from Wilbraham, Massachusetts. New Freshman coach Patrick Moran '63 believes that Malewezi is one of the best prospects he has seen since he left Ireland six years ago.

☆ ☆ ☆

More Lions, More

TWO COLLEGE CLASSES spent a total of \$1,050 to bring two lions to Baker Field on Homecoming Day. One was a visitor, the other will be permanent.

On Thursday, October 3, four College seniors spontaneously decided that it would be fitting to have a live lion at the field for the Princeton game. The four, William Roy (son of '37), Robert Nash, captain of the swimming team, James Akers, ex-president of the

Blue Key Society, and John Cirigliano, chairman of Pamphratia, collected \$470.25 from 140 classmates, \$25.25 more than was needed to rent a lion for one day from Chateau Theatrical Animals.

The following morning they sought official permission from the Dean's office and from Director of Athletics Ralph Furey '28 to sign a contract with the agency. Impressed by the seniors' enthusiasm, and reassured by a liability insurance policy of \$300,000 included in the contract, the Dean and Director Furey agreed to the proposal. At 10 A.M. on Saturday, Simba, a 300 lb. three-year old lion, was delivered to Baker Field in an 8' x 5' x 5' cage, and was kept under the electric scoreboard throughout the morning and during the game.

The second, permanent, lion is the familiar costumed one with a new look. The class of 1928 donated \$600 to purchase a new lion suit, made of artificial fur, from a costume agency. The original lion suit, donated by the class of 1954 during their senior year, was constructed of cloth, and intended primarily for indoor use. At the end of nine years it is considerably worn. Most instrumental in securing the donation from their classmates were class president Royal Montgomery and Dr. Frederick Lane.

☆ ☆ ☆

Aftermath or Forecast?

ALTHOUGH THE TENNIS SEASON is further away than Christmas, several Eastern colleges couldn't wait. On the weekend of October 5-6, Princeton

hosted a tournament, the second annual one, of nine Eastern colleges. Princeton won it. Harvard was second, Pennsylvania third, and Columbia, Army, and Navy were tied for fourth place. Tennis coach Joseph Molder, who is also the varsity soccer coach, feels that the Columbia netmen, especially his three hard-working juniors, Claude Bernard, Joel Braziller, and George Gutwirth, did well, but understandably hopes that fall tournaments don't become the rage.

☆ ☆ ☆

Slowly but Surely

THE CAMPAIGN TO RAISE \$9,000,000 for the new Columbia gymnasium continues to gather momentum. More than one-third of the required funds have been donated in the advanced stage by loyal alumni and interested groups; the general appeal to all alumni began on October 8; and the undergraduate solicitation started on October 30. The general appeal is being headed by Robert Lilley '33, Robert Rosenberg '27, and Harold Rousset '29. The student appeal is being led by Robert Nash '64, William Roy '64, and Arthur Rubinstein '65E.

The old gymnasium, built in 1898, has been out of date for a half century; most students who have entered Columbia have had better gymnasium facilities in their secondary schools. If most alumni make a contribution—one that is a *capital* gift, payable over three years, not merely a token one—it is hoped that ground breaking for the desperately needed facility will begin within a year from now.

GYM ALUMNI AT THE NEW YORK HILTON
One-third of the gymnasium is paid for



David Plowden

THE COLLEGE'S NEW LION
One alive, one newly clothed





Photographs by Hugh Rogers

The Unknown Sport of Cross Country Running

*Stamina, strong legs, and, above all, good psychology
are required for this grueling college sport*

WHEN YOU THINK OF IT, it is surprising that the sport of cross country is among the least known of college sports. The sport is easy to follow. It requires no elaborate facilities and almost no equipment. It is a sport for nearly everybody; size and strength are not crucial. It provides good exercise among lovely autumn surroundings. (The season for races is from mid-October to late November.) And, it is

one of the world's oldest sports. Yet, long-distance running, a popular sport among the early Greeks and the American Indians, receives little attention from the American public.

In the sport of cross country, seven men from one college race against seven men from another college, or two other colleges (most meets are triangular), over a five-mile, rock-strewn, up-and-down woodland trail. Points are awarded according to each man's

place of finish—the winner gets one point, the twelfth-place man gets 12 points. The team with the lowest score wins the meet. It's that simple.

For the participants, however, the sport is not nearly so simple. Many of them will argue that it is one of the most grueling sports in intercollegiate athletics, including football. Said one Columbia runner, "The football team practices for less than three months, but to be good in cross country you

need year-round workouts. Also, there's lots of glory from the spectators and newspapers in football, but none in cross country." Coach Edgar "Dick" Mason, Columbia's track and cross country coach since 1952, believes that no college sport requires such self-punishment as cross country. "You are all alone on a country trail. No coaches and no spectators are watching you for most of the race. The young man who wins is the one who can push himself the hardest, the fellow who has the sternest self-discipline and the most unrelenting will."

This factor of self-punishment has led many of the sport's participants and coaches to say that cross country is above all a psychological sport. For in-

stance, Robert Conway, the sophomore who had an undefeated season as a freshman and who promises to be one of Columbia's greatest long-distance runners, says, "The key thing is that you are psychologically alone. There's no one to cheer you on but yourself. The distance is long and it can get a bit boring. You constantly have to figure whether you are pacing yourself properly. If a man from another team gets way out in front in the first two miles, you have to judge whether he is a decoy to ruin your pace and suck your stamina or really a fine runner who should not be allowed too much of a lead. You need a mountain of confidence."

If psychology is crucial, it is not the

only important ingredient of cross-country running. Stamina is essential too. A person must be able to run at a reasonably fast pace for five miles, and he must still have a reserve of speed left in him for the finishing kick. Such staying power is not innate, but is developed in men; it comes as a result of constant long jaunts through the woods or along the seashore. Sophomore Conway, for instance, spent an hour each morning this summer running around a reservoir near his home in Valley Stream, New York, before beginning his daily job as a lifeguard. Coach Mason claims, "Almost anyone with dedication and practice can do well in cross country. And, if a person has the psychological power too, he may become a champion."

A CROSS-COUNTRY course is nothing like a level, cinder track. It is an uneven, up-and-down hill trail through the woods. Holes, twigs, and stones lie in the path. The special nature of the course forces each cross-country runner to develop an alertness unknown in short-distance runners on cinders or boards so that he can maintain an unbroken, smooth stride. Cross-country racers must also master the difficult technique of running uphill and downhill. "Running downhill is especially hard," says Coach Mason. "Most runners go too fast and lose control of their strides. The secret is to let gravity do most of the work for you."

Mason is a great believer in the value of the Swedish style of practice called *fartlek*. Rather than a steady five-mile run, this method has the runner race hard half a mile, then jog half a mile, alternately. This kind of practice enables a runner to work out for eight or ten miles instead of five, and it encourages him, Mason believes, to maintain a faster pace during an actual race. Says Mason with a chuckle, "The Europeans claim this as a radically new way of practising, but I remember training this way 20 years ago." Edgar Mason was an IC4A sprint champion at Pitt in 1938.

To have a highly successful cross country team, a college needs seven, and preferably eight or nine, skilled competitors. In his 11 years at Columbia Mason has never had such largess. In 1958 he did have five such performers, including the indefatigable José Iglesias '59, the Cuban-born student



FRED BETZ '64 & BOB CONWAY '66
Running downhill is hardest of all



CAPTAIN FRED BETZ PRACTISING AT CAMP COLUMBIA
You long remember running free through the woods

who might have been a national champion if he had not been bothered by an on-and-off intestinal disease. The years since 1958 have been lean ones. This season, Columbia has only two excellent long-distance runners—Frederick Betz III, captain of the squad and son of Dr. Frederick Betz, Jr. '34, and Conway—although there are several other potentially good performers. Columbia will have a hard time besting the traditionally strong teams from Cornell, Harvard, and Yale. Harvard, which has been recruiting hard, should be particularly troublesome for the next few years. But even Harvard, for all its depth, will have a difficult time getting

by the teams from such Catholic colleges as Manhattan, Villanova, and Notre Dame in the IC4A championships. (At many Catholic schools, track is still a major sport, as it was in the Ivy group before World War II.)

Columbia coach Dick Mason, however, never ceases to hope for, and work for, a winning team. In nearby Van Cortlandt Park, where the Heptagonals and the IC4A championship races are always held, the Columbia undergraduates have probably the finest cross country course in America to practice and race on. The Van Cortlandt trail is beautifully laid out, relatively free of holes and stones, and one

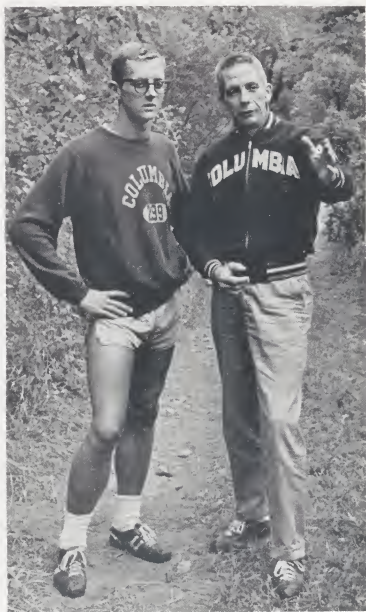
of the few courses that is exactly five miles in length.

Long runs tire a person out, and sufficient rest is also important in cross country. This is where most college students must cut corners. Says Mason, "Columbia men have a rugged academic schedule. After our runners practice for a couple of hours, they have to stay up late at night to complete their studies. Lack of adequate sleep is always a problem for us."

Whatever the fortunes of the College's cross-country runners, however, they will long remember and benefit from the experience of running free and alone through the woods, brilliant with autumn color, and depending only on their own heart's will and two legs for success.

SOPHOMORE ACE CONWAY &
 COACH MASON

*The key thing is that you are
 psychologically alone with only two
 legs and the heart's will*



TALK OF THE ALUMNI



The Reunion's the Thing

WE MAY BE MELLOWING TOO FAST, but we like the Alumni Fall Reunion (Homecoming) more each year. The Saturday morning event seems to us to come closer to perfection than any alumni gathering that Columbia sponsors. Morris Wynn Watkins '24, the annual impressario, has earned our gratitude.

For one thing, it is outdoors, at the peak of Indian summer. The grass is still bright green, but the trees are gold, copper, and red. The sun is still very warm, but the air has a hint of ice in it. Spuyten Duyvil's water forms a lovely blue and whitecap edge to Baker Field.

For another thing, the size of the event is right. Everyone from College freshmen to the oldest University alumni are invited and about 4000 persons, mostly from among the College's 21,000 alumni, usually attend. The Reunion is big enough to suggest a medieval fair, but small enough to talk with cordial clusters of classmates and near-graduates.

For still another thing, the accessories are just enough. There are Columbia pennants, banners, class hats, coats, and buttons, but there is no childishness. The 17 fraternities put up booths—the proceeds are split 50-50 between them and Columbia's Alumni Federation—but they are run with a delightful combination of carnival zest and tongue-against-cheek. A clown cavorts and the familiar Lion prances upright. There is free beer to accompany your wife's chicken. The 2000 light

blue, giant balloons add gaiety, as do the few College grads who always seem to show up equipped with a banjo, an accordion, or bagpipes.

We are among the last to neglect a lively athletic contest, but in recent years it has been almost an anticlimax to leave our old friends and good conversation to watch the football game that follows.

For the Chrysties

THE CLASS OF 1924, led by the Honorable John T. Cahill and James Anderson, is attempting to raise \$100,000 to endow the field house built in 1955 at Baker Field and to name it after the distinguished Chrystie family, especially their beloved classmate, the late Thomas Witter Chrystie '24 and his father T. Ludlow Chrystie '92. Members of the Chrystie family have attended Columbia College since 1806, the latest being Thomas Ludlow Chrystie '55, a fine wrestler and Phi Beta Kappa scholar.

The Chrystie Memorial fund, begun last year, has now reached the \$60,000 mark and its sponsors hope to have the \$100,000 by the time of the Class's 40th reunion in June, 1964. The drive has taken on extra incentive in the past few weeks with the announcement of the death of Mrs. Thomas Witter Chrystie on October 27. She, like her husband, was a good-humored, intelligent, and affectionate supporter of Columbia, who, among many other graceful and

generous acts, annually hosted a memorable dinner for a few faculty and College alumni and 8 to 10 undergraduates far away from home.

It is a grave thing to name a building after a person or a family. The Chrysties have merited it—and more.

Cornish Rooster

EUGENE VAN TASSEL GRAVES '19 is Eastern traffic manager for a California fruit company. He is also the only person ever to receive a Ph.D. in Cornish from Columbia. He received the degree in 1962 after 11 years of study for a thesis on *Old Cornish Vocabulary*.

Cornish was one of the six Celtic languages of the British Isles, and is the only one that is extinct. The last person to speak it as a native tongue died in the late 19th century. Few universities in the world still offer courses in Celtic (Columbia last offered a course in a Celtic language, Irish, in 1961).

Dr. Graves tells us that his reasons for such a study were purely those of intellectual curiosity. He has always been interested in, and good at learning, languages. He studied French, Italian, and Russian while in College, and Avestan (ancient Persian), Armenian, Polish, and Hungarian while working for his doctorate, which is actually in Linguistics. Now he is devoting nearly all his free time to the study of Celtic archaeology, mythology, and

language, and has recently determined the identity of a Gaulish deity known as *Ucete*, whose worship has long been an archaeological mystery. The findings were published in *Ogam*, a French journal of archaeology. Next, he plans a visit to Cornwall, where he has already made many friends through correspondence. That is, when he can get a lengthy vacation from the fruit company.

Happy Anniversary

THIS YEAR, 1963, is the fiftieth anniversary of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, one of the world's most renowned schools of journalism. Until 1953 a number of Col-

lege men annually spent their last year of college in the School, exercising what was known as "professional option," in the School's one-year graduate program. (Such option still applies only to the professions of engineering and architecture at Columbia.) Hence, many College graduates are also "J School" alumni.

As part of its celebration this year, Dean Edward Barrett and his faculty awarded specially-cut 50th Anniversary bronze medallions to 71 of the Journalism School's most distinguished graduates. These included College men:

Elliott V. Bell '25, editor and publisher of *Business Week*
Theodore M. Bernstein '25, assistant

managing editor, *The New York Times*
Bennett Cerf '20, president of Random House
Howard Dietz '17, lyricist
Daniel J. Edelman '40, president of a public relations concern
Gerald Green '42, author and producer, National Broadcasting Company
Emanuel Freedman '31, foreign news editor, *The New York Times*
John Hohenberg '27, professor at the Graduate School of Journalism
Lester Markel '14, Sunday editor, *The New York Times*
Elliot Sanger '43, vice-president and general manager of WQXR
M. Lincoln Schuster '17, president, Simon & Schuster
Alan Temple '17, retired vice-chairman of the board, First National City Bank of New York

HOMECOMING, 1963

Friendship, gaiety, and free beer





Henry Masson & Dr. Kirk



Frank Shaw, Ken Watkins, Les Egbert



William Wurster & Frank Smithe

The 50th Anniversary Class calls on the President

Frank Montanaro & James O'Neill



Dr. Chamberlain & Charles Hersey



Dean David Truman



Gaiety but no Dancing

SPEAKING OF 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS, the College classes 50 years away from Morningside annually have their major reunion at Arden House in June. But in the previous fall, immediately following the Homecoming football game, the Class gathers at the handsome Renaissance-like home of President Grayson Kirk at 60 Morningside Drive. The custom began in 1959 and has been a popular event ever since.

The old-timers have a chance to fill the President's ears with talk and his head with ideas, individually or col-

lectively, amid sparkling chandeliers, high, paneled walls, and delectable canapés. What do they talk about? We eavesdropped last month at the Class of 1914's function and heard discussion about the strength of the faculty, the new architecture, the patriotism of modern students, the decisions about honorary degrees, foreign politics, the importance of manners, the dangers of excessive welfare statism, the problems of youth today, and, of course, the good old days at Columbia.

We enthusiastically recommend the President's party when you reach your 50th.

Lions at Oxford

COLUMBIA COLLEGE MEN who win fellowships to Oxford and Cambridge have often astounded the British with their scholarly achievements, and they continue to do so. In 1962 Barry Augenbraun '60 of New York returned from St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was a Kellett Fellow, with a First in History. Barry was the only student at St. John's to achieve a first in all parts of the examination. This summer the British Consul-General called us to say that John Vaio '61 of Oakland, California, had just received a First at University College,

Oxford in *Literae Humaniores* (Western greats), one of the few American students ever to do so well in this field. John, the brilliant student of Latin, Greek, and ancient history who delivered the Valedictory address in Latin two years ago, is now back at Columbia as an instructor in classics.

Incidentally, the endowment for the Kellett Fellowships, which annually permits three graduating College seniors to study at Oxford or Cambridge for two years, has grown so that Columbia can now offer a *fourth* fellowship. The faculty has decided that this Special Kellett Fellowship be awarded, not to a graduating senior, but to a recent graduate who is completing his Master's degree in this country. The award is for \$2800 a year for one or two years. Any recent College graduate of exceptional ability may apply by writing to Dean Alexander, Hamilton Hall, Columbia. The deadline is January 15, 1964.

New School Tie

FROM TIME TO TIME, students and alumni have asked why Columbia College men have no regimental stripe necktie. The College Alumni Association has traditionally sold dark blue ties, four-in-hand and bow, with either a shield or lion pattern, but no striped tie. Well, last spring the Association decided to design one, to have it manufactured to its own specifications, and to sell it along with its two traditional designs. The project was done in conjunction with the Student Accessories Agency, which will sell the new necktie to the undergraduates on campus, along with its other items.

We find the "official Columbia College regimental tie" a handsome one. The light blue, always a tricky color to deal with, is just right. The new silk tie can be purchased from the College's Alumni Association, 401 Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia University, N.Y.C. 10027. The cost is \$3.50 for the four-in-hand, \$3.00 for the bow-tie.

The Problem with Liquor

ONE COLLEGE ALUMNUS, Lawrence Edward Walsh '32, a former Federal judge, is heading a commission whose findings may lead to major changes in New York State's liquor



NEW COLLEGE NECKTIE
The light blue is tricky

laws, and, eventually, the liquor laws of other states.

Along with William Warren, dean of Columbia's School of Law, and Manly Fleischmann, a Buffalo attorney, Walsh was selected by Governor Rockefeller to serve on the Moreland Commission, a panel appointed after the disclosures of widespread corruption in the handling of New York liquor licenses. The Commission, headed by Judge Walsh, is to study alcohol consumption patterns, appraise the existing liquor laws, and recommend changes.

The early findings of the Moreland Commission, whose approach has been



JUDGE EDWARD WALSH '32
Drinking is the problem


most scholarly, drawing upon professors from Rutgers, N.Y.U., and Columbia, have already ignited a controversy. One group has reported to the Commission that, although the State Liquor authority has forbidden an increase in the number of package stores over the present 4,230 since 1948, the consumption of liquor per person has almost doubled in the same period. Seemingly, restricting the distribution of liquor definitely does not lead to less drinking. The Commission is also studying closely the value of the 1934 law that requires all places that serve liquor to serve food also.

When we visited Judge Walsh at his law office at One Chase Manhattan Plaza, he was reticent about predicting the consequences of the Commission's work. An exceedingly calm and soft-spoken man who has held eight government positions since he left Columbia Law School in 1936, alumnus Walsh did venture to say that he has become more and more aware of the philosophical implications of his enquiry. "Remember that most of our liquor laws were written after the repeal of Prohibition, and tried to encourage temperance just as the 19th Amendment did. Since that time, 30 years ago, liquor consumption per person has tripled. Obviously, laws alone will not keep people from drinking. Social forces also help shape habits. How does one deal with social forces?"

Gentleman from Idaho

IN THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS, many of the most outstanding secondary school students in the state of Idaho have arrived at Morningside to enroll as freshmen. This year six of them entered as members of the College's Class of 1967. We wondered what attracted them to Columbia, and talked to some of them. Most of them said that they had been told of the virtues of the College by one Gideon Oppenheimer '45, an attorney in Boise, who covers the state like Saran-wrap. According to one student, Oppenheimer traveled 200 miles through a blizzard to interview him and persuade him to attend Columbia. Last spring, while traveling out West, Vice-President Lawrence Chamberlain, a native of Idaho in New York, gave the College's coveted Dean's Award to Oppenheimer, the New Yorker in Idaho.

The Man



EVERY WEEKDAY morning that he is in town, a dark-haired, stocky, 35-year-old ex-nuclear physicist says goodbye to his wife and two young daughters and drives from his home in suburban Alexandria, Virginia to the Pentagon. After he enters the Pentagon, a massive, blunt, forbidding, concrete structure that is representative of the work of the men inside, he crosses the vast first-floor concourse rimmed with stores that sell every commodity from baby clothes to art books, then walks up a long ramp to Corridor 10, proceeds to Ring E of Bay 1000, and enters a door marked "Director of Research and Engineering." His office is to the left of the reception desk. It is thickly carpeted, about 30 feet square, and his desk is in the center of the room. On the wall behind the desk is the raised seal of the Department of Defense, on the one in front are shelves of books on science, engineering, and military affairs, to the right is a long conference table with a wall-size map of the world behind it. In this room the young man makes decisions that affect each of our lives, the safety of the United States, and the future of the free world.

The man is Harold Brown, who graduated from Columbia College in

Behind the Missile Program

A brilliant, young College alumnus is responsible for maintaining America's weapon supremacy

1945 at the age of 17, and was awarded a Ph.D. in physics from the University when he was 21. He is in charge of all research and engineering for the Department of Defense, which means that he decides on the nature and power of America's weapons arsenal. His budget for last year was \$7 billion. Perhaps more than anyone else in Washington, he is responsible for guaranteeing that the United States maintains its tactical balance of power in the cold war.

This awesome responsibility has brought Harold Brown considerable publicity. Newspapermen often refer to him as Secretary McNamara's "right-hand man" or the "man behind the missile program." *Time* claims he is "the scientist to whom President Kennedy now pays closest heed," and *Look* recently said, "Brown's judgment is a key factor in the survival of the nation." As one of the group of highly educated, dedicated, but strikingly young men*

that Robert McNamara has appointed as his principal assistants, he has been dubbed one of the "Whiz Kids," an appellation becoming as well known as Roosevelt's "Brains Trust" for the early 1930's.

His position as director of all research and engineering for defense has also brought him extremely close to the nation's top military leaders. Although many of the admirals and generals respect, even admire, Brown, some of them feel he is "awfully green," aloof, or too sure of himself. Said one admiral about Brown and his colleagues, "They mistake knowledge for wisdom." A general commented, "These boys don't know what it is to ask someone to die." The criticisms of the military chiefs are seconded by some political scientists. One of them, when told by one Defense Department expert that "history began in 1945," said, "These 'whiz kids' are too arrogant. They are impatient with the complicated but protective processes of democratic politics and worse, still, they lack a sense of tragedy." Another scholar of politics, after admitting that the "whiz kids" were wiping away some of the inefficiency and waste in defense spending, classified them as "super-sophisticated utopians."

HAROLD BROWN has learned to deflect praise of his work, and has remained receptive to intelligent criticism, which he feels is useful, and tolerant of the other kind, which he believes is inevitable. As for journalists' gibes about his youth, Brown, who was director of the Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, California before joining McNamara's staff, says, "I think that in directing a \$100 million laboratory at the age of 32 I had a great deal of responsibility. Maybe not as much as many admirals and generals, but certainly more than most journalists."

Brown's attitude toward the military is one of cautious respect. He says that he has learned never to underestimate a military leader. "It takes a great deal of competence in at least one area of military life to attain high military rank." However, he also believes that in a democratic society civilians have a vital role to perform in the formulation of military policy. He has special praise for the Navy, which has a good record for encouraging scientific and technical research and for equipping a number of its top officers with scientific know-how. He feels that the Air Force, which currently has the most widespread program for scientific research and development, paradoxically has the smallest

*Alain Enthoven, deputy comptroller for systems analysis, is 32; Merton Peck, assistant deputy comptroller for systems analysis, is 37; Henry Rowen, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for policy planning and national security affairs, is 37; Adam Yarmolinsky, special assistant to McNamara and Deputy Secretary of Defense, is 41; and Brown is 35.

number of technically knowledgeable high officers. "This is because the individual who was attracted to the Air Force 20 years ago was interested only in flying. But the situation is improving rapidly."

Contrary to expectations, Harold Brown seems to be an exceptionally politic person. His speech is deliberate and his points are punctuated by witticisms, some of which are prickly, but most of which are accompanied by a boyish smile. In conversation, it becomes evident that Dr. Brown has made up his mind on a considerable range of topics, but that he is wary of committing himself flatly to anything. Without appearing to be evasive, he often answers questions, usually while doodling on a yellow pad, in such a way that he seems to be giving information, but actually is disclosing very little. For example, it is impossible to extract from him the exact nature and procedures of his job. Obscured partly by military security measures, partly by its technical nature, partly by political considerations (his post is a quasi-political appointment) and partly by his own sense of discretion, Brown's actual job is something of a mystery to all but a few.

TO BE CALLED a "whiz kid" is not a new thing to Dr. Brown. As a teenager he was regarded as a prodigy and frequently appeared on a popular radio program known as "The Kid Wizards." A native New Yorker, Harold Brown came to Columbia College from the Bronx High School of Science, a public high school that selects its students by competitive examination, and one that is generally regarded as among the nation's ten best secondary schools. (Its graduates, most of whom are proud of the school's program but often lament its fierce competitiveness and grade-consciousness, jokingly refer to Bronx Science as "pre-med prep," because of the amazingly high percentage of students—50 to 60 per cent—who want to become doctors.) At Bronx Science, Brown graduated first in his class, at the age of 15.

He enrolled in Columbia College in February, 1943. Columbia's wartime trimester program made it possible for an undergraduate to earn an A.B. in three years, but Brown accelerated even more rapidly and was awarded his A.B. two-and-one-half years after entering the College. The 17-year-old senior, who majored in physics and

mathematics, again was first in his class, and at Commencement in 1945 was awarded the Albert Asher Green Prize for his achievement. During his undergraduate days he received only one grade below A, a B in drafting. One professor, the renowned medieval historian, Professor Austin Evans, wrote to Dean Herbert Hawkes after Brown's first semester, "He is, I think, the most promising student in my class in Contemporary Civilization . . . In conversation he has told me that he wishes not to be a mere technician in his chosen field of science but wants to develop a real philosophical grasp of his proposed profession . . . In class discussion it is evident that he reads more than anyone else in the group, and retains more of what he reads—and this despite the fact that he is only 15 years old."

A week after graduation, Harold Brown wrote to Dean Harry Carman, in a letter thanking the College faculty for the Green Prize, "I, a science major, find on looking back at my college career that the portion of it which remains most vivid in my memory is the series of required liberal arts courses. It seems to me that the knowledge of political, social, economic, literary, and

DR. HAROLD BROWN AT HIS PENTAGON DESK
At 15, the most promising freshman in his class



David Floden

intellectual currents of the past 2500 years, which is indispensable to anyone who would call himself educated, is particularly well given in the Contemporary Civilization, Humanities, and Colloquium courses. No other college offers equivalent courses at an equally high level. My friends at other colleges have confirmed this."

AFTER GRADUATION, Harold Brown immediately began graduate study in nuclear physics at Columbia. Much of his work was under the direction of Professor John R. Dunning, who had helped split the atom in 1939 and is now dean of Columbia's School of Engineering and Applied Science. Dunning remembers Brown as "one of the more brilliant students I have taught," and adds with a smile, "Harold was a student of very strong drive and very strong opinions."

Brown earned his Ph.D. in 1949, taught one year at Stevens Institute of Technology, then joined the staff of the Livermore Radiation Laboratory in California, where he worked closely with Herbert York (his predecessor as the Defense Department's Director of Research and Engineering) and Edward Teller. In a few years he became associate director of the Laboratory. In 1960, when Dr. Teller left, the 32-year-old Columbia-educated physicist was named director.

During his tenure at Livermore, Dr. Brown did research on the design and application of nuclear explosives, the detection of nuclear explosions, and the controlled release of thermonuclear energy. His work attracted the attention of Defense Department officials and he was asked to serve on a number of the Department's advisory groups. In 1958 he attended the Geneva test-ban talks as the United States' chief scientific adviser. He remained in Geneva seven months, until the talks bogged down in what he calls "pseudo-science," a reference to the harangues about the means and possibilities of detecting nuclear blasts by seismology.

In the fall of 1960 John F. Kennedy was elected President and Robert McNamara left the presidency of the Ford Motor Company to become his Secretary of Defense. The 44-year-old McNamara invited 33-year-old Dr. Brown to join his staff. Brown accepted, and officially began work as the



SECRETARY McNAMARA & BROWN TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SENATE ON AUGUST 13 ON BEHALF OF THE TEST BAN
Civilians have a vital role in military policy

Defense Department's Director of Research and Engineering in March 1961.

The change from scientific research to high-level administration was not too difficult for Dr. Brown, particularly after his experience at Livermore. He says he is working harder in the \$22,000 Defense job than at any time since he was a graduate student, "when I had a lot more stamina." Much of his desk time is spent in reading the reports of his staff of nearly 150 key scientists and technicians, one-third of whom are officers in the three military services. Other time-consuming chores include such things as preparation for his testimony with Secretary McNamara before Congress during the test-ban hearings this summer.

He admits that his 10 to 14 hours of daily work at the Pentagon make it impossible to keep acquainted with many of the new developments in pure research. "It is much easier to go from research or teaching into administration than the reverse." But at present, at least, Dr. Brown is not worrying about what he will do after he leaves his current position.

The atmosphere of the Pentagon is different from that of a research laboratory and very unlike that of a university campus, Dr. Brown notes with a touch of regret, despite the presence and visits of many interesting scientific, military, and political colleagues. Even the social activities for which he has time revolve around individuals who are in some way connected with his work. As a result, he has begun to fight for more time for his private and

family life. He plays tennis more frequently (he competed in the intramural tournaments at Columbia), swims, endeavors to keep his private hours for reading, plays with his two daughters, entertains close friends at home, and has started taking flying lessons. His explanation for the new interest in flying is, "The traffic problem is so bad, and getting worse, that I figured there must be another way of getting around."

DESPITE the pressures of his job (partially symbolized by a large electric clock with a bright red sweep-second hand on the wall in front of his desk), Harold Brown says he is extremely happy in what he is doing. He remembers Columbia, which awarded him the University's gold medal for excellence this past June, with great respect. "I enjoyed Columbia while I was a student, and I enjoy it every time I go back."

Twenty years ago, in 1943, 15-year-old Harold Brown wrote on his application for entrance to Columbia College, "College can help me most by training me so that I will be of greatest service to my country and to humanity in general in this, its time of need. I intend to let all of my actions be dictated by the answer to this question: 'Will this step help more than any other action in winning the war against fascism and in winning the peace that will follow?'" The statement seems not only prophetic, in light of Brown's career thus far, but also remarkably applicable to his present position in life.



William Bender

Ike receiving student applause. Dr. Kirk and Abbott Rudolph '64 on the right.

Eisenhower Receives College Alumni's Hamilton Award

GENERAL DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER, President of Columbia University from 1948 to 1952, returned to campus on November 21 to receive the College Alumni Association's 17th annual award of the Alexander Hamilton Medal "for distinguished service and accomplishment in any field of human endeavor." Daniel J. Reidy '29, president of the Alumni Association, made the presentation.

The general arrived at Columbia early in the day, which was filled with exceptionally good talk. At noon, the ex-President spoke to the largest College audience that Wollman Auditorium has ever held; more than 400 students had to be left outside the doors. General Eisenhower was movingly candid, honest, imploring. He told 1200 surprised College men that "no one ever despised 'politicians' more than I did when I was in the Army," and that after the war he longed to "retire to a small, rural college where I could be the athletic director." Instead, he said, he came to Columbia, "which was hardly small or rural, and was not particularly athletic," and he was "educated" about politics. "Now," he said, "I am absolutely certain that everyone must be a 'politician' if our republic is to survive. You know, all democracies of the past have failed. We must not let ours do so." He almost pleaded that Columbia men "read a lot of history," and "practice self-government at every level." Many of the College men who came to criticize a man whom they regarded as a "do-nothing President," were visibly touched by Eisenhower's intensely

personal call to republican practices and gave him a three-minute ovation.

The evening dinner, flawlessly arranged by Frank Safran '58, the Association's executive secretary, had a characteristic splendor. Toastmaster Frank Hogan '24 was witty ("We are happy to add to our list of medalists a *farmer*"), and Dean Truman was important. General Eisenhower again revealed what a simple, direct, positive man he is. He told the sell-

out audience of 510 alumni that it is easy to criticize everybody, but it is harder, and more urgent, that we be committed, willing to compromise, and be spiritually strong. It was Vice-President Chamberlain, however, who captured the crowd with a short speech that sketched a breath-checking vision of an ever greater University. It was eloquent, practical, honest, imaginative. "Wonderful!" exclaimed one College alumnus. "Typically Larry."

The General and his wife being escorted to Hamilton Dinner by Daniel J. Reidy '29. Student host James Akers '64 is on the left.



DEATHS

DR. GEORGE NOBBE, Professor Emeritus of English, died on August 20 at his home in Lakeville, Connecticut at the age of 66.

Dr. Nobbe, who received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Washington University in Saint Louis, Missouri, and his Ph.D. from Columbia, was the professor best known by College students for his continued interest and personal involvement in all their activities, extracurricular as well as academic. He had been at Columbia for 32 years, teaching many of the College's best writers and scholars in his famed creative writing course. At his retirement this June 30 he was named a professor emeritus and given the 1963 Mark Van Doren Award for "humanity, devotion to the truth, and zealous and inspiring leadership," by the undergraduates.

A former football player, and sportswriter for the *Brooklyn Eagle*, Dr. Nobbe was a scholar of eighteenth-century English. As a counselor, he advised pre-medical students, was a member of the Committee on Student Organizations, and faculty guide to the Van Am Society. In dedicating the *Columbian* to Dr. Nobbe this year, the students wrote: "If there is one teacher whose face is as familiar as Alexander Hamilton's to the students of the College, he is Professor of English George Nobbe. He will be a legend of the kindness, affability, patience and encouragement without flattery that one expects, though never hopes to find, in the tutor of young men . . . his place in the wisest affections of the students will not be filled."



PROFESSOR GEORGE NOBBE

DAVID ARMSTRONG '01 died of a heart ailment at 84 on October 9.

Mr. Armstrong was a respected alumnus, lawyer, and leader in his community. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Columbia College, a member of the varsity football and baseball teams, and captain of the ice-hockey team, Mr. Armstrong continued throughout his life to support the College in every way that he could. He asked that, at his death, his friends should make donations to the College.

Mr. Armstrong was a partner in the law firm of Hyer and Armstrong, later, Armstrong and Little, from 1910 until his death. In addition, he was the president of a savings bank in Rahway and mayor of the city from 1942 to 1944. He was counsel for more than 30 years of the Industrial Workers' Savings and Loan Association.

THOMAS O'GORMAN FITZGIBBON '21, an alumni trustee of the University, died at the age of 63 on October 15.

A partner in the law firm of Stetson, Jen-

nings and Russell, Mr. FitzGibbon participated in the reorganization of some of the most important railroad and public utility companies in the country. He had negotiated with foreign governments also: from 1942 to 1944 he was a consultant to the then Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, and served as co-chairman of an Army and Navy Mission which met in London in 1943 with British governmental representatives on the exchange of patent and technical rights for war purposes. Later that year he was counsel when the War Department, at Roosevelt's orders, took possession and control of all of the major railroads in America.

Mr. FitzGibbon was always most active in Columbia affairs. At College he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Senior Society of Nacoms, president of the Intercollegiate Track Association and manager of its first indoor individual track and field championship. In 1953 he was awarded the Columbia University Alumni Medal for "conspicuous service" and in 1956 was elected president of the Columbia Law School Alumni Association. His election for the six-year term as alumni trustee came in 1958.

- 1896 LEONARD J. OBERMEIER
August 13, 1963
- 1901 DAVID W. ARMSTRONG
October 9, 1963
- 1902 HORACE CHEW ATKINS
August, 1963
- 1903 IRWIN H. CORNELL
October 5, 1963
- 1904 ELIHU CHURCH
August 17, 1963
- 1905 HENRY S. DOTY
September 20, 1963
- ARTHUR L. WILLIS
September 26, 1963
- 1907 DR. LOUIS E. BISCH
September 6, 1963
- ARTHUR COWEN
September, 1963
- 1908 RUDOLPH C. BERGMANN
October 8, 1963
- HENRI C. OLINGER
August 28, 1963
- 1909 EMIL SIMON
September 14, 1963
- 1912 BENJAMIN B. STRANG
August, 1963
- 1920 JOHN HOLMGREN
July 12, 1963
- 1921 THOMAS O'GORMAN FITZGIBBON
October 15, 1963
- 1925 MONROE GREENTHAL
June 29, 1963
- 1926 ROBERT S. LYMAN
August, 1963
- 1930 DR. FRANCIS H. GHISELIN
October 16, 1963
- 1932 WILLIAM F. DOSCHER
September 1, 1963
- GEORGE N. ROWLAND JR.
September 11, 1963
- 1949 CLAYTON J. KNIGHT, JR.
August 31, 1963
- 1954 PETER D. SCHAPIRO
September 30, 1963
- 1967 MATTHEW P. BURLING
October 12, 1963

EMIL SIMON '09 died of a heart attack on September 14 at the age of 74.

Mr. Simon was known principally as an inventor and early developer of radio communications who founded the Intercity Radio Telegraph Company, one of the major concerns at the beginning of commercial wire service. His inventiveness, however, was not limited to the field of communications alone. He invented and produced radio devices that were used on submarines, torpedo-boat destroyers and airplanes in World War I. He invented the Simon radio-guide, a precursor of modern direction-finders used in military and commercial aviation, and during World War II he directed the manufacture of military radio equipment for the Radio Navigational Instrument Company in New York City.



THOMAS O'GORMAN
FITZGIBBON '21



EMIL SIMON '09

ANDY COAKLEY, Columbia baseball coach for 37 years, died on September 27 at the age of 80.

To generations of baseball players from 1915 until 1951, when he retired, Andy Coakley taught leadership, sportsmanship and skill. His name meant all these things to other Columbia men who watched him coach and some who never visited the ball park.

Regarded as one of the finest college baseball coaches in history, he produced five Eastern Intercollegiate League championship teams including pennant winners in three of the first five years of the circuit's existence. One of his finest players was Lou Gehrig '25. Perhaps his greatest team was the one in 1916, which, although it did not win a championship, won 17 games, lost only one, and tied one.

A graduate of Holy Cross, Andy Coakley pitched in the major leagues for nine years and coached at Williams before coming to Columbia.



COACH ANDY COAKLEY



CLASS NOTES

95

George R. Beach
167 South Mountain Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey

George Beach has been elected Director Emeritus by the board of directors of The Colonial Life Insurance Company of America.



GEORGE R. BEACH '95
All for life

01

Harold Korn
Allegiance Realty Corp.
955 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

A cocktail party was held at the home of Lucien Smith on May 9th. Eight members of '01 attended.

Harold Jacobs was in Vermont this summer. Harold Korn has been designated by the A.A.U.N. as key man for entertaining the foreign delegates to the World Federation of the United Nations. He has been an active member of the Research Committee and of the Speakers Services of the U.N. since its founding.

02

Henry F. Haviland
80 Jefferson Avenue
Maplewood, New Jersey

On Monday, January 27, 1964 members of the class will gather at noon for luncheon at the Columbia University Club. Please notify

Henry Haviland if you will be there. Any communications from any member of '02 will be welcome.

05

Ronald F. Riblet
80 Russell Road
Fanwood, New Jersey

This year '05 was able to assist three College men and also three graduate engineers. They have all been unusually successful scholars.

A few members of the class still write to me regularly. One of them is Si Bode, who lives in Olympia Fields, Illinois.

12

Albert L. Siff
180 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

It may be interesting to our fellow alumni to know that the Class of 1912, all segments of the University, Science, Architecture, Engineering, Chemistry and College, operating as a unit and all graduated in 1912, has for the last five years conducted monthly reunion meetings—sometimes for luncheon and other times for dinner—in the Grill Room at the Columbia University Club. Attendance on the whole has been very good. These meetings prior to June 4, 1962 were largely responsible for the extraordinary showing made by the Class of 1912 at our 50th Anniversary banquet.

Albert Epstein is still a prolific writer on the Cape. It is with regret that we must note the death of our classmate Benjamin Strang. He was a modest and retiring man and a great benefactor of Columbia University.

14

Frank W. Demuth
3240 Henry Hudson Parkway
Bronx 63, New York

The class held its annual dinner meeting at the Columbia University Club on May 21st,

and its annual weekend reunion from June 28 to July 1 at The Inne, Westhampton Beach, Long Island. At the dinner, plans for our 50th reunion were discussed, and it was decided to make our golden anniversary gift to the Gym Fund. Movies of the 1962 Penn football game were shown and explained by Archie Roberts '65. Present were Nolte, van Buren, Lathrop, Demuth, Baumeister, Havens, Hersey, Krefeld, Montanaro, Neuman, Neilsen, Patterson, Rothwell, Slade, Stan Smith, Smithe, Spence, Stewart, Valentine, and Wurster. At the weekend, the usual golf, sailing, luncheon, cocktail and dinner parties were enjoyed. The Noltes, van Burens, Milbanks, Hearn, Herseys, Lynchs, Neilsens, Rothwells, Stan Smiths, Smiths, Ken Valentines, and also the Stags—Lathrop, Slade and Stewart—were able to come.

Edwin Zeydel, who retired as head of the Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages and Literature at the University of Cincinnati in 1961, and who has been the author of over 30 books in his field, was recently presented the Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany by the German consul to this country.

DR. EDWIN H. ZEYDEL '14
Merit where credit was due



15

Ray N. Spooner
c/o Allen N. Spooner & Son, Inc.
143 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10006

Townsend Cannon was hospitalized but is now back on the job as president of the Columbia

University Club. Sherman Bijur now lives in Bedford Hills, New York. Emil Mueser, vice-president of '15, is chairman of the Engineering Fund for our class, and Paul H. Klingenstein, another vice-president, is chairman of '15's College Fund.

16

Arthur C. Goerlich
150 William Street
New York, New York 10038

1916 will resume its monthly luncheon meetings on October 7th. These luncheons are held on the first Monday of each month.

Felix Wornat, class president, has received a most interesting letter from Irving Spitzberg, Jr. '64 of Little Rock, Arkansas in appreciation for the use of the 1916 dormitory room, of which he is the occupant this year. We are pleased to be able to assist so worthy a young man.

20

Hastings L. Dietrich
41-40 Parsons Boulevard
Flushing 55, L.I., New York

Your correspondent has been traveling most of the time for the *Reader's Digest* and Macmillan. He learned that Dick Ross is heading the Gym Fund committee for '20.

21

Archie O. Dawson
7 Foley Square
Federal Court House
New York, New York

Shepard Alexander, former class president and Fund chairman, has been made a partner in Hamerslag Borg & Company, stock brokers.

22

Lewis A. Spence
26 Broadway
New York, New York 10004

Your correspondent met our former president, Hal Keck, on board the Queen Mary. He is a real internationalist, spending summers in England and France and winters in Switzerland. Word also came that Don Harbough is in Cleveland. Although it actually appeared last year, your correspondent read with great interest an article by Judge Joe Zaratt in the *Record*, the New York City Bar Association's publication, on "Who Sues in New York City?"

24

James L. Anderson
Room 406, Municipal Building
Brooklyn 1, New York

I would like to correct an erroneous statement in our class notes last time, to the effect that "we went aboard the 'Sea Cub II', anchored on the Hudson." Shades of Commodore Richard W. Fairbanks, chairman of the dinner, and Ambey Day, yachtman extraordinaire! "Anchored" forsooth! At 6:30 p.m. the master gave a brisk order to "cast off" and we sailed away for a six-hour voyage. The '24 award for outstanding service was presented to George Maedel, president of RCA Institutes, and the efficient co-treasurer of our class (now in Egypt on a three-month business trip) by George Booss, a fellow engineer and partner in Slingerland & Booss, consulting engineers.



DR. JULIAN WOLFF '24 AND FRIENDS
Elementary, my dear Watson

Aaron Berg and Morris Watkins and their 40th reunion committee are hard at work preparing for the gathering at Shawnee in May, 1964. In August, your reporter visited Edward Hardy at the Berkeley Divinity School in New Haven, Connecticut, where he is a professor of church history, between attending the World Faith and Order Conference at Montreal and the Third World Congress of the Anglican Church at Toronto. He is one of the outstanding ecclesiastical scholars of our day. District Attorney Frank Hogan is a member of the American team of the Anglo-American Criminal Trials Conference, an exchange program between American and British experts on criminal law. Among the American team were Supreme Court Justice William Brennan and Presiding Justice Bernard Botwin of the Appellate Division. The Conference was held in the Inns of Court and lasted for two weeks. The group visited many of the British criminal courts and observed them in action. Professor and Mrs. Hamill Kenny spent the summer in Rome. Hamill is '24's expert on the Algonquin language. Your correspondent visited Walter Irving, City Clerk of the City of Binghamton, and City Historian, during June and discovered that some years ago Walter and Hamill had engaged in a long and erudite correspondence on the origin of the name of the Susquehanna River. The result was that Hamill decided Susquehanna clearly does not mean "long and crooked river" but he rather inclined to the view that it is the name of a people who love beauty.

Just to round off the varied interests of '24, your correspondent went to Aqueduct Race Track with the Baker Street Irregulars, of which Dr. Julian Wolff is head man, to see the re-enactment of the running of the Wessex Cup Race described in *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. The seventh race at Aqueduct was called "The Silver Blaze Handicap" in honor of the horse of that name in the *Memoirs*. The prize was \$10,000, and in addition, the owner of the horse was presented with a first edition copy of *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*. Julian was among those making the presentation. Al Dumschat and his wife were the other '24 members enjoying the occasion. Al has a wonderful home in Huntington, Connecticut, where he maintains a most frequented bird sanctuary and produces the largest tomatoes your correspondent ever saw.

25

Julius P. Witmark
215 East 79th Street
New York, New York 10021

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I take over the job of being class correspondent for CCT. But this column can only be as good or as bad as you make it by your contributions. Please send me any news or interesting anecdotes about you or any '25ers that come to your attention. Just to give you an example of how simple it is: I am currently involved in alumni activities, play around with photography, and my wife and I love to travel.

We will have to take our hats off to our youthful president, Sandy Markham. Again this year he won the senior golf championship at the North Shore Country Club. I am proud to report that as of September 10, with 21 John Jay Associates, the Class of 1925 ranks third in the number of members. In a report to the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, Dr. Arthur Burns, president of the National Bureau of Economic Research, said that economists will be unable to know the cause of unemployment or its cure until the "deplorable" lack of data on job openings can be remedied.

26

Andrew E. Stewart
100 Broadway
New York, New York 10005

Kenneth Bailey is in Iran working for the U.S. AID mission there. As education administration adviser, he is trying to reform vocational/industrial education in Iran. At present the country has only one vocational teacher training college.



KENNETH BAILEY '26
Our man in Iran

27

Lester Rounds
1 Brick Oven Road
Port Chester, New York

William Petersen, president of the Irving Trust Company and chairman of the College Council, has been elected the 62nd alumni trustee of the University for a six-year term.



WM. E. PETERSEN '27 ARTHUR F. BURNS '25
Now a trustee Data shortage

28

Melvin Lyter
Chase Manhattan Bank
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York, New York 10015

Ivan Veit, business manager in charge of circulation, promotion and personnel at *The New York Times*, has been named a vice-president there. Philip Heller was inducted as Judge of the District Court of Nassau County in July. Frank Boules, former director of admissions at the College and presi-

dent of the College Entrance Examination Board, has been named director of the Ford Foundation's education program. John Kokins is the architect and builder who recently constructed a new 20-story cooperative apartment house in New York City.

31

Bernard Ireland
83 Park Terrace West
New York, New York 10034

In the late summer of 1963 it appeared that the members of the Class of '31 were an elusive and peripatetic lot, for several phone calls aimed at eliciting items for CCT were unproductive. Faithful secretaries protecting home bastions reported, for instance, that the Arthur Smiths were "in Bermuda" and the Leslie Taggarts "away on vacation until October 1." Peter Kourides admitted to having recently returned from an extensive European tour. Your class correspondent is baffled by his lack of facts about the many items which ought to be reported about '31 and urges you to send him immediately any information for inclusion in the next issue of CCT.

One important matter is the recent election of Thomas Monaghan, general counsel of Standard Oil of New Jersey, as secretary of the Columbia College Council.

32

Professor John W. Balquist
120 Hacemeyer
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

The class will be sorry to learn that George Rowland was killed in an automobile accident in Kentucky. He lived in Cincinnati, where he was a sales engineer for Anaconda in Ohio.

34

John Sturdevant has been appointed editor of *Pictorial Living*, the new Sunday magazine which is being published by the *New York Journal-American*.

35

Gerald R. Ferguson
200 East 16th Street
New York, New York

More than fifty of our classmates have sent in their news this time, and here is a sample of what they are doing. Bob Hughes is in London, the Creative Director of Garland-Compton, an advertising firm. In Nichols, Florida, you will find C. V. O. Hughes where he is manager for the Florida Mining Department of the Virginia Carolina Chemical Corporation. George Baumann is manager of the Alton Aluminum plant of the American Smelting & Refining Co. in Alton, Illinois and lives in Clayton, Missouri. From the Pacific Northwest comes word from Ralph Bohrer, who makes his home in Bellevue, Washington while serving as Northwest representative for Becton, Dickinson & Co. Also a member of the far western contingent is George Knapp, who limits his medical practice to surgery in Casper, Wyoming.

Active in Columbia alumni affairs in Indianapolis where he lives, Harlan Litengood is senior partner in H. B. Litengood & Co., CPA's. Reuel Mossman is a resident of Tulsa,

PHILIP B. HELLER '28
On the bench



Oklahoma, where he is assistant vice-president and geophysicist at the Seismograph Service Corp. Dick Haglund is raising that big family in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he is general manager of the service division for Collins Radio Corp. An hydrologist for the U.S. Weather Bureau in Cincinnati, Carl Relyea also makes his home in that Ohio city. At the General Electric Co. in Chicago Heights, Charley Rigby is manager of product planning and lives nearby in Flossmoor. Reese Shoemith is manager of the Retail Credit Co. in Grand Rapids, Mich. Arthur Rothstein is director of photography for *Look* magazine; in his "spare" time he teaches a course at Columbia's Journalism School in picture editing and recently gave a one-man retrospective show of his work at the Smithsonian. Always a devoted Texan, "Tex" Tatum is now chairman of the Department of Electrical Engineering at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. It's back to school for Max Whynk, who retired from the newspaper publishing business in 1961 but remained in Southern California where he recently completed his second year at UCLA Law School.

Having caught up with the more scattered members of '35, CCT should report a few belated notes. Art Alleve is an optometrist on Long Island. Syd Barnes, divisional sales manager for Dan Brechner & Co., is living in Norristown, Pennsylvania. Horace Berman is a physical chemist for the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C., and not too far away in Charleston, West Virginia, John Biddle is director of research and development for Polymer Chemicals, Union Carbide Chemical Co. It's Mayor Joe Bilingsley in Lyndonville, New York, where he is also a partner in the produce business. G. Bissell, III is a judge in the Civil Court of New York City and Mordecai Bauman is founder and director of the Indian Hill Music Workshop in Stockbridge, Mass. Another New Englander is Ken Bennett, executive of R. H. Stearns & Co. in Boston; he is also active in Columbia alumni activities. Lloyd Combes, one of our outstanding doctors, has his practice in Sarasota, Florida. Way out west in Phoenix, Arizona, George Leonard is president of the First Federal Savings Bank. Down South, Bill Lozier is a partner in the law firm of Poole, Pearce & Hall in Atlanta, Georgia. From the fastest growing state in the country, we hear that although Louis McDonough has retired after over 20 years of legal work for All-State Insurance, to his Menlo Park home, he expects before long "to break it by teaching, writing and legislative work." Two more of our distinguished M.D.'s are Peter Rumore, a surgeon practising in Effingham, Illinois, and Bob Sherry, who is an orthopedic surgeon in Hempstead, Long Island. The chief chemist of Eberhard Faber Inc. in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is Bill Schlener.

36

Alfred J. Barabas
812 Avenue C
Bayonne, New Jersey

Robert E. Marshak is Harris Professor of Physics and chairman of the Department of Physics and Astronomy at the University of Rochester. He spent this summer's vacation in India.

37

Murray T. Bloom
40 Hemlock Drive
Kings Point, New York

Colonel Hal Marley is now teaching at the National War College, Washington; he is signed up until 1966. Dennis Plimmer, who switched from drama to journalism long ago, is a veteran magazine writer with headquarters in London. He and his wife—who shares a joint by-line with him—were over briefly on a trans-Atlantic junket.

38

Dick Colligan
Freepost Sulphur
161 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

With almost half the total in the till, the campaign for \$38,000 from '38 in our 25th anniversary year goes into high gear. Compliments are coming in from all over the country for the reunion edition of our class directory, and a few questionnaires have come trickling in—too late to make the book, but still filled with interest. That's how we learned that Jim Kennedy is practising law in Portland, Oregon. Vincent Kling has designed a new student dining hall for Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, to be ready in 1964. John Ansperger is in Washington now for several years, between tours abroad as a foreign service officer in the U.S. Information Agency. He's kept up his fencing all over the world, from Hartford, Connecticut to Casablanca, and he won the national sabre championship in Vietnam.



**ROSENTHAL, KLOTH &
DE STEFANO '38**

So it goes

39

Clifford Ramsdell II
535 Longview Road
South Orange, New Jersey

Five stalwarts took part in the Columbia College Fund Telethon the evening of September 26—Anthony Dimino, Everett Deane, Victor Futter, Joseph Loeb, Jr., and Franklin Robinson. For the second year in a row, the '39 telethon team walked away with the evening's honors (a bottle of champagne) by getting the most pledges.

Victor Wouk's Electronic Energy Conversion Corporation has been acquired by Gulton Industries, Inc. Vic continues as president of EEOC. Handling the negotiations for Gulton Industries was Robert Pelz, member of the law firm of Hess, Mela, Segall, Popkin and Guterman, and also secretary and counsel of Gulton.

Class officers have elected Fred Lane '28 an honorary member of '39. His election was based not on professional services to members—Fred is an obstetrician in Great Neck—but on cameraderie which started at Arden House a year or so ago, and has flourished since. He is chairman of the board of directors of the College Fund this year.

41

Thomas J. Kupper
2 Merry Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut

The Scientific Design Company in New York has announced the appointment of F. G. Ditzell as director of general engineering. He has been with the company since 1960.



DR. ANDREW
OLLSTEIN '44
All in the mind

44

Walter H. Wager
33 Central Park West
New York, New York 10025

This July, Dr. Andrew Ollstein was elected president of the Los Angeles Group Psychotherapy Society. Mort Lindsay is musical director of the new Judy Garland show, televised in Los Angeles. A colleague, Gordon Cotler, who has been writing "Sing Along with Mitch" on NBC-TV, has been promoted to producer of the weekly musical series. Leonard Koppett has returned to New York after covering of the World Series for *The New York Times*. Jay Topkis, New York City trial lawyer with Paul, Weiss, Rifkind and Garrison, has been named to the board of the Town School, and Maurice Spanbock, Manhattan theatrical lawyer, has been named to the board of the New York School for Nursery Years. Bob Ritt, on leave from the University of Michigan faculty, is busy as a scientific consultant in Washington and New York. Bruce Mazlish is an associate professor at M.I.T. in Cambridge, Massachusetts, teaching history. Robert Jastrow, director of the Institute for Space Studies, called N.A.S.A.'s "think tank," has been making TV appearances in connection with U.S. space projects and the "Man to the Moon" program.

45

John Khoury
91 Sussex Road
Tenafly, New Jersey

You, no doubt, have wondered why our class has been mysteriously absent from these pages. Frankly, we are quite a mixed-up group. The class roster reads like "Who's He?" because so many of us have never met

one another. About 50% are physicians, dentists, optometrists and assorted other medicals. Addresses range from the Virgin Isles to Hawaii and from Afghanistan to the U.S.S. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. The years 1941 to 1945 were not good ones for an intimate college education. From all this, it is a major problem to generate some kind of class unity, but progress is being made.

You who have contributed to the College Fund have not only helped the college but have helped to fan the fading embers of class spirit. This must be nurtured or '45 will return to its former position of a blank space after '44. Julian Foster deserves much credit for arousing the class through the fund campaigns. The present chairman, Hank Monroe, is carrying on the campaign. Others can help simply by sending in news for me to pass on to our classmates.

48

Dave Schraffenberger
26 Quaker Road
Short Hills, New Jersey

The Carnegie Institute of Technology announced the appointment of Paul Flinn as new associate professor of physics and metallurgical engineering. Ernest Shipman, an IBM assistant for displays and exhibits, holds an Air Force Information Officer classification, and has been promoted to Major in the Air Force Reserve. Another man at work in public information is Walter Kilrain, recently named supervisor of publicity for the GE Research Laboratory in Schenectady, N.Y. He is responsible for press relations, the *Bulletin*, special publications for general use outside the company, visitor relations and reception, exhibits, and other activities.



WALTER KILRAIN '48
GE supervisor

49

Dr. James Yiannou
226 East 68th Street
New York, New York 10021

Watch for the announcement of the '49 gala 15th Anniversary Dinner to be held on Saturday night, June 6, 1964, with distinguished guests and an outstanding speaker. Plan now to attend by marking the date on your calendar.

'49ers are on the go the world over. Your class correspondent is in Switzerland to attend his medical school reunion at the University of Lausanne. Broadway-TV-film actor, Sorrell Booke rushed home from the premiere of "Gone Are the Days" with barely enough time to read his excellent reviews before jetting to the French Riviera where his latest film—"The Golden Cage" starring Jane Fonda and Alain Delon—will be directed by Rene Clements. Bill Swiacki, now in the real estate and insurance business, is developing the Sturbridge Industrial Village; the park will not encroach on its colonial atmosphere.

50

Alois E. Schmitt, Jr.
61 Hill Street
Bellevue, New Jersey

Ric Yarwood stood in as class correspondent for this issue. He reports that in an unusually active short period, starting with the College Fund Kick-Off on September 11 and ending with the Gym Fund Kick-Off on October 8, members of the Mid-Century Class were much in evidence. Among those seen at the two kick-offs, Homecoming, the Early Fifties Cocktail Party (which was a huge success—attended by about 175 members of '50-'56), and the John Jay Associates Dinner, were William H. Baron, Thomas F. S. Buckley, John C. Dimmick, College Fund Class Chairman Dr. James L. Garofalo, Ashbel Green III, College Fund Class Vice-Chairman Leonard Kliegman, Walter A. Laske, Paul E. McCoy, John W. Noonan, Mario A. Palmieri, Dr. Raymond Seltzer, Gen. Edward Class Chairman Alois E. Schmitt, Jr., Walter R. Smith, Roberto E. Socas, and Ricardo C. Yarwood.

The really big news concerns the results of the voting for a new Executive Committee of officers and trustees. The following were elected to serve until October, 1966: President, Mario Palmieri; Vice-President, Jerome R. Kaye; Secretary-Treasurer, Alois Schmitt, Jr.; Trustees, John C. Dimmick, Leonard Kliegman, Aristotle Roussos, Walter Smith, Roberto Socas, and William Zarnfeller.

This committee is long on experience in class affairs and gives promise of continuing to keep the class in the forefront of alumni activities. It includes two lawyers, an engineer, a college instructor, a product director, a sales engineer, a partner in a laundry equipment business, an assistant administrator of the Gym Fund Committee, and a public relations man. Mario is the public relations man and recently was appointed director of advertising and sales promotion of the Hamilton Life Insurance Company in New York. Al Schmitt has served directly under Joe Coffee since last March in organizing the various alumni class committees for the Gym Fund. Jerry Kaye joined the legal staff of The Lummus Company last year and recently moved to a home in New Jersey. The other lawyer is Bill Zarnfeller, who is in a partnership with offices in New York City and Mount Vernon. Bob Socas teaches American Government and International Relations at the College of the City of New York. Civil Engineer Walt Smith describes his duties as "rather nebulous—in charge of special projects." Another one hard put to describe his duties precisely is Jack Dimmick, who does specialized contract work and pops up all over the country, it seems. Arry Roussos does his share of traveling also as a product director at Chicopee Mills, Inc. He, too, not long ago moved to New Jersey. Our short notes on the new officers wind up with Len Kliegman, who will be next year's College Fund Class Chairman, a resident of Long Island, and a partner in a laundry equipment business.

James T. Devaney has recently been appointed general counsel for the Fairbanks-Morse Corporation. Jack Noonan, in his last official act as president, was chairman of the reception and hospitality committee at Homecoming. Noonan declined to stand for re-nomination as president due to the pressure of his law practice. A suitable memento of his years in office will be presented at the cocktail party on November 16 at the Gould Boat House, and the Notes and Keys, a group of the Glee Club, will entertain.

DAVID WISE '51
Chief



51

George C. Keller
117 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10025

Bill Kelly is an associate professor of geology at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Last year he won the Distinguished Faculty Award there. Two of his colleagues in the field of geology are John Harms, who does research on geological problems in oil exploration for the Marathon Oil Co. in Denver, Colorado, and a neighbor, Robert Raup, who works in Denver for the U.S. Geological Survey.

Tom Easter is the resident engineer for the Powers Regulator Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., which makes pneumatic and self-contained temperature regulating equipment. Tom says he is busy as a "one arm paper hanger." Bill Campbell is now assistant to the general auditor, with the Glidden Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Another Campbell, Warren, recently transferred to IBM in Philadelphia. He left Rochester, Minn., where Dr. Werner Heide is medical editor for the publications section of the Mayo Clinic. Jerome Chase now works in the marketing research department, Ford Division, with the Ford Motor Company. Anthony Knerly is an attorney right outside of Detroit. At the edge of the Midwest, Jay Dee Battenberg works for Osage Products in Osage City, Kansas. David Wise has succeeded Bob Donovan as chief of the *Herald Tribune's* Washington bureau. David Zimman is another newsmen. He is with the Associated Press in New Orleans, and recently wrote a book, *The Day Huey Long Was Shot*, which was one of the Book of the Month Club's September recommendations.

52

Robert N. Landes
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Martin Finkel reported to your editor that he had returned from a tour of duty in the Air Force, where he served at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas, and has begun the practice of internal medicine and gastroenterology in New York City.

53

Fred G. Ronai
J. Walter Thompson Co.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

The 10th reunion of the Class of 1953 was celebrated on June 1st at the Sherry-Netherlands Hotel. More than 50 couples who live in the New York/New Jersey metropolitan area gathered for cocktails and went on to La Fonda del Sol for dinner.

Most of the doctors of '53 have stayed on the East Coast or in New York, like Steve Furst, who has been appointed chief resident in Internal Medicine at Mt. Sinai Hospital. But Harvey Kopelman is a podiatrist in St. Petersburg, Fla. Also in Florida, at

Hialeah, William Postel has established a branch office of his firm, Aircraft Engine Sales Co. Even farther afield, Al Jackson and Larry Scherer are both practicing medicine in the San Francisco metropolitan area. Tim Euwall is with G.E. in Santa Barbara, Calif. as a biophysicist working on artificial intelligence and learning machines.

Whitey Brandt and his wife are now living in Wayne, New Jersey. In the Midwest, Melvin Ember has been appointed assistant professor of anthropology at Antioch College; he goes from the National Institute of Health in Washington, D.C. where he was research anthropologist on such things as the evolution of the marriage system, and lecturer at American University. Captain Harry Harrington has been assigned to Trux Field in Wisconsin by the Air Force, following a tour of duty in Germany. Richard Gershon is a new vice-president at Benton and Bowles, a New York public relations agency, where he was formerly assistant media director. Josh Darsha spent several months in New York as CBS-TV news correspondent and has recently returned to London in a similar capacity.

RICHARD J.
GERSHON '53
PR V-P



54

Lawrence A. Korbin
365 West End Avenue
New York, New York 10024

Dr. Samuel Barondes has received an appointment as teaching fellow in psychiatry at Harvard Medical School. At Michigan State University, Esmail Koushanpour earned his Ph.D. in physiology. The Joseph F. Bernstein Co., realty brokers specializing in office leasing, recently announced that Ian Brounlie, formerly vice-president of Brown, Harris, Stevens, will join the organization as a vice-president.

55

Donn Coffee
13 Evelyn Road
Port Washington, L.I., N.Y.

Fifteen members of '55 enjoyed the 12th Fund Kickoff on September 11th at Ferris Booth Hall. They were Steve Bernstein, Ezra Levin, Steve Rabin, Arnie Schwartz, Ferdie Setaro, Lenn Zamore, Cal Lee, John Burke, Paul Frank, Carl von Conta, Bob Brown, Dave Angus, Bob Hanson, Jack O'Hearne, and your correspondent.

A medical man from '55 is Warren Goodman, practicing psychiatrist in Great Neck, Long Island, and now taking psychoanalytical training.

Several teachers have reported. Richard Bass is teaching English at Queens College and working on a doctoral dissertation at Columbia. Dan Gershenson is currently assistant professor of Greek and Latin at Columbia. He is a productive scholar, whose new translation of Aristotle's metaphysics is being read in Humanities A 1 this fall. Harry Scheiber is teaching history at Dartmouth, and Bob Friedheim is assistant professor of

government at Purdue. Two classmates have been appointed assistant professors at the University of Illinois, Robert B. Ash in electrical engineering, and Martin L. Eichman in pharmacy. Two legal colleagues are Art Rosett, who recently resigned as assistant U.S. Attorney after three years, and Harold Rosenthal, partner in the law firm of Turner and Rosenthal in Oceanside, Long Island.

Bob Tuthill has been appointed product manager for the Industrial Data Processing Division of Control Data Corp., now in Minneapolis. Hank Wolf is working on the lunar expedition capsule with Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., and living on Long Island. Dan Wakefield, who has recently been awarded a Nieman Fellowship for 1963-4, has written widely in various periodicals, including *Dissent*, the *Nation*, *Esquire*, *Commentary* and *Show*.

56

Lee Seidler
54 West 16th Street
New York, New York 10011

Our Fall newsletter supplies all sorts of interesting notes from classmates, and here's one addition: television and the academic world joined as E. Kirby Warren, now assistant professor of management at the Graduate School of Business, Columbia, appeared on the NBC series, "Let's Talk Business," in a program entitled, "How Much Competition?" The show was seen originally in October, 1962, and as in the case of so many popular productions, was re-run again this summer. The series, a cooperative effort between the Business School and NBC, will be continued this year.

57

Donald E. Clarick
933 Eden Avenue
Highland Park, N.J.

Two new Air Force doctors are Dante Gismondi and Paul Tolina. Their respective assignments are to Scott Air Force Base in Illinois and Luke Air Force Base in Arizona.

Henry Marksbury is back at College as director of its public relations program. He came this September after working in Washington, D.C. as the Ford Motor Company's field public relations representative for the District of Columbia and seven nearby states.

HENRY C.
MARKSBURY '57
Warm welcome



58

John F. Mahoney II
117 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

Two doctor-graduates recently completed an orientation course for officers in the Air Force Medical Service at Gunter Air Force base in Alabama. Captain Joe Heller and Boyd Seidenberg have now been assigned to Dow Air Force base in Maine and Griffith Air Force base in New York. Another M.D., Steve Jonas, is on the academic staff of the

University College of London, doing research in problems of brain mechanisms and behavior.

John McAlpin was granted a Churchill scholarship for a year's study in advanced mathematics at Churchill College of Cambridge University. John has been a National Science Foundation Fellow in the College's mathematics department. Carl Braren has returned to Morningside as an intern at St. Luke's. Mike Widmer received his doctorate from Wisconsin and is now an exploration geologist with Humble Oil in Amarillo. Ed Feige is still at Wisconsin, teaching economics and working for his Ph.D. Norbert Hirschorn is interning at Boston City Hospital. Reporter Mike Pakenham had a front-page story in the Chicago Tribune in October about Republican opposition to the sale of wheat to Russia. Thomas Henkel, on leave as an instructor at the University of Toledo, is studying there for an M.A. in physics and a Ph.D. in science education under an NDEA fellowship. Further south, dentist Bob Tauber is a captain in the Air Force at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Bruce Howard is an independent salesman for four manufacturers and is living in East Killingly, Connecticut. Bob Croan is assistant professor of music at Duquesne University.

59

John L. Erlich
420 West 118th Street
New York, New York 10027

Your correspondent and co-correspondent, Mike Tannenbaum, can report that our Homecoming Party in conjunction with the class of 1960 was the most successful in our history. Over 40 '59ers, etc. We were pleasantly surprised by all the M.D.'s who appeared. There were Jerry Perlman from Maimonides hospital; Stanley Feld, L.I. Jewish; Jordan Tobin and Jerry Tepperberg, Bellevue; Al Rosenberg, Jacob; and Marty Wasserman, who came from Albany where he is now interning.

Not to be outdone by the doctors, the lawyers were present in full force. Steve Buchman, Carl Kaplan, Ira Jolles, and our vice-president Steve Trachtenberg are all bright young lawyers in New York. Mike Stern is the youngest person in the country to have a GS12 rating. He works in the Health, Education and Welfare Department in Washington. Also in Washington are George Orphanos and Ernie Bial, who is in the Pentagon's Navy International Law Division. Hugh McSurely and Carl Walker are just out of the Navy and getting reacquainted to civilian life. Pete Larsen and Dick Stepick have recently been discharged from the Marines.

The '59 football alumni were out in full force at the Reunion. Coy Gobble now works the plush North Shore for Upjohn Co. Rudy Pegoraro is no longer with Esso but with a smaller firm in the same vicinity. Dick Donelli is head of the Columbia Rugby Club. A former lightweight football captain who wishes to remain anonymous is also a member of the Rugby Club as well as an editor of an electronics trade publication. Tom Bilbao is now living in Brooklyn and working for the Irving Trust Co. George Speltis is finishing his degree at Fordham Law. Tom and George report that Ted Grasko is in the Navy, stationed in Florida but temporarily in Iceland. Dave Clark has moved from Nebraska to Amityville on Long Island, where he teaches high school chemistry. Phil Mathews, currently employed by the American

Photocopy Equipment Co., is the enthusiastic chairman of the '59 Gyna Fund Committee. Frank Fortier is at Juilliard. José Iglesias told us that he is running again. He competes for the Pioneer Club. Harry Faibers is working for the Geigy Chemical Co. by day and moonlighting in law at Brooklyn. Dermot Daly has been appointed New York regional representative for Flannery and Asocs., Inc., manufacturers of metal display equipment and fixtures in Pittsburgh. He will cover New York, New Jersey, the New England states and Eastern Canada. Edward Boylan, who was a research assistant at Yeshiva University Graduate School of Science, has been appointed assistant professor of mathematics at Rutgers University.

Ed Adua and Maurice Gell are completing their doctorates in metallurgy at Yale. Jack Kahn is working at the New York Post. Harris Schwartz works as the head of the residence halls at Columbia. Several other classmates still haunt Morningside too. Bob Brookhart bears the impressive title "Assistant Secretary of Columbia University." Jay Nugel is studying English, and Neil Goll, history. Howard Weisz is an instructor at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy while he finishes his degree in history at Columbia, and Riccardo Retti is back from Brazil to finish his Ph.D. Mike Cohen reports that he and Charlie Doyle are students at Columbia Law after completing their hitch in the Navy. Graduate physics students are: Robin Motz, Ben Miller, Dave Miller, Bob Eisenstein, Norman Gelfand and Mike Tannenbaum. Norman will complete his Ph.D. in January

and then go to work at the University of Chicago as an assistant professor of physics. Jerry Present is studying physics at N.Y.U. while Harold Stahl is at Brooklyn Poly and Alan Franklin is at Cornell. Uriel Nauenberg completed his doctorate in physics at Columbia this summer and is now an instructor at Princeton. Paul Kantor received the Ph.D. in physics from Princeton this summer and is now working at Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Irwin Jacobs stopped off in New York on his way back from Israel to California. Buddy is now in medical school at Stanford, but he spent the summer working in the Weitzman Institute in Rehovot. Also at Stanford is Bill Zangwill. Dick Suersey is at Berkeley studying operations research. We hear that Ed Kleban and Marshall Zaslow are both living in Hollywood. Marshall has been studying at UCLA Medical School and should be an M.D. now. Your correspondent is currently the director of the Chelsea Conservation District.



DERMOT DALY '59
On display

60

Rene Plessner
144 West 86th Street
New York, New York 10024

Dave Goldman, who is at the Duke Medical School, recently wrote us that "there are approximately ten Columbia College men at Duke with whom I am personally acquainted. Recognizing our common loyalty to perpetuate the spirit of the college, we have begun to consider plans for organizing as a group. Even before we made this fateful step, we had decided on a decagonal subscription to the *Spectator*." Dave says that classmate, Mike Walk is addicted to medicine, theatricals, psychiatric research, and writing poetry.

We still have a number of men in the service. Pete Philipines is a gunnery and legal officer aboard the USS Hunt. Pete informs us that Doug McKnight, who was formerly on the USS Hunt also as operations officer, is now at the University of Florida Law School. Also out of the Navy is Dave Kirk—a student again in the Columbia School of Architecture. We've just heard from a couple of lawyers, John Boone, and Jeff Lurkis. John is an attorney in Atlanta, Georgia, and Jeff is a law clerk for Carl D'Angelo.

Eckehard Simon's questionnaire gives us the news that he's working for his Ph.D. in medieval German literature, and that starting in the spring semester he will be an instructor at Harvard. Talking about teaching, we hear that Bill Bishin is out on the Coast as an associate professor of law at Stanford. Barry Wood writes us that in March, after the end of his medical training, he will be in London studying psychiatry with Anna Freud and Michael Balint for three months. He plans to do his internship in Vermont at the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington.

Dean's Day

Saturday
February 8

Plan now
to attend

Other "foreigners" are Bill *Tanenbaum*, who spent the summer in England and Berlin, Dan *Shapiro*, now at the London School of Economics on a Fulbright, and Tom *Culter*, an attorney who plans to get a degree in criminology from Cambridge University.

Harry *Vernon* earned an M.S. at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn this June. Barry *Einstein*, who is finishing up at Chicago Medical School in June '64, also wrote us that Bob *Hersh* (Harvard Law '63) was inducted into the Army for six months. Steve *Wang* is another classmate who will soon get his M.D. Steve's at P&S and will be through by June. Across the river in Shrewsbury, N.J., is Bob *Smith*. Bob's an electrical engineer for the Bell Telephone Labs, skipping down south to Wilmington, Del., we find Olin *Trandahl* who's an accountant for the E. I. DuPont Corp. And as we head for Dayton, Ohio we see Ron *Larsen*, a training systems specialist for the National Cash Register Co. Back in the big city is Joe *Giacalone*, now an instructor in economics at St. John's. Joe is also studying for his Ph.D. at Columbia Business. Cormac *Ryan* will be getting his M.B.A. shortly from N.Y.U. Cormac tells us that he is an assistant account executive for the Compton Advertising Agency. Billy *Landes* is finishing up for his Ph.D. in economics at Columbia. On the West Coast, Dave *White* is an intern at the Palo Alto Medical Center, and further up is Bill *Fuld*, having just accepted a job clerking for two judges in Fairbanks.

61 Robert E. Juceam
1950 East 22nd Street
Brooklyn 29, New York

On September 11th Jim *Ammeen*, Frank *Bonem*, Alan *Breslow*, Burt *Ehrlich*, Doug *Friedman*, Myron *Curzan*, Joel *Karp*, Doug *McCorkindale*, Barry *Scotch* and your correspondent attended the 12th annual Columbia College Fund Kickoff at Ferris Booth. The speeches and committee work were preceded by a gala buffet dinner and cocktail hour that would have induced all our classmates to contribute then and there.

News is plentiful. Eric *Brietbart*, who spent last year completing his M.A. in French at Yale University, has been awarded a grant from the French Government to study at the Sorbonne in Paris. Two other Columbia men are rooming together at Yale. Ira *Weinrub*, who has already received his M.A. in chemical engineering, has switched fields and is now working for a Ph.D. in biophysics. His roommate, Paul *Wachtel*, taking courses in clinical psychology, has been awarded a Public Health fellowship. Alex *Liebowitz*, who received his M.A. in American history last September at Cornell, is now working for his doctorate at Princeton.

Have you Moved?

Notify the College Alumni Association
Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia University

Al's twin brother Jon is completing his Ph.D. in European history at Berkeley. Stan *Weiss* reports that Micky *Greenblatt* '61C '62E has completed a year of study at the University of Brussels, Belgium, in the field of aeronautical engineering on a NASA fellowship. Joe *Sheveck*, a former resident counselor in New Hall, is still enrolled at Columbia's School of Engineering and Applied Science. He has, however, reduced his schedule, and is employed full time as an industrial engineer with the Jersey City unit of the Colgate-Palmolive Co. James *Melcher*, fence extraordinaire, reports that he is now with A.D. Becker & Co., a Broad Street brokerage firm. Jamie had gone to Brazil on business and pleasure during the recent inter-American competition. Another businessman, Burt *Ehrlich*, is now in the Municipal Bond Dept. of the Chase Manhattan Bank. John *Leonardo Jr.*, chairman of our festive Senior Week, has been the sales operator and field sales trainer for International Latex Corp. in Dova Dela, Indiana. John was recently promoted to major account salesman and is now stationed in the Cleveland area, where he helps out with the Fund Drive effort and the College recruitment program. John *Reich*, Jr. is another busy fellow. As a field engineer for Westinghouse Electric Corp., he has recently been sent to develop a program for a Manitoba project.

Kudos to Myron *Curzan* at Columbia, Ed *Kaplan* at Vanderbilt and Bob *Dorosz* at the University of Michigan. Each have been elected to the staff of the Law Review at their respective law schools. Also elected to the board of editors of his law review was Charles *Wexton*, an honor student at N.Y.U. Charles was recently awarded the John Norton Pomeroy Scholarship given to students "who show promise of becoming outstanding members of the bar." Michael *Selkin*, former Spectator editor, received his M.A. in English at Cornell and is writing for "Project C" of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., while Imre *Horvath*, who received his M.A. in English at N.Y.U. this June and is now typing away at his Ph.D., is head of research for the Book of Knowledge-Grolier, Inc. Stephen *Leone*, formerly hailed in these columns as our first vice-president, has retained that position in the Glen Rock, N.J. Lumber and Supply Co., while at the same time managing his own company in Bricktown, N.J. Second lieutenant Bob *Federspiel* isn't catching any passes. The Marines have just tossed him from San Francisco to Okinawa. First lieutenant Ed *McCreedy*, our new Class Secretary and former quarterback of the lightweight football team, on the other hand, has been sent from Okinawa to San Francisco. Even exchange?

Michael *Gidos*, whose M.A. in government was awarded by Indiana University this August, has recently been appointed a security analyst for the U.S. Department of Defense. Matt *Chamlin*, though completing an M.B.A. in economics at the Baruch School, is a market research and public opinion analyst for Louis Harris and Assoc. Alan *Pihl* is in the Management Training Program with General Tire and Incateneu S.A., Guatemala City. This spring he will be assigned to Spain, Italy and Germany. Harold *Cohen* has been appointed instructor in political science at Temple University. Cliff *Miller* was awarded the Master of Hebrew Letters degree from Jewish Theological Seminary in June. While completing his rabbinical training, he has been appointed an instructor in the Cantors Institute and Seminary College of Jewish Music.

There are several psychologists from the class. Julian *Ambrat*, working in industrial psychology for his M.B.A. at the Baruch

School, has been awarded a graduate assistantship and made director for summer placement. Maurice *LeCroy*, research assistant in psychology at the University of Louisville's School of Medicine, recently returned from a period of study at the Menninger Foundation. At the Foundation his work involved analysis of "cognitive styles" tests. Maurice plans to continue his research in the area of psychology and anthropology. Laddie *Lasky* is completing his Ph.D. in psychology at N.Y.U. Laddie had been appointed to the staff of the Brooklyn V.A. Hospital last year and during the summer was shifted to the Peekskill unit for advance training in the diagnosis of schizophrenic disorders. Emanuel *Landau* was recently awarded his M.A. in clinical psychology at the Graduate School of Education, Yeshiva University. Manny will remain there to complete his Ph.D. Other medical men are Bill *Grossman*, entering his third year at Yale Medical School, who was awarded the Ferris Prize in anatomy, and Frank *Grady*, also at Yale, who did particularly well on his medical boards and has been elected to the board of editors of the Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine.

JOHN VALENTINO '62
Fledgling
administrator



62 Leonard Pullman
746 Elm Street
New Haven, Connecticut

John *Valentino* has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S.A.F. after training at Tinker Air Force base in Oklahoma, and is assigned to Washington, D.C. as an administrative officer. Eric *Britton* managed a series of chamber music concerts on a country estate in northern Pennsylvania this summer called the Sundance Festival Theatre. Henry *Ginsburg* is in Hawaii training with the Peace Corps; he will go to Thailand. Robert *Asack* is at the Great Lakes Naval Station. He will be going to Pensacola, Florida for flight training soon. William *Sysoak* is now working for Prentice-Hall publishers in New Jersey as a systems analyst. Armando *Favazza* wrote CCT that he had spent the summer at Northwestern University on a special American Medical Association Journalism Fellowship. He has started his second year at the University of Virginia's Medical School.

Here at Columbia, William *Campbell* is the end coach of the varsity football team. Also coaching football are Tom *Hagerty* (freshman backfield coach) and William *Werben* (lightweight line coach). Jerry *Speyer* and Robert *Van Keuren* are at the Business School, and Phil *Smith* is doing graduate work in mathematics. Your correspondent is "anxious" to learn what has happened to other classmates.

SHIP OF FOOLS BY SEBASTIAN BRANT (republication), edited by Edwin H. Zeydel '14 is a translation and commentary on the medieval German work. (Dover, \$2.00)

BETWEEN YOU AND ME by Louis Nizer '22 contains an intimate variety of its author's interests, sentiments, loyalties and prejudices. (A. S. Barnes & Co., \$3.95)

IKTISADI ISTATISTIK by Henry S. Miller '23 is the only book in Turkey that takes up modern statistical ideas and is used as a textbook at present. (Faculty of Political Science of the University of Ankara, 88¢)

MEDIEVAL AND TUDOR DRAMA by John Gassner '24 is a major collection of representative plays from the 10th century through Tudor comedy, including examples of pagan drama, passion plays and everyman drama. (Bantam, 95¢)

SAINT-BEUVE: SELECTED ESSAYS translated and edited by Francis Steegmüller '27 and Norbert Guterman is a sample of the work of the influential and prolific 19th-century French critic. (Doubleday, \$4.95)

HENRY JAMES AND THE JACOBITES by Maxwell Geismar '31 is a scathing attack on Henry James's work, his person, and every literary critic who has found him worth reading. (Houghton Mifflin, \$6.50)



ALUMNI AUTHORS

CREATIVE COLOR by Arthur Rothstein '35 is an instructive book on photography by *Look's* experienced picture editor. (Chilton, \$1.95)

A STRESS ANALYSIS OF A STRAPLESS EVENING GOWN, illustrated by Stanley Wyatt '43 and edited by Robert Baker is a delightful collection of essays written for the scientific age by some light-hearted eggheads. (Prentice-Hall, \$3.95)

VISIONS OF CERARD by Jack Kerouac '44 has an autobiographical tinge; is the story of a young man who has visions and memories of his older brother who died young, and shows the author's growing interest in Catholicism. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, \$3.95)

REALITY SANDWICHES by Allen Ginsberg '48 begins as conventional poetry and becomes romantic, with drug-induced visions, but its apparent spontaneity masks a good deal of artful control. (Scorpion Press, 10s. 6d.)

RODIN by Albert Elsen '49 is a richly illustrated biography of the 19th-century sculptor. (Museum of Modern Art, \$8.50)

CORNEILLE: HIS HEROES AND THEIR WORLDS by Robert J. Nelson '49 is a critique which concentrates on Corneille's writings, rather than his times, and suggests that the drama of "the Father of French Tragedy" be reconsidered in a less tragic vein. (University of Pennsylvania Press, \$7.50)

THE DAY HUEY LONG WAS SHOT by David Zinnman '51 tells the story of the Kingfish's 1935 slaying in Louisiana's capital and presents a new interpretation of the evidence. (Ivan Obolensky, \$4.50)

WILLY by Ken Heyman '53 is a book of photographs filled with the life and excitement of a four-year-old boy on a tenement block in New York City's lower West Side. (Atheneum, \$7.50)

EMPIRES IN THE DUST by Robert Silverberg '56 is a colorful account for children of what archaeological findings have revealed about the roots of our civilization. (Chilton, \$4.95)

THE REPUTATION of Niccolò Machiavelli has always rested on one little book: *The Prince*. Actually, *The Prince* is little more than a pamphlet, a very minor fraction of its author's work, but it overshadows all the rest. Probably no book about politics was ever read more widely. Certainly none has been better known to people who have never read it. Everyone knows that Machiavelli recommended hypocrisy and ingratitude, meanness, cruelty and treachery as the traits proper to princes. Everyone recognizes "Machiavellian" as an adjective for political conduct that combines diabolical cunning with a ruthless disregard for moral standards.

The Prince even obsesses historians and political philosophers. Its burning prose still casts a lurid glow over the whole landscape of Renaissance Italy: historians who ought to know better call the whole period "the age of Machiavelli" and describe it as if it were chiefly characterized by the kind of behavior on which *The Prince* dwells; and philosophers, undertaking to describe Machiavelli's political thought, after carefully apprising their readers of the greater weight and complexity of the *Discorsi* and his other writings, end up by choosing half or more of their quotations from one slender volume.

In part, this is understandable. *The Prince* is a short book, and most people remember short books better than long ones. Moreover, *The Prince* is easily Machiavelli's best prose, combining verve and bite with a glittering, deadly polish, like the swordplay of a champion fencer. Its sentences are crisp and pointed, and it is studded with memorable epigrams like "A man will forget the death of his father sooner than the loss of his patrimony," epigrams which are rendered the more spine-chilling by the matter-of-fact tone in which they are uttered.

And this is where the paradox comes in. Although the method and most of the assumptions of *The Prince* are so much of a piece with Machiavelli's thought that the book could not have been written by anyone else, yet in certain important respects, *The Prince* contradicts everything else Machiavelli ever wrote and everything we know about his life. And everyone who has studied the subject at all has always known this.

ABOUT MA

A renowned historian challenges the world's opinion



by GARRETT MATTINGLY

CHIAVELLI

of his little book on how to succeed in politics



Bettmann Archive

The history of Machiavelli's literary reputation underlines the paradox. When *The Prince* was published in 1532, five years after its author's death, it achieved an enormous *succès de scandale*. As word of its appalling doctrines spread, all Europe hummed with a chorus of disapproval. For two centuries, to call one's political opponent a disciple of Machiavelli was about the worst thing one could say of him. Then, as the modern spirit of nationalism dawned, the image of Old Nick began to change. People began to point out that if Machiavelli recommended behavior of which one could not really approve, he did it for the sake of a united Italy. Machiavelli gradually became a hero, and then a saint of the Italian *Risorgimento*.

In the twentieth century the image changed again. Machiavelli became the passionless, objective scientist, the perfect mirror and analyst of his time. There is a certain superficial plausibility about this view. Since so much of *The Prince* does harmonize with the rest of Machiavelli's thought, and since it is so quotable, the temptation to explain away the discords is hard to resist. Also, Machiavelli usually did try to be objective, and that is why *The Prince* is so serious a stumbling block. The notion that this little book was meant as a serious, scientific treatise on government contradicts everything we know about Machiavelli's life, about his writings, and about the history of his time.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, this proposition asks us to believe that Niccolò Machiavelli deliberately wrote a handbook meant to help a tyrant rule the once free people of Florence. The Machiavellis were an old Florentine family, noted for their devotion to the republic. In the two centuries before Niccolò was born they had given Florence twelve *gonfalonieri* and 54 priors. In the 15th century, Niccolò's great-grandfather won himself a place in the hearts of the people by suffering imprisonment, torture, exile and death in defense of their liberty. Another Machiavelli was remembered for a speech in which he said, "It is freedom that makes cities and their citizens great. . . . Tyranny makes only desolation." Nearly a century later, Niccolò made this assertion one of the central theses of his *Discorsi*.

Niccolò learned the history of his *patria*, how Florence was the citadel of freedom and the guardian of Italian liberty, and the share his own family once had in this glorious heritage. In the 1470's it was still possible to believe that his heritage was not lost. It was only slowly, in the 1480's, that most Florentines began to realize the attrition of their freedom.

In the 1490's the Florentines rebelled against the growing tyranny of the Medici, and at 29, Niccolò Machiavelli was appointed chancellor of the second chancery, and shortly thereafter, secretary to the Ten of War. For the next fourteen years he served the Florentine republic with furious, dedicated zeal. He has left the proof of his devotion in his records and in the state papers, where he spun endless schemes for the defense and aggrandizement of the republic, and constantly preached the same to his superiors. More impressively, in a place where opportunities for dipping into the public purse were practically unlimited (among other duties he acted as paymaster-general of the army), Machiavelli retired from public life as poor as when he had entered it. Later he was to refer to this record with pride, but also with a kind of rueful astonishment; and indeed, the feat was a very rare one in his day.

Then, in 1512, the republic collapsed before Machiavelli's eyes. One of the few republicans who had not fled the invading Spaniards, Machiavelli was arrested, imprisoned, and interrogated under torture. Four turns of the rack were usually enough to break a man, body and spirit. Niccolò endured six. Since no crimes could be proved against him, he was released with no further punishment than the loss of his offices, a ruinous fine, and exile to his tiny estate seven miles from the gates of Florence, there to eat his heart out in loneliness and boredom.

Machiavelli emerged from prison in mid-March, 1513. Most people believe that *The Prince* was finished by December. I suppose it is possible to imagine that a man who has seen his country enslaved, his life's work wrecked and his own career with it, and has been tortured within an inch of his life should thereupon go home and write a book intended to teach his enemies the proper way to maintain themselves, writing all the time, remember, with the passionless objectiv-

ity of a scientist. It must be possible to imagine such behavior, because Machiavelli scholars do imagine it and accept it without a visible tremor. But it is a little difficult for the ordinary mind to compass.

The difficulty is increased by the fact that his "acceptance" of tyranny seems to have been a passing phase. Throughout the rest of his life Machiavelli wrote as a republican and moved mainly in republican circles, a singularly consistent life except for the one aberration.



GIULIANO DE' MEDICI
The prince

The notion that *The Prince* is what it pretends to be, a scientific manual for tyrants, has to contend not only against Machiavelli's life but against his writings, as, of course, everyone who wants to use *The Prince* as a centerpiece in an exposition of Machiavelli's political thought has recognized. In the *Discorsi* he wrote, "It is the well-being not of individuals but of the community which makes the state great, and without question this universal well-being is nowhere secured save in a republic. . . . Popular rule is always better than the rule of princes." This is not just a casual remark. It is the main theme of the *Discorsi* and the basic assumption of all but one of Machiavelli's writings, as it was the basic assumption of his political career.

THERE IS ANOTHER WAY in which *The Prince* is a puzzling anomaly. In practically everything else Machiavelli wrote, he displayed the sensitivity and tact of the developed literary

temperament. He had an instinctive feeling for the response of an audience. But the effect of the publication of *The Prince* on the first several generations of its readers in Italy (outside of Florence) and in the rest of Europe was shock. It horrified, repelled and fascinated like a Medusa's head. A large part of the shock was caused, of course, by the cynical immorality of some of the proposals, but instead of appealing revulsion, Machiavelli seems to delight in employing different devices to intensify it. Of these, not the least effective is the way *The Prince* imitates, almost parodies, one of the most popular and well-respected literary forms of the three preceding centuries, the handbook of advice to princes. In some ways, Machiavelli's little treatise was just like all the other "Mirrors of Princes"; in other ways it was a diabolical burlesque of all of them, like a political Black Mass.

The shock was intensified again because Machiavelli deliberately addressed himself primarily to princes who have newly acquired their principalities and do not owe them either to inheritance or to the free choice of their countrymen. The short and ugly word for this kind of prince is "tyrant." Opinions about the relative merits of republics and monarchies varied during the Renaissance, depending mainly upon where one lived, but about tyrants there was only one opinion. As Cristoforo Landino wrote: "If we consult the laws of any well-constituted republic, we shall find them to decree no greater reward to anyone than to the man who kills the tyrant." If Machiavelli's friends were meant to read the manuscript of *The Prince* and if they took it at face value, they can hardly have failed to be deeply shocked. And if the manuscript was meant for the eye of young Giuliano de' Medici alone, he can hardly have been pleased to find it blandly assumed that he was one of a class of whom his father's tutor, Landino, had written that the highest duty of a good citizen was to kill them.

If *The Prince* was meant for a Medici prince, it has at its core an even more inexplicable piece of tactlessness. For to the Medici prince, "a new prince established by fortune and the arms of others," Machiavelli offers Cesare Borgia, the Duke of Valentinois,

as a model. There was just enough truth to the suggestion that Giuliano de Medici owed his principate "to the arms of others"—after all, it was the Spanish troops who overthrew the republic as it was French troops who established Cesare in the Romagna—to be wounding. There was just enough cogency in the comparison between Borgia, the pope's son, and Giuliano, a pope's brother, to make it stick. These things merely heightened the affront. A Medici, of a family as old and as illustrious as any in Florence, a man whose great-grandfather, grandfather and father had each in turn been acknowledged the first citizen of the republic and who now aspired to no more than to carry on their tradition (or so he said) was being advised to emulate a foreigner, a Spaniard, a bastard, convicted, in the court of public opinion anyway, of fratricide, incest and a long roll of abominable crimes, a man specially hated in Tuscany for treachery and extortion and for the gross misconduct of his troops on neutral Florentine soil, and a man, to boot, who as a prince had been a notorious and spectacular failure.

This almost forgotten fact lies at the heart of the mystery of *The Prince*. We remember what Machiavelli wrote about Cesare in his famous work, and we forget what Cesare *was*, as reported by, among others, Machiavelli himself.

Let us take a few instances, the crucial ones. Relying on assertions in Chapter Seven of *The Prince*, most historians in the past hundred years have written as if the Borgia had restored peace and order in the Romagna, unified its government and won the allegiance of its inhabitants. Part of the time this must have been going on, Machiavelli was an envoy in Borgia's camp. Although he does warn the signory repeatedly that the Duke is a formidable ruffian, daring, unscrupulous, and of unlimited ambition, he never mentions these statesman-like achievements—nor do any of the other reports from Spanish, French, Venetian, and Siennese observers in the area. All the indications are quite contrary. The most probing recent study of Cesare Borgia's career sums the matter up by saying that he did nothing to end factional strife and anarchy in the Romagna; he merely superim-

posed the brutal rule of his Spanish captains on top of it.

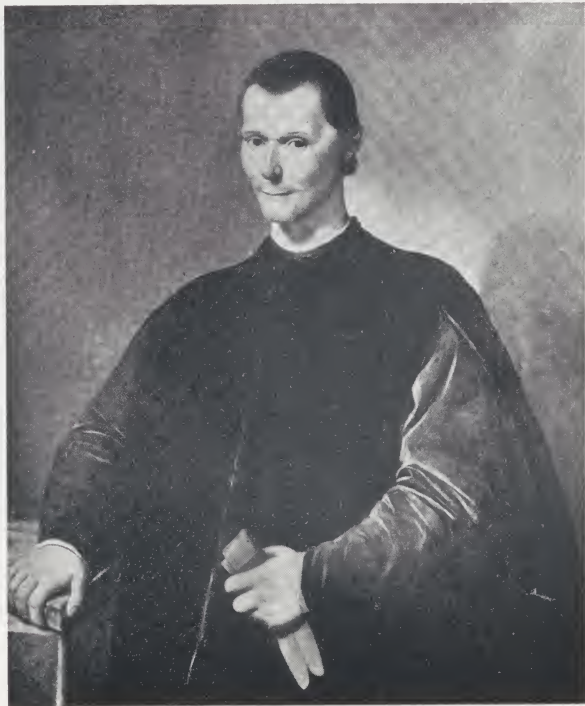
Nowhere is *The Prince* more at odds with the facts of history or with Machiavelli's own previous judgments in the *Legazione* (1502) than in the famous concluding passage of Chapter Seven on which any favorable opinion of Cesare's statecraft must be based. It reads: "On the day Pope Julius II was elected, the Duke told me that he had thought of everything that might happen on the death of his father and provided for everything except that when his father died he himself would be at death's door . . . only the shortness of the life of Alexander and his own sickness frustrated his designs. Therefore he who wants to make sure of a new principality . . . cannot find a better model than the actions of this man." Could Machiavelli have believed this in 1513?

He certainly did not believe it in 1503. He did not even record then that Cesare ever said anything of the sort; and though it would not be unlike some of the Duke's whimperings,

he could not have said it on the day of Julius II's election, when he was boasting to everyone that the new pope would obey him. By November of 1503, nobody could have believed it. In fact, even in August, when Alexander VI died at the age of 72 after a papacy of 11 years (not such a short life and not such a short reign), most people in Rome felt sure that Cesare was finished. He had never, in fact, faced his eventual predicament, and he did not face it when it arose.

Finally, Cesare slinks off to Naples and imprisonment, followed by the scornful laughter of Italy. For nothing is more absurd than the great straw-stuffed giants of carnival; and when such a giant has for a season frightened all Italy, the laughter is that much the louder. Machiavelli was one of the ambassadors in Rome. He knew all this as well as anyone. Did he really mean to propose Cesare as a model prince? Was he writing as a friend of tyrants or as a scientific observer when he said he did?

NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI
Look of scorn?



THERE IS, of course, an alternative view, never predominant and now hopelessly old-fashioned, but one that was once held by some quite respectable people. The earliest explicit statement of it I know comes from Alberico Gentili, an Italian who lectured on the civil law at Oxford in the reign of Elizabeth I. Speaking of his fellow countryman, Gentili wrote, in part:

He has been much calumniated and deserves our sympathy. He was, indeed, a praiser of democracy and its most zealous champion. Born, educated and honored with office in a republic, he was a supreme foe of tyrants. It was his purpose not to instruct tyrants but to reveal their secret machinations, stripping them bare before their suffering people . . . he aimed to instruct those people under the pretext of instructing the prince, hoping that thus his teaching might be tolerated.

Toward the end of the 17th century, Baruch Spinoza, without, I think, ever having read Gentili, expressed a similar opinion, and nearly a hundred years later Jean Jacques Rousseau concurred.

Perhaps nobody should be rash enough today to call *The Prince* a satire, not in the teeth of all the learned opinion to the contrary. But when one comes to think of it, what excellent sense the idea makes!

However you define "satire" it must include the intention to denounce, expose or deride someone or something, and it is to be distinguished from mere didactic condemnation and invective (when it can be distinguished at all) by the employment of such devices as irony, sarcasm and ridicule. It need not be provocative of laughter; I doubt whether many people ever laughed or even smiled at the adventures of Gulliver among the Yahoos. Indeed, the satirist seems to put forth his greatest powers chiefly when goaded by anger, hatred and savage indignation. If Machiavelli wrote *The Prince* out of the fullness of these emotions rather than out of the dispassionate curiosity of the scientist or out of a base willingness to toady to the destroyers of his country's liberty, then one can understand why the sentences crack like a whip, why the words bite and burn like acid, and why the whole style has a density and impact unique among his writings.

To read *The Prince* as satire clears up puzzles and resolves contradictions; only in satire can one understand the

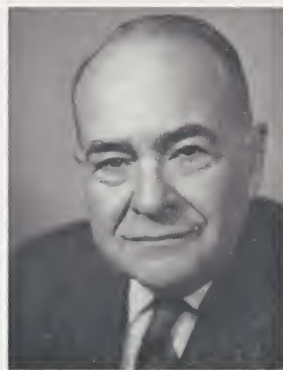
choice of Cesare Borgia as the model prince. The common people of Tuscany could not have had what they could expect of a prince's rule made clearer than by the example of this blood-stained buffoon. As for the gentle, mild-mannered, indolent Giuliano de Medici himself, he was the last man to be attracted by the notion of imitating the Borgia. Only a wish to draw the most odious comparison possible, only a compulsion to wound and insult, could have led Machiavelli to select the Borgia as the prime exemplar in his "Mirror of Princes."

There is one last famous passage that reads differently if we accept *The Prince* as satire. On any other hypothesis, the final exhortation to free Italy from the barbarians sounds at best like empty rhetoric, at worst like calculating but stupid flattery. Who could really believe that the lazy, insipid Giuliano or his petty, vicious successor were the liberators Italy awaited? For before the Florentine republic had been gored to death by Spanish pikes, Machiavelli had believed, as he was to believe again, that it was a free Florentine republic that could play the liberator's role. Perhaps, since he was all his life a passionate idealist, blind to reality when his desires were strong, Machiavelli may not have given up that wild hope when he wrote *The Prince*. If he had not, then the verses by Petrarch at the end take on a new meaning. The antique valor Petrarch appealed to was, after all, that of republican Rome. Perhaps the sharp combat Petrarch suggests was not to be against the barbarians.

If *The Prince* was meant as a satire, as a taunt and challenge to the Medici and a tocsin to the people of Florence, then it must have been recognized as such by the Florentine literati and by the Medici themselves. If so, we have the solution to two minor puzzles connected with this puzzling book. A rasher ruling family than the Medici might have answered the challenge by another round of torture and imprisonment or by a quiet six inches of steel under the fifth rib. But though the Medici were aiming at exactly the kind of despotism that Machiavelli predicted, they hoped to achieve it with a minimum of trouble by preserving for the time being the forms of the republic. It would not do, by punishing the author, to admit the pertinence

of his satire. So the Medici did nothing. But they were not a stupid family, and they cannot have been very pleased. This would explain some puzzling things: why, for example, the ardent republicans among Machiavelli's friends were not alienated by *The Prince*, and why the former republicans in Medici service among his correspondents refer to it so seldom and with such muffled embarrassment.

It would also explain why, among all the manuscripts of *The Prince* dating from Machiavelli's lifetime we have never found the copy which should have had the best chance of preservation—I mean that copy, beautifully lettered on vellum and richly bound, presented with its dedication to the Medici prince. There is no evidence that it ever existed. Probably Machiavelli figured that the joke was not worth the extra expense.



GARRETT MATTINGLY, who died last December, was William R. Shepherd Professor of European History at Columbia and an internationally recognized authority on Renaissance life and events. This article in a somewhat longer original version appeared in the *American Scholar*, Autumn 1958. It represents both his brilliantly researched assessments and a special concern he had developed before his death. A Harvard graduate, Professor Mattingly spent most of his scholarly life at Columbia, where he was known for his unforgettable counsel to students, and his superbly written books, one of which, *The Armada* (1960), became a best-seller. At the time of his death, he was working on a new interpretative history of the Italian Renaissance.



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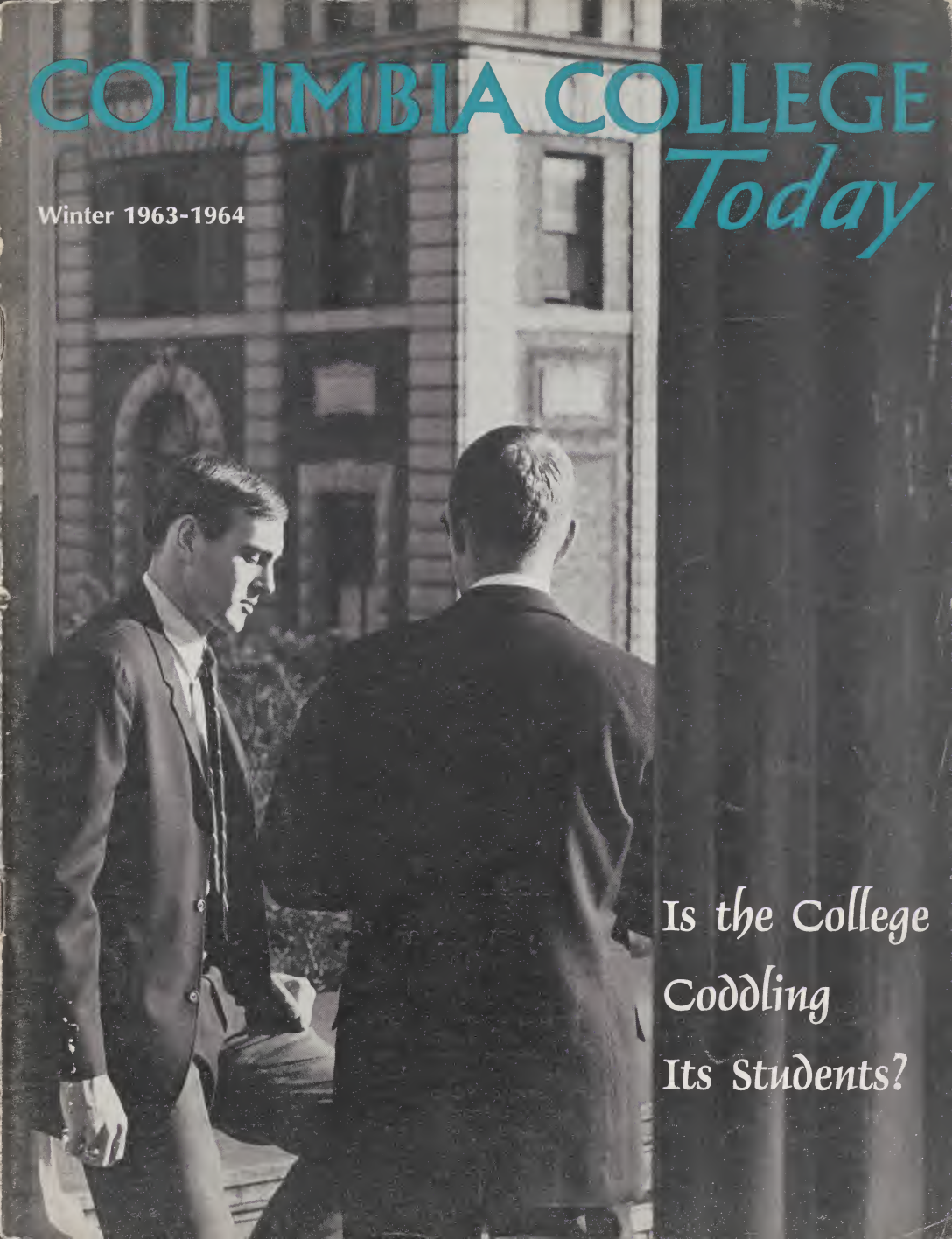
PLATO "The Republic"



COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Winter 1963-1964

Today

A black and white photograph of two men in suits walking past a building. The man on the left is in profile, looking down, while the man on the right is seen from behind. The building in the background has a classical architectural style with arched windows.

Is the College
Coddling
Its Students?



Hugh Rogers

Bill doesn't always wear a Hathaway shirt

Bill is William Archer Brown '64, president of the Columbia University Glee Club. He doesn't usually wear an eye patch either. But he put both on to inform you of the Glee Club's annual New York concert. It will be held again at the Philharmonic Hall at Lincoln Center. The night is Friday, May 1; the performance will begin at 8:30.

Like good shirtmakers we are presenting a neatly tailored program.

There will be great choral pieces and folk songs from many nations, madrigals and barbershop harmony, medieval plain-song and Negro spirituals. And, of course, the traditional College songs. We may even do an *encore*.

Naturally, the customarily happy drink-dance-and-sing reception will be held afterwards at the Columbia University Club. We feel sure that you will enjoy the whole impeccable evening,

the way that the music critics did last year.

Tickets are available from 313 Ferris Booth Hall at Columbia, Philharmonic Hall, and discriminating ticket brokers around town.

The man in the rear? He's England's George II, under whose reign King's College (Columbia) was founded in 1754. He *loved* concerts, especially by a chap named Handel.

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Within the Family

The new problem of students' problems

Almost unnoticed, a quiet change has been taking place at America's colleges and universities. It is a change that raises enormous questions about the role of higher education, the position and problems of today's youth, and even the strength of the fabric of our society.

In the past decade, college students in large numbers have begun to feel that they have "serious problems," and they have begun to believe that the traditional sources of counsel—the family, the church, trusted elders, deans and faculty, and friends—are inadequate. They have been trooping in to the tiny offices of the campus psychologists, and where there were no offices to troop into they have demanded that the colleges furnish them. At nearly every campus, the number of "cases" has swollen. At Columbia College the undergraduates seeking professional counsel and psychiatry has tripled in the last 10 years.

Even before the students felt the urgent need for psychological help, the field of educational psychology had been growing. The discipline, which used to be facetiously called "the study of rats and college sophomores," became a popular one. Psychology professor Maurice Huling of the University of Kansas wrote last April: "After World War II, campuses were overrun by students wanting to become psychologists. . . . The field of school psychology has grown 600 per cent in the last 10 years."

What does it all mean? Why the rush to the offices of psychologists and psychiatrists? Why the desire of students to become psychologists and psychiatrists? How proper is it for many undergraduates and some of their parents to require the colleges, which are already straining their budgets to the utmost, to add mental health clinics to their facilities? (Yale now has 11 full-time and 9 part-time professionals in its mental hygiene clinic, and Harvard's facilities are so extensive that some students refer to the Health Service, directed by Dr. Dana Farnsworth, as "The Farnsworth-

Hilton.") What is the relation between personality conflicts and advanced learning?

I have been reading and interviewing furiously for the past half year and several times have felt confused myself. Some of the literature of psychology and psychiatry is obviously gobbledy-gook—pompous, pseudo-scientific, and overstuffed with new terms for ageless predicaments. It may have been ignorance, but I had to smile when a psychiatrist diagnosed Jack Ruby in Dallas as having suffered from a "rupture of the ego, an episodic discontrol" when he shot Lee Oswald in a state of "diminished consciousness." But the best of the literature describes behavior and social problems, and searches for explanations for them in a way that suggests that at least a few of the psychologists and psychiatrists are grappling heroically with broad-scale fundamental data in the tradition of many of the great minds of the past.

Columbia has chosen to proceed cautiously in the matter of providing professional listeners for every young man who feels he has a nettled personality. As two of the professionals who have contributed to this issue believe, this may be a mistake. On the other hand, there are alumni and faculty who feel that even the College's existing facilities smack of "coddling the students," since the College already has an elaborate network of faculty, religious, and dormitory counselors, and an "open-door policy" at the Dean's Office. (One "law" that has been quoted in some places is that the quantity of mental disturbances among the students is directly proportional to the availability of professionals and facilities to entertain them.)

It is to explore some of the aspects of this change, at the College and elsewhere, that we have undertaken this issue. Leading colleges like Columbia cannot afford to ignore the dimensions and implications of an increasingly widespread feeling among students—real or imagined—that they have "personal troubles." GCK



Letters

Football pro and con

TO THE EDITOR:

The Autumn issue of *CCT* deserves great praise both for its literary content and its photography. But how did the article by Mr. Reed Harris entitled "What About Football?" slip in? I think that before accepting a contribution even from so distinguished a writer, you should have urged him to look at the record. Is it true that "Columbia has seldom had winning seasons in recent years"?

During the four years that the present seniors have been at the College, Columbia has won 55 per cent of its Ivy games and 60 per cent of its entire schedule. The alumnus who has gone to Baker Field on Saturdays in the fall has had a better than even chance of seeing his team win. There have been such pleasant tidbits as beating Yale twice in succession, taking old Penn for four in a row, and a tie for the league championship in 1961.

Actually, only Dartmouth overwhelmed the team this year. So close were the other games that it has been frequently noted five additional points strategically distributed would have brought us a tie with Dartmouth for the championship. For lack of these five points should we acknowledge ourselves in a state of "schizophrenia" and either go out and hire some gladiators or give up the game?...

HAROLD HARPER '05
New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR:

I wish to register my disagreement with the article by Mr. Harris in the last issue. He seems to imply that because Columbia is a great center of learning it is somehow above intercollegiate football, and even suggests that perhaps the Ivy colleges should consider dropping the sport entirely.

I consider this a damaging viewpoint, one which strikes at the small core of masculinity still retained by our leading centers of higher learning. The remaining core is vital as a counterbalance to the super-cerebralism that is setting in. One might sympathize with Mr. Harris' attitude if Columbia were one of those gridiron-crazy universities, but it is a well-recognized and properly intellectual home of learning, so he is gilding the lily. In fact, it is my opinion that Columbia might do well to encourage more virility at its College. (A strong emphasis on athletics has not lessened the status of Harvard or Princeton.)...

I have always recalled with pride my years in the College when I was permitted to wear the light blue football uniform, and I am not aware that it substantially affected my education there.

ENOCH SAPHIRE, M.D. '47
Oakland, California

TO THE EDITOR:

Mr. Reed Harris ended his diatribe against Columbia football in the Autumn issue by suggesting that the College consider dropping football, and he asked the readers, "What do you think?" I think that he ought to rely more upon facts and less upon his prejudices.

He backs his call for elimination of football by making the erroneous statement, "Columbia has seldom had winning seasons in recent years." I'm certain that he will concede that a 6-3 record in 1961, a 5-4 record in 1962, and a 4-4-1 record in 1963 do not constitute losing seasons. Many football factories probably wish that their records were as good. . . .

Columbia and the other Ivy colleges have succeeded wonderfully in producing a brand of football that is not professionalized, but is still rewarding for both the players and the spectators. One would think that this is precisely the form of athletics that Mr. Harris would applaud—as Mr. Allison Danzig did—vociferously.

CHARLES K. SERGIS '55
New York, N.Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the 13 years between 1948 and 1960 Columbia had only one winning season, in 1951. Since 1960, it has had two winning seasons and one even.



TO THE EDITOR:

Thanks for the excellent discussion of athletics at Columbia that you presented in the Autumn issue. With respect to the Reed Harris article and the questions posed therein, my vote is that Columbia discontinue intercollegiate football.

It isn't the losing seasons since the war that concern me, although I admit that I don't enjoy losing particularly. My view is that the benefits derived by students as a whole do not warrant the emphasis, money, and hullabaloo given to intercollegiate football.

NORMAN F. BRYDON '26
Essex Falls, New Jersey

Wrong Emphasis

TO THE EDITOR:

Your issue about athletics at Columbia was most interesting. It made me wonder, however, whether Columbia is giving enough emphasis to *carry-over* sports.

Two personal events in the past year have impressed upon me more than ever the need for greater emphasis on sports that can be still enjoyed when one's youth begins to slip away. The first was the recent NYAC track meet in which O'Hara broke the world's indoor mile record. I sat in the stands along with thousands of track enthusiasts who could no longer circle the boards without pulling a muscle. The second was the America Yacht Club cruise last July, when the opening event was an 81-mile run to Fisher's Island. Instead of cheering from the sidelines, I, along with people of all ages, including children, were *actively* participating in the lively event. (Interestingly, our group had rented the 40-foot boat of Professor George Thompson '42, who was mentioned in your article on Columbia sailing in the Summer 1963 issue.) The contrast between the degree of continuing activity in the two sports was striking.

At Columbia, track is a varsity sport, while sailing takes place with only the most minimal support and encouragement by the University. Shouldn't more attention be given to sports that help keep you fit throughout life, such as sailing? Columbia's education is aimed at preparing persons for useful, productive lives. What better way could athletics assist in the educational program than by putting greater emphasis on carry-over sports?

As a former manager of one of Columbia's track teams, I make these comments without diminishing my enthusiasm for track.

GEORGE C. WHIFFLE, JR. '51
New York, N.Y.



Chorus of Mistakes

TO THE EDITOR:

I was glad to see the paragraphs about the recent work of the Columbia University Chorus in the last issue of *CCT*, but there are several statements in the paragraphs that are not entirely accurate.

You seem to suggest that the Chorus is new. Actually, Columbia has a long history of performance of great choral works on the campus, although the Columbia University Chorus was not officially organized under that name until 1949. Likewise, University financial support of the Chorus did not begin this year, as you write. The University has provided appropriations for the Chorus, through the Music Department budget, for some years. This year, there has only been an *increase* in our University appropriation. Also, we no longer sell tickets to our concerts.

PETER FLANDERS
Assistant Professor of Music
Columbia University

Machiavelli Explained

TO THE EDITOR:

I have just seen in yesterday's issue of the *Daily American* that your magazine has

published an article by the late Professor Mattingly, including his interpretation of *The Prince* as a satire. I was a member of of Columbia's English Department from 1959 to 1961, as a Norman Fund Fellow in the Humanities, and during that time I argued Professor Mattingly's theory with him. I recently published an article, "Yet Again Machiavelli's *Prince*," in *Annali dell'Istituto Universitario Orientale, sezione romanza*, V (Naples, 1963), pp. 201-226, fully documenting my objections to his interpretation.

First, in the early 16th century political satire was usually anonymous and violent, in no way subtle. Machiavelli's satire in his other works is obvious also. No contemporary of Machiavelli mentions *The Prince* as satire; indeed, one plagiarist, who published a version of it in 1523, dedicated it to Emperor Charles V, so presumably he did not see any satirical implications. If *The Prince* is satire, then some of Machiavelli's letters to Francesco Vettori would have to be considered satire too. Since Vettori was in the service of the Medici, Machiavelli ran the risk of the loss of Vettori's friendship, or worse. For example, on December 10, 1513, Machiavelli wrote to Vettori, "[I have] written a work *Concerning Princes* . . . which ought to be acceptable to a prince, especially a new prince; therefore I am addressing it to Giuliano [de' Medici]." This letter concludes with the hope that Giuliano will be impressed with the work sufficiently to employ him and, rather than being satirical, appears to be the plea of a man desperately seeking a post. In 1513 Machiavelli had suffered the *strappado* (not the rack, as Mattingly says) and had been released largely through Giuliano's agency. It is hard to believe that Machiavelli would have risked additional punishment by writing a political satire and sending it to Giuliano.

Second, there is the problem of Cesare Borgia. Actually, Machiavelli regarded Ferdinand of Aragon as an ideal prince, as his letters to Vettori reveal, but Ferdinand was a foreigner to Italy and unrelated to the Pope, so his example was not sufficiently parallel to Giuliano's situation to be effective. Cesare Borgia was a more reasonable choice, for he had been supported by his father, the Pope, just as Giuliano had the support of his brother Giovanni, the Pope. Moreover, Borgia was a *new* prince, as Giuliano would be. (A fact that is rarely considered is that Borgia had a legal claim to the cities, and the despots he removed were actually usurpers. Giuliano could have been in exactly the same legal position as Borgia, as well as being a new prince.)



Others beside Machiavelli noted, at the time he was writing *The Prince*, the parallel between Borgia and Giuliano. Incidentally, Cesare Borgia did a great deal in the new state in the five years of his rule and became something of a legend and popular figure outside the duchy of Urbino.

Having disputed Professor Mattingly's case, what do I think is a more correct interpretation? The clue lies in Machiavelli's letter to Vettori, quoted above. His *Prince* was written to guide a *new* prince. In 1513 Giuliano was in Rome awaiting the gift of a territory, probably in the region of Modena and Piacenza, from his brother Giovanni. Pope Leo X. Giuliano was stabbed to death in church during Mass, however, and Lorenzo, Giovanni's nephew, inherited the promise of a new state, and was given the duchy of Urbino. If one accepts that *The Prince* was concerned with a new state and not with his native Florence, one can see how it was that Machiavelli came to dedicate the book to Lorenzo de' Medici. . . .

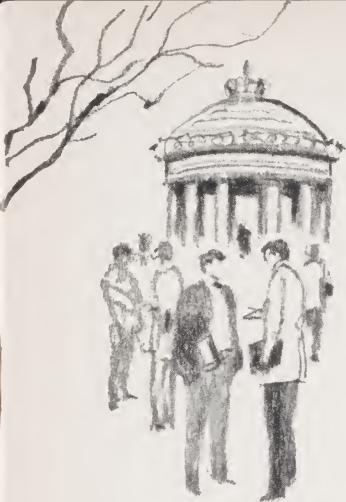
Machiavelli probably gave Lorenzo *The Prince* in the hope of obtaining a post under Lorenzo in his new state. Machiavelli probably hoped too to turn Lorenzo's attention away from Florence, where autocratic rule was causing problems. It was Machiavelli's personal tragedy that he failed to influence the Medici, and that through his seeking a post from the Medici, his contemporaries, above all Busini, misunderstood the real purpose of *The Prince*.

CECIL H. CLOUGH, M.A., D.Phil.
(Oxon.)
Florence, Italy





Columbia man and Barnard girl in Riverside Park announce the end of winter



Around the Quads

A Good Wine Ferments

THE CHANGING NATURE and the purpose of liberal arts colleges, especially Columbia College, has become a subject of debate and deep concern at Morningside. Recent speeches by Dean of Faculties and Provost Jacques Barzun '27 and Dean of Columbia College David B. Truman have been quoted—and sometimes misinterpreted—around the nation in the past months. Many believe that it is wholly appropriate for Columbia to be the source of widespread discussions about the quality of education at our colleges. Some, however, feel that the variety of views coming out of Columbia may have suggested that there is more confusion at Morningside than is the case.

The first blast of the trumpet against the swelling regiment of specialists was sounded by Dr. Barzun. At a convention celebrating the first year of Hofstra's existence as a university on December 11, 1963, he said that "the best colleges today are being invaded, not to say dispossessed, by the advance agents of the professions." The liberal arts colleges' "beautiful notion of developing the imaginative and reasoning powers apart from marketable skill and professional competence" is fading fast, claimed Dr. Barzun, and is being replaced by a new form of vocational education,

which seeks to turn out as quickly as possible not the mechanics, farmers, or accountants of earlier vocational plans but physicists and English professors, psychologists and engineers, economists and doctors. According to Dr. Barzun,

The professional invasion of college teaching makes for dullness, poor preparation, and a new kind of pretence. No undergraduate can believe that he is going to be at the same time an anthropologist, a Milton scholar, an historian, and a chemist. Yet that is what modern teaching assumes about him in successive hours of the college day.

Dr. Barzun said that many instructors and professors are less and less interested in teaching, and junior scholars particularly "decline to teach anything not related to their own specialties." College teachers increasingly treat their students "as if everyone in the class were to become . . . a duplicate of his own teacher," rather than young persons seeking the sensibility and a view of reality to make judgments on their own. Dr. Barzun summarized:

In short, both teachers and students are responding to the spirit of the times. They are impatient with everything that is not directed at the development of talent into competence. The undergraduate who can assist in his instructor's research, the youth who can get an essay published in a journal, the

senior whose program is half made up of graduate courses—these are the models of general envy and emulation. The meaning of this is plain: the liberal arts tradition is dead or dying.

The speech was quoted widely, and although Dr. Barzun prefaced his observations with the statement, "What I want to say . . . should not be taken as a statement of policy by a university administrator . . . I want for a few minutes to impersonate the private citizen who looks about him and forms opinions," it was occasionally taken as a comment about conditions at Columbia especially. In private, Dr. Barzun told us that "I wanted to alert people, make them spring into action and work out new forms to preserve the essence of liberal arts education. Breadth should not be confused with superficiality, nor narrowness with rigor." President Goheen of Princeton, after hearing Dr. Barzun's remarks, responded just this way: "Barzun has shocked us all into realizing the nature of the threats to the liberal arts college."

Exactly one month later, on January 11, 1964, Columbia University's Charter Day (the 210th anniversary of the founding of Columbia College), Dean Truman addressed a relatively small group of University officials and invited alumni and declared that "change is no stranger to undergradu-



COLLEGE DEAN DAVID TRUMAN
More not less

ate education in the United States and . . . to Columbia College." He agreed with Dr. Barzun that secondary school education is improving around the country and that since more than two-thirds of the students at the leading colleges now go on to graduate schools (about 85 per cent at Columbia), "the bachelor's degree is now an intermediary degree to the overwhelming majority of our students."

Then he asked, "Is it likely or inevitable that . . . liberal education will be 'swallowed up by the high schools,' and that the colleges will be confronted with gradual but inescapable 'obsolescence'?" To his own question he gave an emphatic no. Dean Truman said that the improvements in the secondary schools only free the colleges from much of their present remedial work and make possible a better, not weaker, liberal education. He noted:

I doubt very much . . . that more than a tiny fraction of [secondary school] students, no matter how 'enriched' the schools' programs, can have done enough living, can have matured enough physically and psychologically, to make more than a beginning on the essentially philosophical experience of a genuine liberal education.

Dean Truman expressed the view that a liberal education "brings things

into relations" and that an answer to the problem of early specialization may be "in the direction of a college curriculum so arranged that . . . it contains, at each level of student maturity, a number of courses explicitly aimed at exploring the relations among fields of knowledge." Dean Truman did not mention in his Charter Day address one of Dr. Barzun's chief contentions—that the faculty are increasingly reluctant to explore other than their own fields of knowledge, or, indeed, to teach at all.

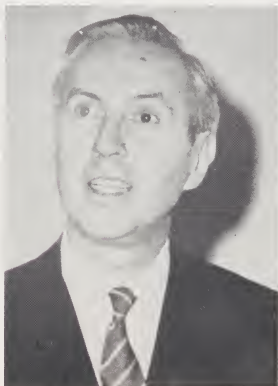
Then, on February 8, Dean Truman spoke to the College alumni on Dean's Day. To this audience, he did tackle Dr. Barzun's contention. He agreed that there are "new tensions affecting the lives of academicians" and that this may be causing difficulties at some universities. He believed, however, "that many of the [Columbia] faculty are willing to give serious thought to the problems of the College as a whole," and that the degree of their willingness is "impressive."

What is most impressive to us is Columbia's readiness to tackle new educational problems. In an era of rapid change, alertness, imagination, and intellect are invaluable assets. Worried College alumni can be grateful that Columbia's leaders have such a treasure chest of these qualities, as well as the courage and social responsibility to bring some of the new problems to the nation's attention.

Reappraisal of the Humanities

WHILE THE DISCUSSION about liberal arts education was going on this winter, a group of Columbia pro-

UNIVERSITY PROVOST JACQUES BARZUN '27
The tradition is dying



fessors issued a report on the famous Humanities program at the College. Appointed in May 1962 by former Dean John Palfrey to reappraise the three much-imitated courses, the Dean's Committee on the Humanities was strongly commendatory but suggested a few changes. The Committee's chairman was German History professor Fritz Stern '46 and it included:

Jack Beeson, *Associate Professor of Music*
Robert Belknap, *Associate Professor of Russian*
W. Theodore de Bary '41, *Professor of Chinese & Japanese*
Arthur Danto, *Associate Professor of Philosophy*
Bert M-P. Leefmans, *Professor of French*
Howard Porter, *Associate Professor of Greek*
Lionel Trilling '25, *Professor of English*
Alan Westin, *Associate Professor of Government*
Rudolf Wittkower, *Professor of Art History*

Included with the report were the results of a student questionnaire completed in March 1963. It disclosed that 83 per cent of the College men had read no more than "a few" of the great works of literature in the first-year Humanities A course previously, that 80 per cent engaged in "serious discussions" with other students about the books, that 90 per cent felt the heavy reading schedule was "just right" or "somewhat too heavy," and that there was no agreement at all about the desirability of substituting critical essays for a few of the great works.

The Committee, which had 10 meetings, "agreed, not out of any spirit of compromise, but out of deep conviction—that in an age of growing professionalism and specialization [Humanities A] constitutes an even more vital introduction to the broadening perspective than in an earlier time, when the pressures of professionalism were less intense. At the same time we agreed unanimously that the very existence and success of Humanities A should encourage and enable the College to make greater demands upon our upper college students for more rigorous and conceptual analysis."

One of the significant emphases in the report was its frequent mention of the need for greater "rigor," a fashion-

able word in academic circles these days. One noted professor said that the courses might constitute "intellectual tourism," not intellectual training. The report states,

The Committee felt very strongly that feeding the student's soul or developing his sensibilities was not the proper goal of these courses. This feeling led one faculty member to exclaim: "I hate sensibility. I hate perceptivity. All I care about is the mind." We believe that those teaching and directing these courses in the present decade share this view. It is not as if your Committee thought that feeding the soul and training the mind are necessarily incompatible, but we all thought the latter should have clear priority in a university...

What was the educational thrust of these courses? The answer sometimes given in the College's past that the course is "to make whole men" or "cultured gentlemen" or youths of sensibility was scorned by the Committee. Those now teaching the course feel almost unanimously that the present goals and present results are more active and intellectual...

To encourage more intellectual rigor, the Committee recommended the use of critical essays about the literary works, art masterpieces, and great musical compositions now assigned, and, in the case of Humanities A, special lectures about the great works of literature. The recommendations had some ob-

jectors among the faculty, both on and off the committee. Most of them felt that the best commentary that could be used on the material studied in the courses was other course material. They also held that the interposition of another commentator, in addition to the teacher, would spoil the direct confrontation of the student with the works he was studying.

Student reaction seemed to be mixed. While some College men welcomed the Committee's recommendations—the students have already had a lecture program for two years—others had reservations. One undergraduate who came to our office was shocked by the pooh-poohing of the development of sensibility. He asked, "How can you have intellectual rigor without sensibility? The faculty is substituting spectator analysis for creative participation!" He seized our dictionary and pointed out that the definition of sensibility is "the capacity for being affected emotionally or intellectually, whether pleasantly or unpleasantly; the capacity to respond intelligently and perceptively to intellectual, moral, or aesthetic events or values, especially those which are considered higher or refined." As he grew more vociferous, we reminded him that we had nothing to do with the report.



PROF. FRITZ STERN '46



PROF. DANIEL BELL

The degree of their willingness is impressive

Sociological Investigation

TO SEE IF Columbia's curriculum is responding properly to changes in American education and society, and to discover more precisely what those changes are, one of Columbia's professors, sociologist Daniel Bell, is spending this year studying the alleged erosion of liberal arts education. Under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Professor Bell will examine the concept of general education as it is held at Columbia, Harvard, and Chicago, and scrutinize the curricula and quality of learning at several of the leading secondary schools. As part of his investigation he has sent a 36-page questionnaire to every fifth student in the College's senior class. His report is due next fall.

Dean Truman has said of Professor Bell's study, "I expect he will offer us his estimate of the existing and emerging facts and his suggestions of lines along which our efforts at reformulation might move. I expect no revolutions, but confidently anticipate a valuable stimulus to our planning and deliberation."

Time Out For Research

GOOD TEACHING is not always rewarded with promotion. For some of Columbia's most stimulating teachers, it has sometimes required them to neglect the usual path to academic success, research and writing. So that Columbia could have more men who were both good teachers and productive scholars, Dr. Lawrence Chamberlain, then Dean of the College and now Vice President of the University, established several fellowships in 1958

COLLEGE CHEMISTRY CLASS IN HAVEMEYER HALL
As the students get brighter, the curriculum must respond



William Branner

which permitted promising instructors to spend one semester on their private research, away from teaching duties.

This year five men have been selected to go on leave for the Spring term. For the first time, they were chosen from those who have taught in Humanities or Contemporary Civilization—courses which are particularly “rigorous”, as Dean Truman said. They are: Richard Brett (English); James Coulter (Greek and Latin); Milton Hassol (Philosophy); Richard Katz (French); and Zoltan Sebestyen (Economics).

The half-year research grants, now called the Lawrence H. Chamberlain Fellowships, are financed by alumni contributions to the Columbia College Fund.

Under Two Flags

IF DEAN TRUMAN'S estimate of the Columbia faculty's continuing interest in the College's educational program needed any support, the work of several professors in the language departments could supply a dramatic example. Last year, entirely on their own, some members of the English, French, German, and Italian departments, urged on particularly by English professor Quentin Anderson '37, devised two interdepartmental courses for students who can read a foreign language fluently. One of them is a course on the Renaissance in France and England, with Associate Professor Kent Heatt, a Chaucer scholar, and Professor Donald Frame, Montaigne's translator, teaching a semester each. The other is a one-semester course in Diderot and Sterne taught by Assistant Professor Ernest Simon '54. In both courses students read original works in the vernacular, but hold their discussions in English.

The students applauded the courses and so did virtually every other professor who heard about them. It has been known for some time that the College students' language preparation was much better than it was 10 years ago, and this seemed like an excellent way to capitalize on it. This January a larger faculty group met to try to add to the bi-lingual courses. It was decided to alternate semesters on the French Renaissance with ones

on the Italian Renaissance (in Italian), to allow French professor Bert Leefmans to teach a one semester course on “Mallarmé and Gerard Manley Hopkins,” and to have a visiting professor offer a course on “The English and French Novel in the 19th Century.” A course on English and German Romanticism is also planned for next year.

German professor Alfred Steer, chairman of the College's Language and Literature Committee, reports that there is widespread interest in joint language courses. “Our biggest problem, surprisingly, is finding qualified instructors. It is a fact of academic life that professors are, for the most part, trained in the literature of only *one* language.”

Fireside Chats

GOOD TALK refuses to be diminished at the College. The students continue to devise a remarkable number of ways to keep open the dialogue between the faculty and themselves outside of class. To their invitations to speak in the residence halls, their su-

perb lecture programs, their frequent forums, and their informal and impromptu discussions, they have added two new vehicles of conversation this winter.

One is a series of fireside chats with leading College and University persons in each of the residence halls. Instigated primarily by the graduate dormitory counselors, the chats are informal question-and-answer discussions with no holds barred in the verbal grappling. We attended one of them. Dean Truman was the guest, and he fielded an array of thorny and occasionally pointed questions with extraordinary skill for more than two hours. While the flames in the Hartley Hall fireplace danced until they wearied, the College's dean spoke on a huge variety of subjects with a candor that the young undergraduates found winning as well as informative.

The other is a new Oratorical Society whose purpose is to discuss important topics with a faculty member every two weeks. The society is a brainson of two former members of the Debate Council, Richard Boyd Bingham '65 of Blackfoot, Idaho, a

William Brenner



DEAN TRUMAN HOLDS A FIRESIDE CHAT IN HARTLEY
No holds were barred

former valedictorian and state debating champion, and Ralph Allen Moran, Jr. '65 of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, also a former valedictorian and president of his school's Student Council. They felt that college debating has become largely a matter of verbal techniques at the expense of genuine argument. As Bingham said, "Debating is more sophistry than reasoning. The object is to impress the judges and win the contest rather than arrive at any truths." The two undergraduates were joined by six others in October, 1963; they drew up a constitution, and invited their first guests: History instructor Robert Dallek and Philosophy professor David Sidorisky.

The object is to sit in a small circle—the Society has closed off membership at 25—with a learned person and discuss an urgent problem that is of concern to both the students and the professor. Assistant Professor Sidorisky, for instance, spoke for a short while on "Victorian Morality and Personal Decisions in the 1960's," and then the undergraduate group and he collectively groped for more than an hour for some viable bases for moral action today.

Every Saturday Night

LAST SPRING, Columbia students were allowed to entertain women in their residence halls rooms for the first time. Visiting hours were limited to alternate Sunday afternoons. After receiving a new proposal from Frederick Krug '64, president of the Undergraduate Dormitory Council, President Kirk announced a further extension of visiting hours. Beginning February 15, the College men will be allowed to entertain female guests every Saturday from 7 p.m. to midnight, and on Saturdays of home football games and special events such as Pamphratia's Spring Carnival, from 5 p.m. to midnight. Sunday visiting hours have been dropped.

Protests and Discourtesy

WHEN QUEEN FREDERIKA of Greece visited Columbia on January 22, she received an honorary degree and presided as the guest of honor at Barnard's 75th Anniversary

Dinner. She also became the object of a tiny new controversy on the campus.

The controversy got its start when University officials notified students via a mimeographed statement that because the Queen was an official guest of the Trustees "no picketing, placards, or demonstrations by students or anyone else will be permitted on the campus." (There was no ban against picketing on the public streets adjacent to the campus.) The notice explained, "in such a situation picketing would be gravely discourteous to the University's official visitor and a source of obvious embarrassment to the University." The students, nearly all of whom had no intention of picketing, were surprised to learn of the notice, especially since President Kirk has courageously defended the right to free expression in other situations, for example, allowing Communists, Nazis, and anarchists to speak on the campus.

Apparently, four factors led up to the special ban. First, there was the increasingly rowdy nature of some student protests at the University, indeed, all around the country. Columbia leaders were grieved that some young people threw eggs at Madame Nhu during her unofficial appearance on campus last October 12. Second, there was the rise in the number of non-Columbia pickets on the University campus. For example, much of the picketing during the Madame Nhu visit was done by bellicose persons belonging to the "Youth Against War and Facism," a non-Columbia group.

Third, some Columbia officials feared that violence might break out during the Queen's visit. Mimeographed statements against the "fascist" Queen and a statement by some Greek students defending her had appeared during the week before her arrival. Fourth, a few Barnard and Columbia spokesmen felt that it would be "bad taste" to picket a monarch who was invited from Europe to help celebrate Barnard's birthday.

On the day of Queen Frederika's visit, a small group of Columbia and Barnard students and a handful of outsiders from "Youth Against War and Fascism" picketed the Queen, in an orderly way, in defiance of the President's notice. The students were



MISS PARK & QUEEN FREDERIKA
To picket or not to picket

members of a tiny organization called *Action*, the only campus group that refuses to register the names of its members with the University. "We decided to picket the Queen as soon as we heard she was coming," said Arno Vosk '65, chairman of *Action*, "to show the world that some Columbia students do not approve of her regime." *Action* attempted to take none of the usual steps to indicate disapproval of her visit to the University, and turned down a Columbia offer to use McMillin Theatre for a pre-visit protest rally. "Direct confrontation is the most effective way to change an authority's behavior quickly," said Vosk, who believes that protestors can usually count on the sensationalism of the newspapers as an ally in their efforts.

Two weeks after the Queen left the campus, Vosk and a few others appeared at the sundial on College Walk asserting that the President and Trustees were restricting the free expression of ideas and acting "like Fascists" in banning pickets. *Spectator*, the College's daily newspaper, concurred: "Decorum and subtlety are no prerequisite for free expression." Shortly after its editorial, *Spectator* printed a letter by Joseph McLaughlin '62, now a Columbia law student. It read, in part:

The issue is not one of academic freedom at all, but simply whether or not the University has a right to protect itself from distasteful exhibitionists, and students themselves from the conse-

quences of their own immaturity. . . .

College students are supposed to be able to write. They are perfectly free to write—to the Trustees, to the President, to *Spectator*. There should be no need to hide behind a picket sign . . . It is inconceivable to me that picketing University guests should be thought of by college students as a form of “expression,” and a protected form at that. Picketing under such circumstances is non-expression. It is the substitution of slogans for ideas, of bravado for substance, of intimidation for reasoned persuasion. It is, like violence, one of the last resorts of the inarticulate.

Tributes for Two

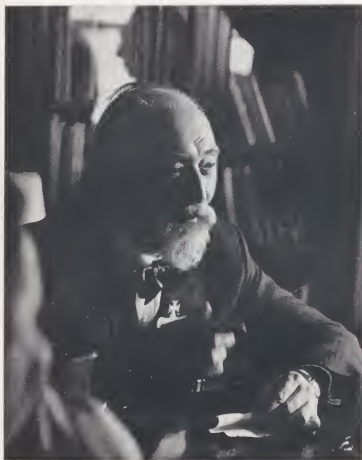
TWO OF THE COLLEGE’S finest teacher-scholars were honored by College students, alumni, and other faculty this winter.

One was Dr. Harry J. Carman, dean emeritus of Columbia College, and one of the nation’s busiest retired educators. Dr. Carman was given a surprise party in Ferris Booth on January 21, the eve of his 80th birthday. Hewitt Lounge was packed with more than 300 associates, friends, and students of this beloved man, who began his teaching career in a rural, ungraded school in Quaker Springs, New York, and has become one of the coun-



DR. HARRY CARMAN LAUGHING AT HIS PARTY
Sixteen doctorates and an army of friends

GREEK PROFESSOR MOSES HADAS
Wit, love, and irreverence



Kinglsey Fairbridge

try’s notable educators and authorities on American history. Ex-Dean Carman was given a birthday cake, a framed portrait of himself, and a substantial contribution to the Harry J. Carman Fellowship Fund. A teacher at the College for 35 years (he was chosen Most Popular Professor in the annual Senior Poll for seven years in a row), Dr. Carman is a trustee of six colleges and has received honorary doctorates from 16 colleges and universities. The number of College men whose lives he helped shape is beyond count.

The other tribute was for Moses Hadas, Jay Professor of Greek at Columbia, one of the world’s leading classicists. “He makes blood run through the classics,” said a colleague who admires Professor Hadas’ view that ancient writers dealt with problems that are common to all ages, and knows the wit, love and irreverence that flash in every course he teaches. This year the Student Board of Managers of Ferris Booth chose Professor Hadas, a native of Georgia, to be the third recipient of their annual Mark Van Doren Award, given to “a mem-

ber of the faculty who has distinguished himself in showing those qualities and virtues exemplified by Mark Van Doren—zealous scholastic leadership, devotion to intellectual development, and humility.” Dr. Van Doren, the Pulitzer Prize-winning poet who retired in 1959 after 39 years as a teacher at the College, spoke at the dinner.

Earlier in the winter, Dr. Hadas, who looks like the pagan Santa Claus, read from the original manuscript of Clement Clark Moore’s (*Class of 1798*) poem, *A Visit From St. Nicholas*, at this year’s Yule Log ceremony on December 17. President Kirk, before bending over to light the huge Yule log, said with a twinkle, “This is a change of pace. I spend most of my time putting fires out.” Then he spoke more seriously about the important role of the university—next to the church the oldest institution in the Western world—in perpetuating traditions. (President Butler once called the College’s Yule Log ceremony Columbia’s “due and ancient tradition.”) Dean Truman added, “This is an age which is particularly hard on ritual

and time-honored custom. To see so many gathered here to witness this ceremony is a significant and happy occasion."

First Grayson Kirk Scholar

Last year the officers of the Columbia College Annual Fund established a scholarship for an outstanding College man in honor of President Grayson Kirk. This year the first recipient of the Grayson Kirk scholarship was selected. He is 21-year-old Douglas Rumble III of Atlanta, Georgia, the top geology scholar in the College. When young Mr. Rumble was congratulated by Dr. Kirk, he told the President that he plans to do research and teaching in the field of geology.

Not All Vinegar

COLLEGE STUDENTS are said to be many things, but one characteristic that often goes unnoticed is their frequent generosity and wide-reaching concern. Take the following few examples. Early in December, the College's Citizenship Council, chaired by Abbott Rudolph '64, began a program designed to encourage qualified Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the New York area to prepare for and apply to college. In addition to the tutoring the College men have been doing, they will bring small groups of 10th graders—selected by their high schools—to the campus, explain to them the scholarship assistance avail-

able, and otherwise try to arouse their interest and desire for a good education.

Late in December, five Columbia students and one Barnard girl spent the Christmas holidays distributing food, clothing, and toys to unemployed miners in eastern Kentucky. The items were purchased with money collected on the campus. They were joined by students from Carleton, C.C.N.Y., Eastern Baptist, Haverford, Hunter, and Pennsylvania.

On March 5, the College's Glee Club held a glittering benefit concert in Low Library to help students at the University of Cartagena in Colombia form a glee club also. And, during March the Class of 1964 collected funds totalling nearly \$6400 as their contribution to the Annual Fund. Under the co-chairmanship of James Akers of Indianapolis and Donald Mintz of New Orleans, the seniors set a record high. The drive was especially effective because of an innovation—a vice chairman and 30-man committee for special gifts. Thomas Bolton of Cleveland headed the special effort and raised \$1800 in this way.

Such actions are not the stuff of newspaper publicity, but they are part of Columbia life and attitudes.

Boom After Boom

EDUCATORS AND ADMISSIONS officers are already haggard from trying to cope with the so-called "War-Baby Boom." They should steel themselves, however, for the worst is yet to come. In two years, by 1966, *half* the population of the United States will be under 25. In the five-year period ending in 1965, the under-25 group will have grown by 30 per cent as compared to the 8 per cent growth of the general population. University of North Carolina professor Daniel O. Price recently predicted that another baby boom is on the way and will hit the colleges with real force around 1980. He said, "If birth rates remain anywhere near the present level, the sharply increasing number of women in the child-bearing ages will be producing a new wave of babies that will far exceed the number born in the post-war period. In other words, we



STUDENTS FROM MORRIS H.S. IN THE BRONX
BEING SHOWN AROUND THE CAMPUS

To arouse their desire for a good education

are on the threshold of a second baby boom that gets its momentum from the first."

Another calculator, Sydney Tickton of the Ford Foundation, has pointed out that only the public institutions will be able to seize enough money to expand their colleges and start new ones, which means that by 1980 less than 15 per cent of America's college students will be educated in *private* colleges. Shall we stare the implications of *that* statistic in the face?

To Whom It May Concern

AFTER TALKING to an extremely amiable man, happily named Buongiorno, at the New York Post Office about our mailing account, we sent him a letter to approve a withdrawal and added our personal thanks for his help. To our dismay we received this reply:

Gentlemen:

On December 11, 1963 a communication was sent by your office addressed to a certain employee in our mailing requirements section.

The addressing of correspondence to an individual delays action as it is difficult to determine whether such mail is meant for him in his official capacity or is of a personal nature.

It is suggested that official communications directed to this office in the future be addressed to the Postmaster, Mailing Requirements Section. This procedure will preclude difficulty . . .

We were fretful for several days after.



DEAN TRUMAN, DOUGLAS RUMBLE '64 &
PRESIDENT KIRK
Aid for a young earth prober



Is the College Coddling Its Students?

The director of the College's Counseling Service describes the kind of young men who use the Service, the reasons that they use it, and what Columbia's psychologists are trying to do for them

by SUTHERLAND MILLER, JR.

ONLY 15 YEARS AGO, when undergraduates had a "serious problem" they usually wrote or visited their parents or a close family friend or relative, consulted a clergyman, spoke with a dean or favorite professor, or talked it over with trusted classmates or fraternity brothers. Today, more and more college students are turning instead to campus psychologists. At some colleges as many as 20 per cent of the students now receive professional help sometime during their four-year stay. At Columbia, the number of applicants to the College's Counseling Service has quadrupled in the last four years, rising from 81 students, or 3.2 per cent of the College enrollment, in 1959-60 to 331 students, or 12.7 per cent, in 1962-63.

What accounts for this dramatic expansion of college counseling? Young people have always sought out special adults as advisers to guide them on their way to maturity, but why do they—or that portion of them in college—

now seek out this particular group of adults for help? Obviously, no simple answer exists. For one thing, society seems to many intelligent persons to be exceedingly complex and chaotic. Our current art and literature reflect this feeling. For another thing, many students recognize that psychology is now a reasonably developed science and that well-trained counselors are experts who know how to help them climb out of their dilemmas. They insist that their colleges make professional counsel available to them. For instance, in the early 1950's the students at the University of California at Berkeley petitioned the State Board of Regents for a counseling service and even offered to allow an additional assessment on themselves to pay for it. For still another thing, since World War II a greater sophistication has developed about psychological problems. Yesterday's "laziness" is today's "reluctance to be assertive." Furthermore, young people find it harder to locate adults

with a sureness about them. In a recent study of the Columbia students who sought counseling, 50 per cent described their fathers as "weak" or "ineffectual."

One of the factors in the growth of counseling most frequently mentioned by college students is that the psychological counselor is not only expert, but objective. Young people today frequently perceive their world as highly competitive, full of strong pushes and pulls. "Everyone seems to want something out of me," they say. They are distrustful and suspicious of authorities. They see the counselor, however, as a special adult standing apart, acting neither as supporter, competitor, nor judge.

There appear to be other reasons why college students presently prefer to speak to a counselor rather than a family member, clergyman, faculty member, or friend. The place and strength of the family seem to be changing. Modern family life is being

stripped to its nucleus; aunts, uncles, and grandparents seldom live under the same roof any longer. Parents themselves—especially those of the middle class—seem to spend less time with their children. Even parental relationships are no longer very stable; nearly one out of every three marriages in America now ends in divorce. Additionally, family friends are becoming harder to make and keep. In our highly mobile society, where men frequently move to positions in different parts of the country, children often suffer disruptions in the continuity of relationships they need. And as families move closer together in large urban areas, the very multitudes often bring greater loneliness rather than closeness.

As for the church, many undergraduates report that it is not a very influential force in their lives. They have difficulty reconciling the absolutes of religion with the skepticism and tentativeness of the schools and colleges, and with the relativistic philosophy in vogue in many places in modern society. Because of the churches' absolute morality, some religiously oriented students say they are reluctant to seek out a pastoral counselor; they fear he will react with rigid disapproval toward their behavior.

Deans and faculty members have become harder to see. A commonly heard remark among students is, "I would give anything to talk to my professor, but he has no time for me." Certainly, there are many professors who make themselves available for discussions with their students outside the classroom, but the faculty has become, on the whole, more inaccessible because the demands for research, specialization, and "productivity" other than teaching have increased. At Columbia College, the deans have continued to be readily available for discussions with students, and this has been valuable in offsetting the trend toward less contact with undergraduates.

Then too, at Columbia, where 85 per cent of the College men go on to graduate and professional schools, many of the undergraduates have grown exceedingly cautious when speaking with the faculty, who they know will write their recommendations. Rather than allowing themselves to be candid, the students feel they must present a glowing image of themselves to the professors to prevent a weak recommendation



COLLEGE STUDENT AND PROFESSOR CARROLL ADAMS
The faculty at the best colleges have become more inaccessible

which might hurt their chances for academic and economic advancement.

Undergraduates still develop lasting friendships in college, but factors are arising that diminish the reliance that many of them feel they can place on one another. Keener competition, first to get into a good college, then into a good graduate school, tends to place a wedge between students. Students report an increase in the hoarding of information and a heightened reluctance to discuss course material among themselves for fear of helping a fellow student do better than themselves on examinations. At the same time, the students usually feel a strong desire to be accepted by their particular group of classmates; consequently, they are hesitant to reveal any personal traits which may be interpreted as deviations from group norms. Also, in some colleges the physical plant encourages the isolation of students, small dormitory rooms without lounges nearby where small groups can talk and relax in privacy being an example.

If these are some of the reasons that undergraduates are turning to psychological counselors with their problems, from what roots do the emotional problems of youth stem? One of them certainly is society's pathology. There is no space here to analyze the current disorders of industrial society. It is sufficient to point out that an estimated 4.5 million Americans are alcoholics (one out of eighteen male adults), and

about 1.1 million have severe emotional disturbances and are hospitalized.

There is also the ancient fact that adolescence in nearly all cultures is unavoidably a period of difficulty and stress. Growing up is especially difficult in America because, although teenagers have extraordinary privileges in our society, college students enter the new world of adult values—status, wealth, power, and security—and suddenly find themselves at the bottom of the heap. College is frequently the first major testing ground of the family's values, goals, and approaches to life; it is the trying time when many students begin to formulate their own ideas and feelings. Some undergraduates become confused, claiming that the contents of their courses have shattered their long-held beliefs and offered them nothing in return. Parents are often painfully aware that the son who entered college is quite different from the one who graduated. The increasing desire for graduate education serves, for many students, to stretch their adolescence out even farther. Subsisting primarily on college scholarships, then on graduate school fellowships, and concentrating on intellectual growth often at the expense of personal growth, they frequently reach the world of work with little sense of responsibility or the ability to withstand stress.

The matter of occupational choice—what work one will devote one's life to—is today a highly complex and often

excruciatingly difficult choice. How can a young man tell whether he really wants, and is equipped to be, say, a computer systems analyst, a corporation lawyer, or a professor of medieval history? To try the job out before a commitment is made is virtually impossible; only people actually in the field comprehend what it is about. Yet, because of the difficulty of many modern occupations, the students are urged to start their preparation early. Thus, many college sophomores are advised to begin training for their careers with only the most fleeting acquaintance with what most careers demand and their own suitabilities for them.

WE DO NOT FIND that the majority of young men who visit the College's Counseling Service have severe psychological disturbances. They are not completely out of touch with reality or hopelessly neurotic. When requesting help, however, 80 per cent of them do state that their problems are emotional and not simply informational. That is, the students *themselves* feel that their dilemmas are serious matters, and their feelings are often borne out by the psychologists' findings. For example, vocational problems, as was suggested earlier, are rarely uncomplicated, involving only facts about the occupations and the talents required, but usually involve the individual's perception of himself, which may be a complicated matter.

A breakdown of the reasons that bring Columbia men to the Counseling Service shows:

- 32% Wish to discuss plans for the future (*occupational, subject major, withdrawal—temporarily or permanently—from the College*)
- 23% Hope to improve school functioning (*inability to concentrate, no motivation, refusal to study, foreign language blocks, "clutching" on exams, difficulties with written work*)
- 21% Want help because of their internal state (*extreme tension, frequent depression, deep confusion, loneliness, sense of inadequacy, inability to control feelings, suicidal tendencies*)
- 11% Desire to improve interpersonal relations (*with family, women, friends, authorities*)
- 6% Worried about sexual problems (*concern about masturbation, suspicion of sexual inadequacies or impotence, fear of homosexual tendencies*)
- 7% Other

It should be noted, however, that studies at Columbia reveal that the severity of a student's emotional problem is not related to the category of reasons that bring him to the service; for instance, requesting vocational assistance does not necessarily mean less psychological disturbance than fear of sexual inadequacies.

The undergraduates who seek counseling at Columbia are not necessarily performing poorly in their courses. Over 40 per cent are in the upper half of their class and a considerable number are in the top decile. Moreover, counselees are not primarily awkward isolates; many are active in student activities, athletics, and campus social life. More than two-thirds of all applicants during the past several years have come from two classes: sophomores (35 per cent) and juniors (30 per cent). Freshmen comprise 23 per cent; seniors, only 12 per cent. About half (49 per cent) come to the Counseling Service completely on their own initiative; the other half come at the suggestion of someone else. Those who refer them are: faculty advisers (20 per cent), dormitory counselors and deans (17 per cent), friends (9 per cent), parents (3 per cent), and physicians and psychiatrists (2 per cent).

Even though the Counseling Service psychologists—there are three full-time and one half-time who hold Ph.D.'s in counseling psychology—are heavily burdened by the rapidly increasing demand for counseling, the policy continues to be to give each undergraduate who comes through the door the chance to talk about his concerns. (Emergency hours are available every day for those who feel desperate.) Many young men feel a sense of relief after one or two consultations; some return regularly for an extended period. About five out of ten have three or less interviews, three in ten have four to nine interviews, and two in ten have more than nine interviews.

WHEN A COLLEGE STUDENT appears in the Counseling Office—located in the small annex between Hamilton and Hartley Halls—he is asked to fill out an information sheet, explaining why he has come. The sheet informs him that all information about him is held in confidence, even to deans, faculty, parents, and the F.B.I. investigators who regularly check on Col-

lege alumni who are being considered for sensitive positions. He is given a 50-minute appointment, usually within a few days. In a small office the student and counselor sit face to face and the young man describes what is disturbing him. After the first interview almost every student is asked to take several personality tests, and, if his problem is partly one of vocation, vocational interest and other tests. When the psychologist receives the test results, he adds their information to the more important impression formed by the first interview, and makes a tentative decision as to where the student needs help and how it can be given to him.

The most frequently offered form of assistance is continued counseling with the same counselor. During the weekly sessions, which vary a good deal in style depending on both the counselor and the student, the young man talks and the psychologist listens intently and asks the student the meaning and implication of his statements. The psychologist attempts to remain as objective as possible, rarely directly urging the undergraduate into any one particular pattern of behavior, but always working to help the student discover where he is fighting himself, why he is not doing what he would like to do, and how he might work things out for himself. Although the psychologists are objective, they are not without values. Implicit in the approach used at Columbia College are assumptions about each undergraduate, namely, that he has an innate worth and goodness, as well as the capacity for love, growth,



TAKING THE CAREER INTEREST TEST
The interview is more important

clear thinking, and, above all, independence.

Here is a portion of the third interview with a Columbia sophomore:

STUDENT: Not only am I unable to concentrate on my studies, but I'm not able to really get into anything.

COUNSELOR: Into *anything*?

STUDENT: Yes, I tried crew and soccer, got half way started, then I dropped out. The same way with two clubs; I got started in an activity and then . . . well, I just drop it. I don't know why . . . I just get out, that's all.

COUNSELOR: As if you're afraid to carry something through?

STUDENT: Well, I don't know. Maybe I am. Look, I certainly wouldn't want to get into something and mess it up.

COUNSELOR: Are you saying that you don't like to fail?

STUDENT: Who wants to fail? Do you?

COUNSELOR: I suppose the important thing is how you feel about it.

STUDENT: Listen, I don't chicken out of anything because it's hard. I'm no quitter. I'm as ready to get in there and compete as anyone else. The problem is simply that I can't concentrate. I don't see what failing has to do with it.

COUNSELOR: I'm sorry, but I'm a little confused. Didn't you say a minute ago that you didn't want to get into something and then mess it up?

STUDENT: No! I mean that I . . . I . . . I didn't find books or activities interesting to me once I really got into them. (*Silence*) Somehow, I don't think we are getting very far toward solving my problem.

COUNSELOR: Are you getting a bit angry with me?

STUDENT: Hell, you accused me of being a quitter!

COUNSELOR: I'm puzzled. Your reaction seems so strong. Is this a sore spot with you?

STUDENT: (*Long pause*) I guess maybe it is. I have to admit that failing really bothers me.

COUNSELOR: Perhaps, rather than allowing yourself to get in a position where you could fail, you withdraw early, permitting you to say, "I didn't actually try, so it can't be said that I failed."

STUDENT: I never thought of it that way. It makes some sense. (*Silence*) You know, the more I think of it, the more I remember saying that "I didn't really try" bit to myself many times.

The Columbia psychologists serve as advisers on student life to the deans of the college, faculty advisers, and dormitory counselors, and receive valuable assistance from them in return. There



TWIST PARTY IN THE LION'S DEN
It's difficult to keep the emotions from drying up

is also a weekly meeting of the counseling staff with the University Psychiatrist, Dr. John Milici, whose office at near-by St. Luke's Hospital is entirely separate and autonomous. During this meeting the focus is on the most severe cases that have come to the Counseling Service. Students who need immediate medical treatment, medication or hospitalization—there are about 30 per year—are referred to the psychiatrist. If hospitalization is required or a student will not accept treatment, the psychiatric office notifies the parents. For those severely troubled students who do not require custodial care, we try to locate openings in other offices in New York. Last year 46 students who needed intensive psychotherapy were referred to private sources.

At these weekly meetings extremely difficult decisions have to be made about the appropriate treatment for the more disturbed undergraduates. Is staying in school going to be less disruptive to the student than leaving? (The deans actually make the final decisions about the student's leaving college but rely heavily on professional recommendations.) Do good clinics such as William Alanson White Institute and Columbia Psychoanalytic Institute, two with whom Columbia has established relationships, have immediate openings? These and other painfully consequential questions are discussed.

HOW GOOD IS THE College's Counseling Service? We think, perhaps

immodestly, very good. But there are difficulties. The service is young and has not had the opportunity to grow to its full potential. Columbia was one of the last of the leading universities to institute such assistance for its students. (To this day, the College and the Engineering School are the only schools at Columbia that provide adequate psychological help for their students.) Although the College used the resources of the Teachers College Guidance Laboratory for years, not until 1956 did the College establish a tiny counseling service of its own, and that one was intended primarily for vocational counseling. Using funds from the College's Annual Fund, Dean Palfrey expanded the service in 1959 and again in 1961, largely at the suggestions of Associate Dean John Alexander. This year, 1963-64, the program was taken out of the category of "an experimental program" supported by alumni funds, and University officials have decided to include the Counseling Service in the regular Columbia budget.

Because of the rapid rise in the number of applicants, the Counseling Service psychologists have had little time to undertake thorough research and follow-up studies. The Service's office in the Hamilton Hall Annex—the old WKCR headquarters—lacks sufficient counseling space, a room for group counseling, and a quiet separate space for testing.

A serious shortcoming for the entire University is Columbia's shortage of psychiatric help, an essential comple-

ment to any counseling efforts. There are only one full-time psychiatrist and three part-time professionals to deal with 2600 College men, 400 Engineering undergraduates, and 9000 graduate and professional students, without counting persons at Barnard, General Studies, and Teachers College. The University psychiatrists are under a severe strain simply trying to meet crises. Obviously, additional psychiatric help is expensive, and there are already many urgent demands upon the University's too-limited income, but such help is, from our view, important. Fortunately, the College's students are able to receive a large share of the University psychiatrist's time and skill.

It should go without saying that one's intellect and personal life are inextricably joined. What we call "the intellect" is an abstraction; people actually think and feel as a totality. What tends to happen at high-powered colleges like Columbia, though, is that intellectual achievement becomes the sole basis of one's worth as a person. Many students consequently try to order their lives to supply the highest intellectual accomplishments of which they are capable. They attempt to rid themselves of all distractions to learning, avoid situations which require emotional entanglements, and condition themselves never to react strongly. In this process, however, undergraduates often remain adolescent and grow narrow and dull. The two most commonly heard statements in counseling are, "I just don't permit myself to have emotions," and "I am unable to enjoy myself." Ironically, what frequently happens is that by quashing their emotional life and limiting their breadth of experience, students remain naive and become frustrated or disturbed, thus hampering the very intellectual output they so deeply hope to achieve. Also, qualities like maturity, integrity, and social responsibility, which nearly all colleges hope to inculcate, are very hard to instill when students are not aware of their own feelings and are not ready to respond to the feelings of others.

What are the colleges to do? In this time of larger classes, busy research scholars, and a hesitancy on the part of faculty to expose their personal values, who provides the opportunity to learn about one's own growth to maturity? Who wants to listen to a young

man when he is talking about his struggles with living and not academics? Surely, as Dr. Dana Farnsworth, director of Harvard's Health Service, has said, today there is need for special "emotional tutors" at our colleges.

This raises the controversial question of just how much the American college and university in our time should be *in loco parentis*. Most U.S. colleges, including Columbia, have accepted responsibility for their students' physical health, housing, meals, recreation, library needs, and financial assistance, but have been ambivalent about influencing their students' ethical beliefs, behavior, and emotional health. Nearly everyone is agreed that colleges have more to do than instill information, unconcerned about the kind of men who will use the knowledge. And few would claim that the colleges should become primarily clinics for the brightest young people of each generation. What then is the path that properly allows a concern for both intellectual and emotional growth? Exactly to what extent should Columbia be responsible for the emotional life and daily behavior of its undergraduates?

To determine the extent to which colleges should concern themselves with students' overall behavior, I recommend a careful examination of the purposes of education. When a college's goals become explicit, there is the opportunity to determine whether the college's stated objectives are actively being pursued and with what success. For example, then we could ask, "What are we doing to develop a social conscience?" Many colleges, including Columbia, sometimes fail to consider fully the impact that their policies and new facilities, especially dormitories, have on the students committed to their care. They fail to realize that such a simple thing as assigning numbers to students can be interpreted by the students as meaning that the University does not care about them as human beings. By acting as advisers to the policy makers, psychological counselors, intimately familiar with a specific academic community, can render more help to those communities than they presently do.

I think colleges should accept the responsibility of providing psychological counseling for their students, but I do not believe the academic requirements should differ in any way for

counselees and non-counselees. Well trained counselors—Ph.D.'s in clinical or counseling psychology and psychiatrists with special training in psychotherapy with adolescents—have developed skills to help the young person grow beyond the difficulties created in the distant past or initiated when he left his family and friends only to find overworked deans and preoccupied professors.

Skilled counselors, with an understanding of the dynamics of human behavior, can enormously aid those young people with unresolved emotional needs and intellectual aims. Counselees often find the experience painful and hard work. At its best, though, counseling can facilitate the realization of the highest aims of the college: clear thinking, independence, maturity, emotional verve, and a concern for others. At Columbia College we strive to do just this.

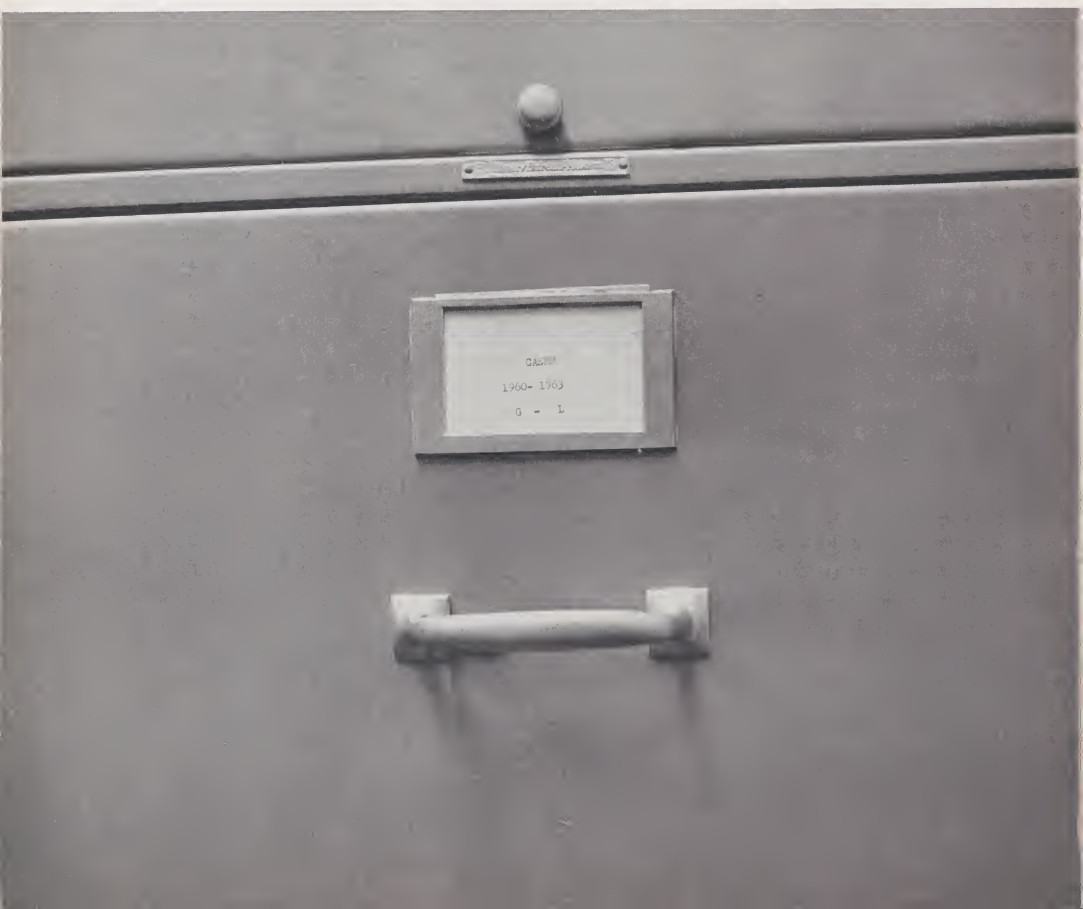


DR. SUTHERLAND MILLER, JR. is director of the Columbia College Counseling Service. He is a man of many interests and a varied past. A native of the Midwest, he graduated from Oberlin in 1954 as a government major, then became a professional actor for a while. In 1956 he came to Columbia to prepare for a career as a counseling psychologist; he received his doctorate in 1961. He lives with his wife, who also has a Ph.D. in psychology, and two-year-old daughter in Greenwich, Connecticut, where he also conducts a small private practice. He enjoys both New York cultural life and the outdoors (he keeps an aviary of finches) and frequently plays handball on the Columbia courts. Dr. Miller has published several articles in professional journals and a few poems.

Psychiatry in the Colleges

by PRESTON MUNTER, M.D. '45

Why are there psychiatrists at our universities? An active practitioner offers an explanation and raises some hard questions about Columbia's policy on educational psychiatry.



WHEN I WAS A STUDENT at Columbia College, one of my friends on the fourth floor of John Jay Hall, a gifted fellow, vanished from the scene one day. Several of us searched all the extracurricular activity offices, the Lion's Den, the West End bar, and the other usual undergraduate haunts, but without success. Then, late one night, we were informed that our friend was in bed in an infirmary on the top floor of Casa Italiana under the care of a psychiatrist. We were vaguely aware of the Renaissance and Italian studies conducted in that imposing building, but none of us knew of the existence of an infirmary in it. Moreover, we didn't know that psychiatric help was available anywhere on the campus.

In 1952-1953 I returned to Columbia to assist Dr. James Culleton in providing psychiatric help to the University's students and I worked on that same floor in Casa Italiana. We did our best to handle the emergency cases and, whenever possible, to be of some help to the less ill but deeply troubled students. But a single psychiatrist, even one of Dr. Culleton's great skill, could hardly meet satisfactorily more than the minimal needs of a student body the size of Columbia's, and my very modest effort could not have made much difference. We were able to offer continuing help to some individuals, but as for the rest—and there were quite a few—we could only refer them to resources outside the University. There, they had little hope of getting what they needed because, for most of them, private care was out of the question because of its cost.

In her limited provisions for the mental health of her students, Columbia was not unlike most of her sister institutions in those days; indeed, she may have been ahead of some. However, during the past decade there has been impressive progress made in the uses of psychiatry at educational institutions. At places such as Berkeley, Harvard, M.I.T., Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Yale, and even at smaller schools such as Brown, Dartmouth, Princeton, and Wellesley, a deep concern about the impact of the students' emotional life upon their learning has developed. Columbia has not kept up. The University still has only one psychiatrist and a few part-time assistants (now more graciously housed in St. Luke's

Hospital) to serve its 16,000 students, not including the students at Barnard or those at Teachers College. Although the College has on its own established a Psychological Counseling Service to serve its special needs, using alumni funds to do so, most of the University has no counseling available to its troubled students. Why has Columbia, for so long numbered among the great universities in the advancement of learning, been so slow to take action which recognizes the effects of the emotions in the learning process?

WHY ARE THERE PSYCHIATRISTS at our universities? A friend of mine quips, "So that they can meet a better class of people." Indeed, there is a better class of people in our leading colleges today, more competent intellectually than ever before. But, coincident with this higher competence there are the greater educational demands of society and the educational system which encourage intense competitiveness among students. A few colleges, including Columbia, seem to be approaching the point of unrealistically heavy assignments. Such pressures mirror those the student already feels in his family, and tend to increase his anxiety and tension to undesirable degrees. For some students these increased demands are interesting challenges and they can respond with effective performances; but for others, who are also able students, the new demands produce results such as anxiety of an inhibiting degree, panic, depression, undesirable forms of gamesmanship, and cheating.

The traditionally present gap between intellectual and emotional maturity in late adolescence and early adulthood is probably being widened; there is evidence that many of the most exceptional students are among the most immature. Thus, our leading colleges are being confronted with a new predicament: the students are brighter, but some of them go through personal difficulties which prevent them from doing anything like their best work, or indeed, any work at all. It becomes imperative, therefore, to take measures to help this new breed of young people, or we are going to lose some of the best minds among them.

Of course, the chief responsibility of any psychiatrist is the treatment of the sick. This is the prime source of his in-

formation and the tap root of his other interests and activities. But if a college psychiatrist confines his activity to clinical treatment alone, he might just as well remain outside the college. From a psychiatrist's point of view, treatment can be administered off-campus as easily as on campus in most cases, perhaps more easily in some.

A university psychiatrist differs somewhat from one outside the academies in that he can help prevent mental illness to a greater degree. He works, unlike his colleagues outside, in a relatively self-contained environment. With more than 4,500,000 persons at our colleges and universities, the institutions of higher education afford psychiatry an important opportunity for preventive medicine.

This suggests that the work of a university psychiatrist has three functions in addition to that of treating those already sick: (1) counseling the less-than-ill, that is, the anxious, the slightly confused, and the mildly disturbed, before their malaise becomes a malady; (2) helping the college establish the kind of rules, life, and physical setting that are most conducive to the ends that the deans and faculty have in mind; and (3) advising the members of the academic community, through informal talks, lectures, discussions, and other means about the importance of feelings and the place of values, based on what we know presently about the relation between the individual and his societal environment.

In other words, the psychiatrist's greatest worth to a university may be measured by his skill in transcending his role as a therapist without at the same time vitiating it. By translating his clinical experiences into language and ideas understandable to the academic community, he can help the college leaders meet their "people problems," as they are now sometimes called in some quarters. As a college president recently said, "The campus psychiatrist must come out from behind his desk and be an active participant in the intellectual community."

THE SPECIFIC WAYS and means that a university psychiatrist employs to carry out his functions will differ from campus to campus. He should, for one thing, have responsibility for all the counseling programs and practices on

campus. No doubt many people will argue this. Columbia, for instance, has adopted the practice of keeping the psychological counselors and the psychiatrists separate but co-operative. However, it is common knowledge that some academic and emotional problems have a medical origin and only a doctor should be responsible for distinguishing those which do from the those which don't. In addition, from the university's point of view, there are practical and legal reasons for placing the responsibility in the hands of a physician.

As part of this responsibility, the psychiatrist should devote a good deal of his time to consulting with those persons—deans, faculty advisers, house fellows, dormitory counselors—who have counseling as a stated responsibility. He might devise some in-service training programs wherein those who counsel can be advised about the structure of personality development and the techniques of interviewing, and instructed about the syndromes of emotional disturbance, the patterns of unusual behavior, and the constituents of emotional maturity. He could participate in frank discussions about such campus problems as cheating, student and faculty apathy, sexual problems, religion, and general matters pertain-

ing to emotional health. Illustrative case histories of drop-outs, under-achievers, and other problem students could be explored in depth.

Such programs could have the effect also of developing among the faculty and other advisers some knowledge of the unconscious determinants of their own behavior. (When a teacher or dean is disturbed, as is occasionally the case, he leaves a wake of upset students.) Although some studies have demonstrated that many students see the teachers as a model and have shown that what a teacher is often has greater impact on student learning than what the teacher *says*, a large proportion of the faculty at our colleges are quite unaware of the powerful impact that their manner of life has upon student behavior and attitudes.

Feelings are facts, and no scholar interested in the facts of the world should neglect them. Nothing destroys a student's motivation more than a refusal by the teacher to accept him for what he is and can be in spite of his unwelcome immaturities. And almost nothing is more growth-inducing for any student than a straightforward kind of acceptance, without over-solicitude, together with specific encouragement to change through the presentation of different values, wiser attitudes,

and broader points of view. To most students, even many so-called "grade grubbers," the development of sane and mature attitudes is more valued than a straight-A record, for they see many flaws in the labeling systems of American higher education.

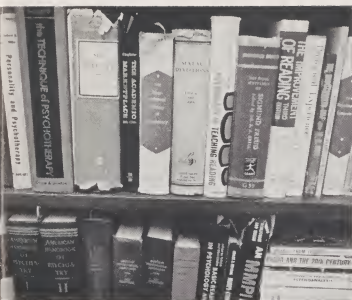
Another aspect of college life to which the psychiatrist can make a contribution is that of discipline. Despite the usual reluctance of psychiatrists to get involved in judgmental matters, the campus psychiatrist's task—that of easing and preventing strong inner conflicts—can be hindered greatly by arbitrary or contradictory rules and practices and the failure to place individual responsibility on individual action.

How to deal with authority is one of the major problems that college students face. The college years are a time when many young people throw off the ideas and habits of their parents and try to transfer authority and control from outside themselves to inside themselves. The process is necessary for them, of course, if they are to gain independence and maturity. But the transfer usually involves many confusions and ambivalences. For instance, are the professors and deans parent-like figures to be treated suspiciously or negatively, or are they allies in the

UNDERGRADUATES IN BUTLER LIBRARY
The academic challenges are tougher; some respond, some can't

William Hubbell





COLUMBIA PSYCHOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF
The social sciences have made great strides

liberation process? And, are the rules of the college ones of juvenile restraint or ones of a higher order that are necessary to a higher development of mind and character? Unless the regulations are clear, firmly grounded in agreed-upon ethics, completely in line with the aims of education, and carefully enforced, the confusion and ambivalence may be increased rather than alleviated. This in turn may greatly affect the intellectual enterprise. How can a young man who is an unrelenting opponent of all authority study with real proficiency in the social sciences? Discipline is essential to forming a healthy environment for learning, and a campus psychiatrist can assist those who devise its forms by pointing out the probable consequences of each or all of them.

In this connection, it is interesting, but not surprising, that most university psychiatrists who have recently given their views about sexual mores in college have advocated more explicit statements of expected standards of behavior by the faculty and administration. They have urged the colleges to make clear and emphatic statements to the students about the ground rules of their institutions rather than supporting by silence or failure of enforcement highly permissive policies which give tacit approval to sexual behavior that is contrary to the mores of society and supposedly unacceptable on the campus too.

A university psychiatrist can also be of help to the faculty admissions committees. The problem of "screening in"

versus "screening out" students who have a history of, or high promise of, emotional disturbance is always a most perplexing and painful one. The psychiatrist can help clarify the degree of risk for both the individual and the college if such persons are accepted or rejected. The presence of the psychiatrist in the discussion of problem cases affords both the admissions officers and professors and the psychiatrist an opportunity to develop a greater depth of understanding of the relation between specific emotional problems and academic performance.

TO CARRY OUT THESE FUNCTIONS, a campus psychiatrist must inspire the same trust that the college's leading professors and deans do. This is a matter of fundamental importance. It is not easy to establish this trust because the university psychiatrist proposes a new and different role on the college campus. As one high university official said to me, with candor and bewilderment, "We are not accustomed to such a broad concept of student health."

But it should now be realized that the disciplines of psychology, psychiatry, and sociology have made enormous strides in the study of personality, human productivity, and opinion-formation, and that the student who today attends America's leading colleges and universities—among the toughest in the world—is faced with extraordinary problems of a new magnitude. More and more, these university students exert a critical influence in the fields of the arts, education, industry and finance, law, politics, and medicine. To an increasing extent, therefore, the creativity and strength of American society depend on the activity, of all kinds, of our best schools. It is no longer socially or intellectually valid—it never was humanly valid—to neglect the *total personal encounter* that occurs in the educational process.

The college students seem far ahead of many university leaders in these matters. They care, deeply, about the emotional as well as the intellectual side of life. They are wary of being turned into lop-sided people to meet certain "national needs"; "I am a brain on stilts" is the way one upset A-student characterized himself. They are concerned about the opportunities to develop and mature emotionally as

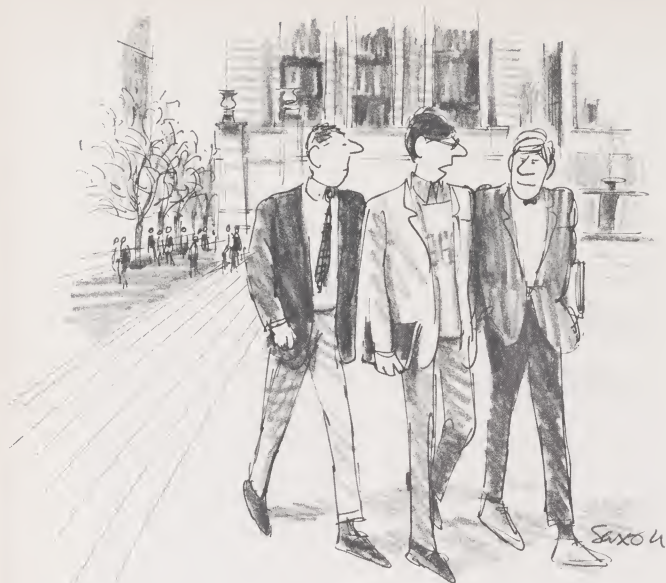
well as intellectually, to explore the full potential of their lives.

The propriety of having a psychiatrist actively involved in the educational process depends primarily upon whether or not the college is willing to recognize its responsibility to provide, in the broadest possible way, for the emotional as well as intellectual growth of its students, and whether or not it sees this as a proper aim.

PRESTON KENARD MUNTER is assistant director and psychiatrist of the Harvard Health Services and currently psychiatrist to the Harvard Law School and the Episcopal Theological Seminary. He is also psychiatric consultant to two business firms in the Boston area. Born and raised in Buffalo, New York, Dr. Munter came to Columbia College after several years of working in the New York theatre. At the College he was president of the Debate Council, president of the Pre-Medical Society, and the director of the Columbia Players. After graduation in 1945 he became famous on the campus as an outstanding director of the College's Varsity Shows while he was attending Columbia's medical school. Dr. Munter was assistant psychiatrist at the Columbia Health Services in 1952-53; Commonwealth Fund Fellow and assistant psychiatrist at M.I.T. from 1953-55; Senior Assistant Surgeon at the U.S. Public Health Service and psychiatric consultant to St. Albans School in Washington from 1955 to 1957, when he went to Harvard. He has also served as consultant to the Eaglebrook School at Deerfield, Mass. and to the Mount Hermon School and Northfield Academy at Northfield, Mass. He lives with his wife and three-year-old son in Chestnut Hill.



The



"I didn't expect Sociology 26 to be a fun course, but I think it is making me withdrawn."



"I knew it. I could sense his feeling of hostility."



"I was thinking of going out for the Glee Club, but I didn't want to be that kind of person."

inner man

by

Charles Saxon



"Would Dostoevsky have taken a copywriting job at Young and Rubicam?"



"Can you really fulfill yourself as a physics major?"

CHARLES SAXON is a leading cartoonist and book illustrator. His cartoons, which appear regularly in *The New Yorker*, have been the subject of some debate because of their introspective approach, and one college now uses some of them in a sociology course. He began drawing cartoons for *Jester* during college. At Columbia, he played football, was chairman of the Sophomore Prom, assistant editor of *The Columbian*, and editor of *Jester*. After wartime service as a bomber pilot in the Air Force, Mr. Saxon became an editor in a publishing house, before turning to drawing full-time. He has illustrated more than a dozen books, and his first collection of cartoons was published in 1960, titled *Oh Happy, Happy, Happy!* A new collection will appear this year. The 1940 alumnus is married to a Barnard graduate, Nancy Rogers Saxon; they live with their three children in New Canaan, Connecticut.





Columbia College men during a seminar

William Hubbell

SPEAKING ABOUT the values and morals of today's undergraduates is a risky business. Judging, however, by the amount of print produced by attempts to do so, a ready readership for such efforts apparently exists. Scarcely a day goes by without a book, newspaper, or magazine offering some interpretation of—and usually some judgment upon—the standards and behavior of college students. Yet, the dangers and injustices of over-simplification, of myopic and misplaced piety, and of clever but misleading prescription are too easy and very serious in this area. The mind, morals, manners, and training of the young of any generation are complicated matters.

A college teacher or administrator ought to attempt, nevertheless, to describe what he thinks about the standards of undergraduates and what they seem to imply, for he is obliged to act,

whether he acknowledges it or not, as if he possessed an understanding of these problems and as if he knew the requirements for dealing with them. It is good for him, therefore, to make explicit his perceptions of the situation and his judgment of some of the recommended responses.

Superficially, the indications of a moral problem among college students seem clear. For example, the testimony from almost every campus is that cheating, especially in examinations, has become widespread. Of course, academic dishonesty in various forms—cribbing, collusion, plagiarism—occurs in all colleges, and always has. The disturbing fact is that today it is apparently more frequent and involves more students than at any time in the past.

Secondly, the incidence of cheating and the attitude that some students express toward it raise the possibility

that such behavior is often taken for granted, and is regarded as natural if not legitimate. A form of cynicism appears to exist, in which the “cool” young men, even if their own conduct is entirely honest, are unconcerned about such dishonest behavior in those around them. They sometimes argue that dishonesty is purely a matter of individual choice or that such conduct is justified, at least in part, by the pressures of competition, family expectations, and alleged criteria of admissions officers in professional and graduate schools.

One hears a good deal of talk about sexual relations. Perhaps more discussion focuses on this than on any other aspect of student morality. It is alleged that a large number of intimacies occur, many of which are entered upon too quickly, too casually, and without adequate concern for the responsibilities they require or the codes they

The Morality of Today's Undergraduates

by DAVID TRUMAN
Dean of Columbia College

*The College's dean suggests that parents and the colleges
may be failing to provide students with an important requisite
in the process of attaining maturity*

violate. Some of this undoubtedly is only talk, but much of it certainly is not. The talk itself may be disquieting when it is accompanied, again, by a form of cynicism—the attitude that sexual behavior is a private affair of young people and that no adult, least of all an officer of the college, has a right to restrict or judge it. For some students, any restriction, even upon conduct occurring on the premises of the college, is resented as an unwarranted intrusion.

IF SUCH TESTIMONY is taken at face value, one could conclude that the present generation of college students consists mainly of amoral, self-regarding cynics. I believe, however, that this would be a surface inference, one which did not take account of a number of other matters that are less obvious but just as pertinent.

For one thing, despite the facade of indifference, this is not a generation lacking in idealism. Today's students may be troubled, and perhaps misguided, but their cynicism is neither deep nor extensive. When, as at Columbia College, nearly one-sixth of the students voluntarily engage in socially useful but unpaid activities in the New York community—ranging from work for city and state government agencies to that for hospitals, schools, and settlement houses—something other than cynicism is evident. The nation-wide response to the challenge of the Peace Corps and the almost equally widespread sympathy for and participation in various phases of the civil rights movement also indicate that the label of cynicism may be somewhat less than warranted. A pervasive privatism does appear to exist among undergraduates as well as a puzzling unwillingness to confront the

public consequences of so-called private actions, but idealism is not absent.

In addition, more than many other generations that have passed through the colleges in years past, this one hates hypocrisy and displays considerable skill in detecting, and often ridiculing, it. (This is especially so of elders who dare to speak on subjects such as this.) Whatever else one may say of their sexual code, one must acknowledge that it is frank and unpretending. Even many of the refusals to condemn cheating seem to rest in large part on a distaste for appearing morally superior to the next man, for risking hypocrisy. The students' working definition of hypocrisy may at times be overly broad and at other times overly selective, but it is real to them. The "operator" who openly cheats and cuts corners may not be admired, but he will usually be tolerated; the "operator" who denies that



STEVE GALPER '66 TEACHING IN THE
HIGHER HORIZONS PROGRAM
Something other than cynicism is evident

he is one is almost certain to face ostracism.

The values of today's students thus involve many contradictions. Doubtless they reflect a great many things in our society. Most of all, perhaps, they mirror a state of confusion among many people—an uncertainty about what to think, an uneasy rejection of long-satisfactory conventions, an admirable insistence on freedom combined with an abrasive reluctance to accept the full range of its responsibilities, and a fairly explicit, and often unreasonable, rejection of traditional norms that, in too many cases, implicitly denies the utility of any norm. The sources of this state are obviously complex and numerous, and beyond the reach of even a speculative examination in a few paragraphs.

IT MAY BE PROPER, however, to point to one of the sources of moral confusion which I believe is among the more basic ones, namely, that many of today's college students have not been exposed to any stable and meaningful standards. More than one feature of the contemporary scene brings to mind the passage in Book VIII of Plato's *Republic*, discussing the decline of democracy:

The parent falls into the habit of behaving like a child, and the child like the parent; the father is afraid of his sons, and they show no fear or respect for their parents, in order to assert their freedom. . . . The schoolmaster timidly flatters his pupils, and the pupils make light of their masters. . . . Generally speaking, the young copy their elders, argue with them, and will not do as they are told; while the old, anxious not to be thought disagreeable tyrants, imitate the young.

Small wonder if the young college student feels that he does not know what is expected of him and rationalizes a demand for license by a specious moral relativism.

To over-simplify the matter, the present problem seems to be less one of rebelling against an established and known code than one of floundering in a situation with almost unknown limits. The absence of structured and predictable norms is a source of anxiety at any stage of life; it can be devastating in the inevitably stormy years of adolescence. The difficult task for youth of discovering who one really is becomes additionally formidable if the limits on permissible behavior are themselves unreliable or unknown. Young people seeking to find out how they may become effective persons in the adult world are frustrated in these efforts if the world they seek to know and enter presents them with very few consistent definitions of the behavior that is expected of them.

In young people's years of transition into adulthood, the predictability of limits on behavior is essential in itself. By this I mean that their predictability is a requisite for healthy and constructive development. Rebellion against such limits is to be expected; indeed, if some students do not protest against them it is very likely that the definitions of expected behavior are not effective.

Such limits must be, of course, to some degree arbitrary, but they need not be unreasonable. They should be modifiable if a reasoned and defensible case is presented. But they should be modified only through procedures that are orderly and predictable. Above all, the limits must be clear. For the rebellion that is to be expected at this stage of a young person's development must be against boundaries that are known. Otherwise such revolt is less likely to lead constructively to a responsible independence than destructively to a feeble confusion.

Since the norms of adult society in America frequently lack definition and authority, and the norms of the young usually reflect those of their parents, the colleges are presented with a major problem as far as values and morality are concerned. Compensatory efforts by the colleges are particularly difficult, for they are, as always, neces-

sarily secondary efforts. A college does not normally change the basic character of its students. It may affect their attitudes and commitments, sometimes dramatically, but in most cases what it does to the essential character of its students is accentuate what they have brought with them to the campus. Moreover, the college cannot effectively urge restraints that the adult world outside does not support, nor impose order in a realm of behavior in which the rest of society encourages disorder.

The college's moral leadership is especially complicated because it is dealing with persons in their late adolescent years, when the demands for increased independence are powerful and legitimate. Attempts by the college to define the limits of behavior may easily be viewed—and frequently are—as restrictions on its students' legitimate striving for independence. The limits set by the college need not, and in some respects cannot, coincide with those of the family. But the col-

COLUMBIAN IN THE DORMS
Privatism is pervasive

William Bennett



lege can hardly hope to foster the development of independence in intellectual and judgmental matters—part of its reason for being—if it attempts to withdraw from its students those choices that most families have already yielded to them.

NEVERTHELESS, the college cannot, in my judgment, avoid the responsibility of defining behavioral limits. The chief reason for this is that a college must be concerned about the level and sources of student anxiety, since a deeply troubled young man is unlikely to be a good student. And at least a portion of this student anxiety derives from the uncertainty of moral standards. The limits should be designed to encourage and facilitate the central intellectual and human purposes of the college. As I said earlier, the college must expect protests.

It is important that the college students themselves play some part in setting up the norms and in proposing their modification, for many of the same reasons that they should have some role in suggesting changes in the curriculum. There is great educational and moral value in doing this. If undergraduates are to learn how to live effectively in contemporary society, they need to learn something about what kind of reasonable limits are necessary and how modifications of limits can be introduced into large and complex institutions. They will be living most of their lives among huge, bureaucratized organizations, and part of their college experience should include learning about how the actions of such institutions can be constructively modified. The alternative, as David Riesman has pointed out (*Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1961), is to "remain the children of organization, not the masters of it."

Ultimately, however, the responsibility for setting moral limits for college students must remain with the college's faculty and officials, especially at those points where an arbitrary choice is inescapable. If the college defaults on this responsibility it only contributes to the confusion, to the normless relativism that is part of the complex of problems confronting today's college students. This it must not do, for one of its major responsibilities is to help free men from their confusion, insecurity, and ignorance.



DAVID BICKNELL TRUMAN became the seventh dean of Columbia College in October 1962. A noted scholar of American politics—he is currently president of the American Political Science Association—he was a professor of government at Columbia for 11 years before assuming his present position. A graduate of Amherst who received his doctorate from the University of Chicago, Dean Truman has taught at Bennington, Cornell, Harvard, and Williams before coming to Columbia, and in 1956-57 at Yale as a visiting professor. He is the author of many articles and reviews, and several books, the best known of which are *The Governmental Process* (1951) and *The Congressional Party* (1959). His vigorous direction of the College, defense of liberal education, and planning for the College's future have rapidly stamped him as one of Columbia's—and the nation's—finest educational leaders.

Excerpts from the article

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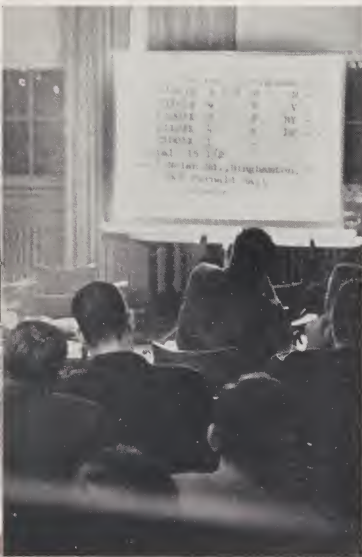
*Concern
in a
Smoke-filled
Room*



*For 30 years the College's faculty
and deans have met for a remark-
able evening to rescue freshmen
who have made a shaky beginning*

ALL RIGHT? Let's move on to the next student," said Associate Dean John Alexander '39. A new picture appeared on the large screen in front of the room.

Henry Simmons "Harry" Coleman '46, the College's director of admissions, rose to his feet to speak to the 105 men on hand. "As the screen shows, Robert Stallings stood fourth in his class of 82 and his College Board scores were all in the 700's except for his French achievement score. He played soccer and edited the school's literary magazine. His country day school is one of the best in the Rocky Mountain states. His English teacher called him one of the most original, if off-beat, minds he has ever taught. The school gave him a great send-off, but noted that he is very independent,



even stubborn at times. The College alumnus who interviewed him, a Federal judge, said he was 'well-dressed, attractive, extremely well-read, but seemed almost physically uncomfortable in my library.' The faculty admissions committee anticipated no serious difficulty here."

The screen showed a blown-up version of a 3x5 file card with the student's secondary school background and test scores, his possible major, his faculty adviser, and his first-term courses and mid-semester grades. The grades were:

Contemporary Civilization	F
Humanities	C
French	D
Mathematics	F
English	A-

Dean Alexander then asked each of the student's instructors to explain the grade he had given and to describe the student's written work and classroom performance. Each of them did so. The first four instructors said that Robert Stallings was cutting classes frequently and doing only those assignments he wished. The Humanities teacher remarked "His comments and written work are very good—when they come in." The mathematics professor added, "He resists the null set with almost personal intensity," which made the gathering laugh. When the English instructor rose, he was almost apologetic, but said that the student had been coming to class fairly regularly and that he had written some "remarkably good pieces, including two splendid bits of humorous verse." He admitted that the young man did not always write on the subject assigned but that he was inclined to overlook that because the quality of his prose was so high. "He's probably the best writer in that section."

"How about extracurricular activities?" asked Dean Alexander. The soccer coach stood up and said that Stallings had come to three practices and then never appeared again. Assistant Dean Lee, who supervises the extracurricular activities, noted that Stallings had sent some copy to the *Columbia Review*, the College's literary magazine, but the editor didn't really know the student. Dean Alexander then heard the religious counselors and psychological counselors say that Stallings had not visited them, and he himself added that he had not visited any of the deans. The University Proctor volunteered the information that Stallings was not pledging a fraternity.

"Is his residence halls counselor here?" A tall graduate student rose and said, "Yes, sir," to Dean Alexander. He reported that Stallings was seldom in his room at night. "He told me he is visiting museums and art galleries, hearing operas and concerts, and seeing many plays. He also walks around the city a lot, around Gramercy Park and the Fourth Avenue second-hand bookstores, through the flower market, and down Wall Street at lunch hour. When he's in his room he often reads into the early hours of the morning and sleeps through his morning classes. His attitude toward

me is alternately one of charming loquaciousness and resentment. He said to me once that he thought 'self-education was the best education' but rapidly admitted that this was a 'Barry Goldwater' approach to learning."

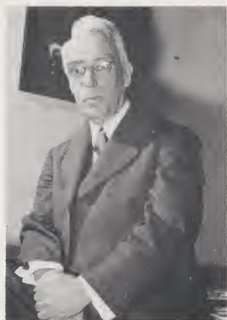
Dean Alexander thanked him and said, "Well, Warren, you're his faculty adviser. What do you know about the young man?" A professor stood and told the gathering in some detail of two conferences he had had with Stallings, one before his mid-term exams and another a few days ago. "The student likes Columbia and his teachers, but he also likes New York and his own way of doing things. His parents have not been strict, but his school was."

"What do you recommend?" asked Dean Alexander. The members of the screening group may suggest several courses of action: *probation*, which is a warning to the freshman and his parents by the College that unless the student's work improves he will be asked to leave the College; *stiff warning*, a letter to the freshman and his parents by the dean warning them of serious academic trouble ahead; *mild warning*, a softer admonition by the dean to the student alone; or, in some rare cases, no action at all.

"I think a stiff warning might be right," answered Stallings' adviser. "I think probation would be too strong."

The English instructor who gave Stallings an A rose to suggest that only a mild warning be given. "The boy is very talented, his searching seems legitimate, perhaps even necessary." Two other teachers spoke briefly in his support. One of the psychological counselors then said, "Is there some way we can allow, even encourage, his independence without permitting him to study only when he feels like it?"

Dean Alexander turned again to Stallings' faculty adviser, "Warren, would you speak to the young man about the importance of disciplining himself to refine his talent?" The professor agreed to do so. The English instructor said that he would invite the student to lunch or dinner and speak to him also. Dean Alexander then said, "O.K. Mild warning it is. And, will anyone who comes in contact with Stallings try to explain to him that the College is an institution of *formal* learning? Next student . . ."



DEAN HERBERT HAWKES
He started the screening



DEAN NICHOLAS MCKNIGHT '21
He presided over it for years

THE OCCASION was "freshman screening," a meeting held annually in the late autumn right after the first mid-term exams. It has convened in the Men's Faculty Club since the mid-1920's. Unique at Columbia College in its timing and thoroughness, it is an attempt to spot as soon as possible those members of the freshman class who may be getting off to a bad start and to devise ways of helping them use their abilities to the utmost. Partly as a result of the freshman screening, Columbia has a higher survival rate than any other Ivy college and one of

the highest in the land. More than 82 per cent of the College's men customarily graduate with their class. Another 8 per cent usually finish after some time off for suspension, travel, work, or leave of absence. Only 10 per cent fail to get their diplomas, and at least half of these are students who leave for non-academic reasons such as transferring to another college, family problems, or preference to begin work without a degree.

The purpose and form of the screening has scarcely changed since the College's Dean Hawkes began it 40

years ago. The idea came out of Dean Hawkes's great devotion to individuals—especially indigent, brilliant, and troubled ones—and his concern for their development. The dean himself presided at the screenings until his death in 1942. Associate Dean Nicholas McKnight '21 took over then, and although Deans Carman, Chamberlain, Palfrey, and Truman have attended the screenings, it has become customary for the Associate Dean, who is mainly responsible for student life, to preside for the evening.

A Dean's Office committee, including the College registrar Michael Azzata '58, selects the screenees by studying the mid-term grades of each of the 675 freshmen in November. Surprisingly, the deans have discovered that over the years the number of freshmen in trouble has remained fairly steady at about 3.5 per cent. (This fall 22 students were screened.) The names of those freshmen who are shaky academically are sent to all the professors, admissions officers, coaches, counselors, residence halls staff, and anyone else who might have—as Dean Alexander puts it—"established some sort of relationship with them."

All those who know anything about any of the screenees then assemble one evening at the Faculty Club. Cigars are handed out (faculty meet-



SENIORS ATTENDING THE BACCALAUREATE SERVICE
Columbia has one of the lowest drop-out rates in the nation



Seated: Associate Dean John Alexander '39, Dean David Truman, Assistant Dean (Students) Robert Pinckert '52, Assistant Dean (Student Activities) Calvin Lee '55; Standing: Assistant Dean (Students) Irving DeKoff, Assistant Dean (Financial Aid) Robert Smith.

ings are often called "smokers" because of the retention of this 19th century custom) and the considerations begin.

One of the most important results of the screening is the unraveling of each student's motivation. Dean Alexander feels that this is the key to helping them. Comments during the meeting vary widely, ranging from a quip about one student's sleepiness in class because of fraternity rushing parties to a detailed description of another's history of preparation for German. There are always one or two moments of hilarity, and a few moments of pain or poignance when some student's personal encounter with tragedy is bared. This kind of consideration takes time, up to four hours, despite the dean's sharp cautions to be succinct, but it has seemed worthwhile. Of the freshmen who are screened, about four out of five recover and graduate.

While screenings help the students out of trouble, they also help the administration and faculty learn how to forestall it. The meetings force the

College admissions director to account for his committee's choices and enable him to learn who are the bad risks; they help deans and advisers to see more clearly the special difficulties of the freshmen and how to cope with them, and they show the faculty what some of the students they are teaching are really like.

OCCASIONALLY, the screenings even cause broader reflection on the purposes of a Columbia education, or of higher education generally. One recent case that led to such discussion was that of a brilliant, 16-year-old freshman who received A+'s in physics and mathematics, but F's in all his other subjects. The student virtually refused to pay attention to any subjects other than those of his main interest, and a brief but heated debate arose about the College's curriculum and admissions policies.

Only one major modification was ever proposed for the screening. In 1937 the faculty felt that the sessions

were "too depressing" and asked that *two* screenings take place, the second one a week later showing the 20 or so students who had the *best* records. Dean McKnight remembers that the idea was tried for only one year "because scrutiny of our best students proved too monotonous."

NEXT YEAR, the freshman screening will again take place in the large, cigar smoke-filled room. Few people, except those involved, will know of it, and some freshmen will later be surprised that the College has learned so much about them in so short a time. The few visitors from leading secondary schools or colleges who annually come to witness the screening will go away amazed, as they often do, and wondering how they can institute something similar to Columbia's marvelous freshman screening. And, Dean Alexander will again presume, seeking information with the persistent inquiry, "What do we know about this young man?"



The Little Station That Wouldn't Stop Growing

In 30 years the College radio station has grown from three students piping music out of a dormitory room to one of the finest college broadcasting operations

ONE OF THE LEADING FM stations in the nation is located at 89.9 megacycles on the dial. It broadcasts out of New York from 4 P.M. to 1 A.M. on weekdays and from 1 P.M. to 1 A.M. on Saturdays and Sundays to a potential listening audience of 17 million people located between Princeton, New Jersey and New Haven, Connecticut. Its fare includes programs in six languages (French, German, Hebrew, Italian, Russian, and Spanish), full courses by Columbia professors, and what is possibly the best United Nations reporting in the country. It has programs on important topics in modern science, poetry readings (often by the poets themselves), and discussions of the most vital aspects of American and international business. Its news analyses are remarkably insightful. Its sports reporting is superb—it includes coverage of such seldom-described sports as wrestling, fencing, and crew, and interviews with the coaches and key athletes which are extraordinarily revealing.

Most famous of all, perhaps, are the station's programs on music and its interviews with important persons. The musical broadcasts are not the standard variety of popular music or classics with vacuous or no commentary, but programs of rarely-heard recordings, historical surveys of the art of the song or of the piano, or the complete concerti of George Philip Telemann—all with historical background and evaluations. There are also programs of country and western ("hillbilly") music, music of the theatre, classic and recent recordings of jazz, gospel singing, and blues, avant-garde music, and a witty, sometimes hilarious, Saturday afternoon disc jockey show called "Cook's Tour." Cook's Tour features a *pot pourri* of music, much of it unusual, and a complementary stew of comments, most of them also unusual; its jockeys—Michael Markman '64, Clive Cuthbertson '65, and Andrew Fisher IV '65—and even its engineer, Jay Sklar '64, are widely known to New York listeners.

As for its interviews, the station regularly has discussions with many of the leading personalities in New York, the nation, and sometimes the world. Several series of programs are devoted to pumping outstanding fig-

ures in art, music, civil liberties, literature, politics, and business about their work. In 1958, when Fidel Castro visited New York, the station secured a special interview; and last summer one of the staff, James Niss '65 of California, toted a tape recorder through Russia to obtain interviews with Soviet citizens for the show he produces in Russian, *Russkiye Polchasa*.

The station is WKCR-FM, "King's Crown Radio, the student voice of Columbia," as it announces itself hourly. It is staffed, programmed, and operated solely by 125 Columbia College men, plus a sprinkling of students from the undergraduate School of Engineering and Barnard College. Praised lavishly by such bodies as the *New York Times*, the House of Representatives, and the Federal Communications Commission, as well as by hundreds of listeners each year, the station is one of the best-run extracurricular activities at the College. The Trustees of the University own the license of WKCR-FM, but except in one ticklish exchange of programs with the University of Moscow's radio station they have never directly interfered with the operation of the station. President Grayson Kirk has said, "The programs have been marked by thoughtful responsibility and mature judgment. Though the production is entirely by undergraduates, the result is consistently one for which Columbia need make no apology." Last year, because of the excellence of its programming, the station was urged to syndicate a series of its programs, and now broadcasters from such cities as Cleveland, Sacramento, and Honolulu lease taped shows from "The WKCR Educational Radio Network."

Surprisingly, few of the station's staff—deriving from many states in the union—are headed for posts in the communications world. Although some of its alumni occupy important positions in radio, TV, publishing, and journalism, most of them have gone on to become lawyers and scientists, professors and doctors, architects and businessmen, and they continue to do so. The style of the station is one of high-quality Athenian amateurism, not vocational training. The engineering staff, which assembles all the components and frequently designs complete systems, has 10 students who hold first-class engineering licenses

from the FCC, although only two of them are in the School of Engineering. In fact, all staff members are urged to learn about the basic engineering components in the event of an electronic breakdown.

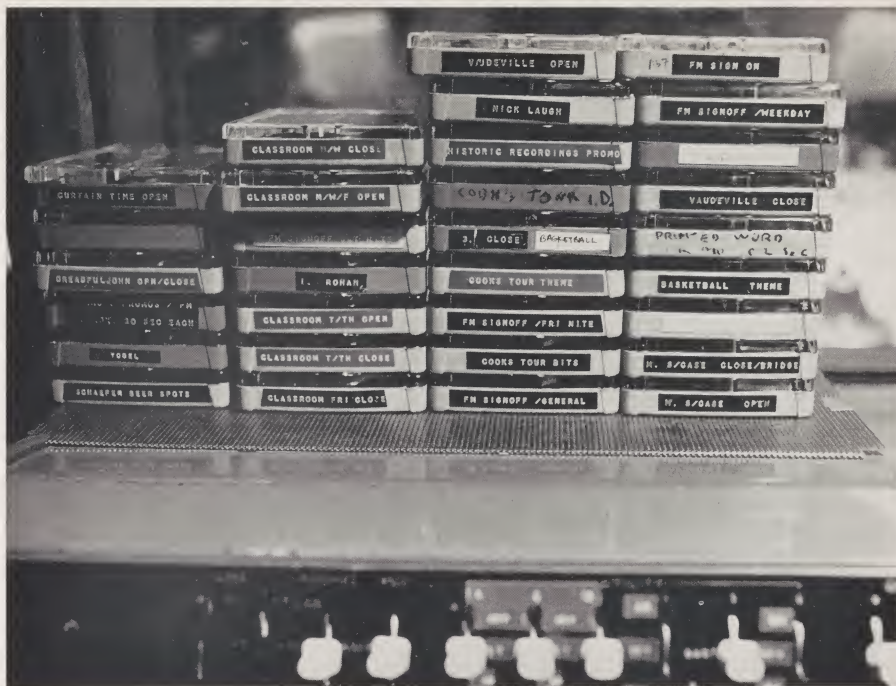
The station's announcers usually sound remarkably mature and articulate. They receive special training for their duties, and are broken in for a year on WKCR-AM, the station that broadcasts only within the confines of the Columbia campus. One English professor recently said, "That station has done more to improve the speech of some of our students than all our courses put together." New York, Southern, and Boston accents tend to melt away in front of the mike, as do the "er" 's between words and the poor choices of adjectives and verbs that tend to characterize a good deal of modern talk.

How does one explain the extraordinary quality of a station run by college amateurs? John Pegram '60, former general manager of the station, believes that there are two chief reasons: "One is the consistently high ability of the College's students and the other is the knowledge that when you talk into that mike a million people may be listening to you." Walter Stingle '65, the station's news director, agrees with Pegram. "The wide dissemination

Photographs by Hugh Rogers



PETER CLOUGH '65 BROADCASTING IN ITALIAN
Programs in seven languages



WKCR TAPES

The variety of the programming is amazing

of our programs contributes to a sense of responsibility—a feeling of public duty—that some other extracurricular activities seldom develop.”

THE IDEA OF STARTING a radio station at Columbia originated with three College students in the early fall of 1940. Richard Booth '42, who owned a large collection of recordings, and his roommate in 1107 John Jay Hall, Richard Brown '42, who was fascinated by electronics, got together with William Hutchins '39, '41 E, a hot-shot engineering student and expert radio technician, to experiment with broadcasts from 1107 John Jay to all the residence halls, using the normal electrical currents by a process called “carrier current.” (Booth is now chairman of the music department at South Kent School in Connecticut; Brown heads the mathematics department at Washington College in Mary-

land; and Hutchins is an executive with Aerospace, Inc. in Washington.) After building their own components, they went on the air in November 1940. Booth introduced himself, told the listeners that the station was CURC (the initials of the Columbia University Radio Club), and invited hearers to write in their opinion of the idea of a station. They received three cards, all enthusiastic.

The officers of the Residence Halls were less enthusiastic when they learned that a two-room suite was being used as headquarters for radio broadcasting. They offered the trio an “office” in the unused storage space beneath the Hamilton Hall annex. The group tested the proposed office, found it satisfactory for broadcasting, and moved in. The next year the skill and enthusiasm of the new station's staff, now numbering 12, convinced the office of King's Crown Activities that a

student-run radio station could become a permanent part of the extracurricular program, and the office gave the young men \$800 to get some decent equipment. The College men added \$250 more from their own pockets. Hutchins ingeniously designed a system of transmitting lines to pipe their broadcasts across Broadway to the Barnard dormitories, and on February 24, 1941, the first “official” program went on the air, loud and clear.

The station was an immediate success. When CURC held its first anniversary party in February 1942, the staff numbered 30, including James Sondheim '42, now president of WQXR, the *New York Times* radio station, and Leonard Koopett '44, now a talented sports writer for the *Times*. Many College students sent congratulations, and Dean Herbert Hawkes went on the air to praise the initiative and skill of the young men. Even

Spectator, not usually quick to praise anything, printed an editorial "welcoming it to the fold."

However, World War II was on. The U. S. Navy moved into parts of Columbia's residence halls and took over CURC to broadcast lectures to

its officer candidates.

After the war ended, CURC was returned to the College's students, who renamed it WKCR. The undergraduates also increased the number of broadcasting hours, added campus news, original dramatic productions,

sports announcing of Columbia contests, a comedy show by Duncan Caldwell '48 and Sorrell Booke '48, now a noted character actor on stage and screen, and several disc jockey shows. The latter were chatty, colloquial programs. One announcer, whose

Page Daniel



Senator Proxmire (D., Wis.) being interviewed by Robert Price '65 and Gideon Oberwenger '65



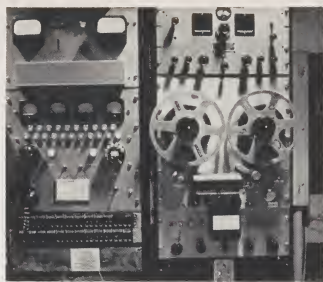
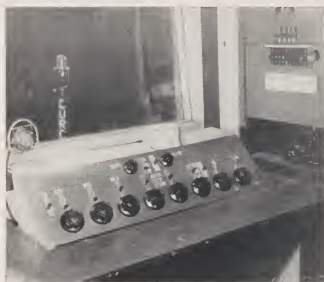
Walter Stingle '65, president-elect of WKCR, studies news coming in on the teletype



Clive Cuthbertson '65 clownes with Michael Markman '64 during humorous disc jockey show



"Dreadful John" Morrow '66 (with skull) reads mystery stories every Tuesday at midnight



CONTROL PANELS, 1944 and 1964

From a potential audience of 2000 to one of 17 million

words are preserved, offered on his show, "All the latest jive for you hep-cats and jitterbuggers, with the snazziest swing and hottest in jazz."

IN 1954, EDWIN ARMSTRONG '13, professor of electrical engineering at Columbia, died. It was he who developed FM (Frequency Modulation), which he patented as early as 1933. The WKCR staff, grown even larger and anxious to do bigger things, arranged to buy the famous inventor's 10-watt transmitter from his estate. They built an antenna on top of Philosophy Hall, and on October 1, 1954, went on the air as an FM station also. Their weak signal was caught only by the Morningside community, but those who heard it, including faculty, praised the ambitious and imaginative programming. George Geis '53, now an assistant professor of psychology at

Michigan, remembers how he and three other students worked for weeks to adapt the great Indian play *Sakuntala* for a dramatic reading lasting a half hour, but how much they cherished the two post cards they received.

An FM station with such a weak signal, however, only served to frustrate the WKCR-FM staff. Then, in 1958, a College alumnus, William P. Schweitzer '24, donated \$15,000 to the station to increase its power. After a grateful celebration, the students moved the FM antenna to 515 Madison Avenue, 600 feet above street level, purchased a new transmitter, which gave them an effective radiating power of 4200 watts, and nervously began broadcasting to the 17 million people who live within 50 miles of New York. Their nervousness led them to programming of even higher quality, and, soon after, a return to poise

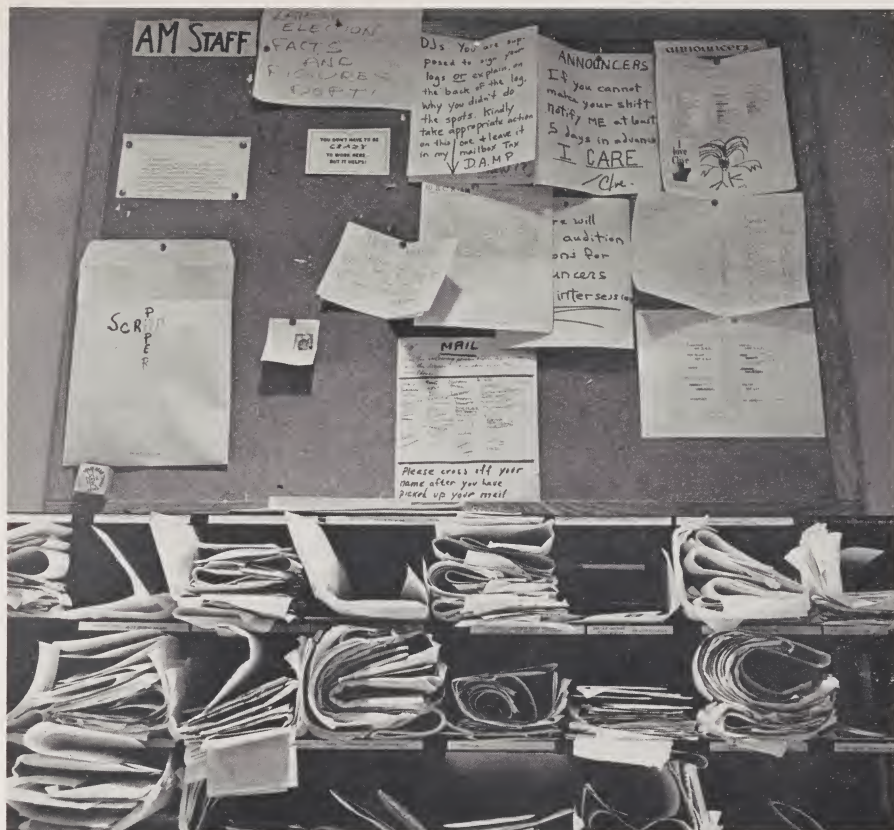
and characteristic wit.

The University officials were so impressed by the caliber and responsibility of the programming that when Ferris Booth Hall, the College's new Student Center, was planned they included spacious new nine-room headquarters for WKCR in the building. The radio staff moved in on May 5, 1960, without losing a minute of broadcasting time. There was some resentment from the other activities that WKCR had been given so much space, but nearly all of it has subsided. Interestingly, some of the students who worked hardest for the new quarters have developed reservations about it. Said one former station officer, "We used to come back to college early to paint the tiny, old annex and repair equipment; the staff now seems to take little pride in the appearance of its home, and, when things break down, seems too ready to simply ask the University for more money rather than trying to fix it themselves." The station has just received several thousand dollars from Columbia to convert its equipment for stereophonic broadcasting. Stephen Stein '64, chief engineer of the station, says, "We are one of the first college radio stations in America to do so." Some other WKCR staff members are not so jubilant, however. Said one, "It's just a silly and damned expensive status symbol. Stereo will add practically nothing to the quality of our broadcasts."

WKCR presently operates on a budget of \$19,000 a year (double that of 1960), of which \$7000 comes from a King's Crown Activities appropriation, \$6950 from a University subsidy, and the rest from advertising on the AM station, rental of certain few facilities, and contributions from alumni and friends. The station's largest expense, \$7300, is for equipment maintenance and replacement. Last year the station spent \$3600 for a new control board—the old one "hummed"—and two new turntables. (Because WKCR operates under FCC regulations, it must maintain professional standards or lose its license to broadcast.) \$6700 a year goes for programming costs, which include \$2000 for tapes, \$1500 for telephone lines for football and basketball games played away, and \$1000 for news teletype services. Another \$1500 goes into printing the 16-page *WKCR Program*

THE LATE PROFESSOR EDWIN ARMSTRONG '13
He invented FM and left the College men his antenna





WKCR NOTICE BOARD & MAILBOXES
The station has developed an impetus, a tradition, a style

Guide, which is mailed free to listeners upon request.

THE STATION, now nearing its 25th anniversary, seems to have developed an impetus, a tradition, a style. It probably will not stop trying to grow, both in quality and variety of programming and in power of output. In the past few years the station has had some nasty election problems, and the vehement campaigning and electioneering for the WKCR presidency has become a source of joking among some students on the campus. The election fever doesn't seem likely to end very soon either. Lastly, the sta-

tion's undergraduate humor will probably remain, happily for listeners and guests of the station. Here's a sample exchange between Andrew Tashman '65, producer of "The Printed Word," a program on which authors of important new books are interviewed, and John Mason Brown, a recent guest.

Dear Mr. Brown,

At your interview at Columbia you said that you did not want to be notified of the time of broadcast of your program because you did not like to hear yourself on tape. We at WKCR understand this feeling and are anxious to help you carry out your wish.

We feel, however, that merely to fail to notify you of your time on the air

is not a sufficient precaution. You might tune in to WKCR by mistake. Therefore, to avoid an unfortunate accident, we want to warn you in advance that the interview will be aired on Monday, November 4, at 8:30 P.M. We hope you won't be listening.

Respectfully,
Andrew Tashman

Dear Mr. Tashman,

Wretched tempter, brilliant salesman! I relished your letter and particularly enjoyed, "We hope you won't be listening." That's November 4 at 8:30 P.M. I probably will be listening.

With pleasant memories of that morning with you, and every best wish, I am,

Cordially,
John Mason Brown



ROAR LION ROAR

A Cold Winter

EXCEPT for the seemingly invincible fencing team, Columbia's squads did not fare especially well this winter. Lacking seniors, most of the teams competed with an unevenness that was a heavy strain on the coaches' psyches. There were afternoons and evenings when everyone could feel proud and others when the players must have felt like hiding under a pile of wet towels. There were many promising performances by a number of the College men, however, and, despite the so-so records, there is a surprising optimism, which is definitely not false, among both the students and the coaches. Nearly all the squads were dominated by sophomores and juniors, and the common murmur is "Wait till next year."

☆ ☆ ☆

Those Fencers Again

EXCEPT FOR NAVY and N.Y.U., the usual antagonists, no fencing team in the East this year seemed to be a match for Coach Irv De Koff's mighty rapier men. This year they slashed and pointed their way through even those two contenders, and went undefeated in dual meets. They had less luck in the post-season meets, taking second (to Navy) in the Easterns and having

to settle for third in the NCAA championships at Harvard. The top foilsmen are senior Jerry Fensterstock and sophomores Steve Weinstein and Bruno Santonocito, and they are all marvelous. The sabre men are a trifle less reliable, but also very fine: senior John Batki; juniors Reuel Liebert and

Curt Cetrulo; and sophomore Mark Berger. The épée swordsmen—junior "Zeke" Zwerling, sophomores John Jost and Richard Holzman, and the spirited senior Ian Blair Fries, the captain—are polished and fiercely competitive. Fries, son of Joseph Fries '24, is also a sly amateur magician. We



SABREMAN JOHN BATKI '64 HITS AGAINST N.Y.U.
Undefeated season but only third in the nationals

often think that Coach De Koff is one also.

To everyone's astonishment, the freshman team *lost* one meet this year—to Penn—their first in two years. One *épée* man on the fledgling squad, Guy Barbolini, looked *very* promising.

☆ ☆ ☆

The Rebounds Hurt

THE BASKETBALL TEAM had a 6-8 record in Ivy competition, tying Harvard for fifth place, and an 11-12 record for the season. Considering that the Lions did not have a single senior among the six who played most of the time and that they were one of the smallest teams in the league, this is a bigger achievement than it sounds. What hurt the Columbians most was their lack of rebounding strength; nearly every opponent snatched more balls from the boards, and a few teams took almost twice as many as the Lions. Mike Griffin, the 6'4" junior forward, who had little game experience before this year, developed nicely during the season and led the Lions in rebounds. But Art Klink, the 6'4½" center, did not regularly display the speed and aggressiveness that was required to outreach his taller counterparts. Neil Farber, the 6'2" All-Ivy junior, had another fine year. (He was elected captain for next year.) The team's top scorer again, he averaged nearly 19 points a game and was fourth highest point-getter in the Ivy League. Even *his* sure hand faltered occasionally though, and during the last few games he was annoyed by a mild heel injury.

The guard assignments were handled by two sophomores, 5'8" Ken Benoit and 5'11" Stan Felsing, and a junior, 5'10" Ken McCulloch. Benoit proved to be the steadiest and scrappiest of the three, but Felsing and McCulloch came through with some points at crucial moments in several games. If the experience and height of the squad had matched their spirit and determination, the Lions could have gone all the way.

Like the varsity, the freshmen basketballers lost several heartbreakers and wound up with a disappointing 4-13 season. Two of them looked like especially talented competitors: 6'4" Jack Dema from Brooklyn Prep and 6'1" Chuck Ksieniewicz from Northampton, Massachusetts. Sorrowfully,



BASKETBALL BALLET WITH PRINCETON
A bigger achievement than was expected

there are no "big" men to help the varsity where they most need it.

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Good, but Green

THE COLLEGE WRESTLERS had only one senior, Jack Leitner, among them. Despite this, they came within a few take-downs of taking second place to perennial powerhouse Cornell. By losing by a few points to Penn and Harvard, they had to settle for fourth place in the Ivy League and a 6-4 record for the season.

The team was most capable at the lighter weights and weakest at the heavier weights. Arnold Lesser '65 at 123 lbs. was stronger this year and won seven of his 10 bouts, five of them by pins. Louis Loscascio '66 was a very tough competitor at 130 lbs., and Charles Christensen, also a sophomore, improved rapidly as the season progressed in the 137 lb. category. After Robert Mayer '65 dislocated his el-

bow, Larry Nelson '66 filled in with surprising skill at 147 lbs. Junior captain Mike Marcantano at 157 lbs. did not overcome his slightly weak leg work and was perhaps too cautious on occasion, but was a good leader. Pete Salzer '66, last year's frosh sensation, was forceful but not consistently fast or thorough in the 177 lb. bracket. Jack Leitner and Bill Tomlinson '66 wrestled gamely against heavier opponents but not always with precision, although Tomlinson is learning fast.

The freshmen have one young College man who is among the most polished competitors we have seen on the mats in years. His name is Dave Morash. He hails from Westfield, New Jersey, and his wrestling is nothing short of beautiful in its smooth combination of mind, muscle, and fighting heart. He won 10 in a row this winter and had only two points scored against him.

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The New Deal

THE COLLEGE'S SWIMMING team, alas, had another poor season. They won only 2 of their 18 meets. But a new determination around the University Pool and a freshman team that is possibly the best in 30 years has caused many alumni and student water enthusiasts to be somewhat more cheerful again. The freshmen have wiped every frosh record from the Columbia books except that for diving!

New coach Jack Mayers has done a remarkable job. In a few cases, five to ten seconds have been clipped from some undergraduates' swimming times. He has put in exercise machines (his own design), made his own barbells, put up large clocks for timing events, hung a new Columbia banner, even painted the floor in his office himself. "We're doing everything possible to revive interest and skill in swimming."

The varsity was built chiefly around three men this season: Captain Bob Nash '64 who swam the 100, 200, and 500 yard freestyle events; Tom Michael, a wonderfully versatile sophomore from Huntington, Indiana, who was the team's leading point-getter, doing especially well in the 200 yard individual medley and the 200 yard butterfly; and sophomore Chuck Hamilton. They were helped out often by junior Bill Tempest (elected captain for next year) and sophomore John Rodman, both freestylers, and junior Alan Rosenwasser, a backstroke.



CHARLES HAMILTON '66
A great natural talent

Hamilton never swam at the Kent School or as a College-freshman. He rowed, leading the Kent boat to Henley and winning Columbia's Bouvier Cup as the finest frosh oarsman. But after an automobile accident last fall in which he hurt his back, the doctor urged that he not practice in the rowing tanks this winter. So he went out for swimming instead—and beat everyone around in the freestyle sprints! Before too many weeks he held Columbia's 50 yard and 100 yard freestyle records and was beating all opposition except Yale's best. "He's the greatest natural swimming talent I've

ever seen," says Coach Mayers, who believes that with practice he could become an Eastern, and maybe even a national, champion. Hamilton's only weakness is his lack of finesse on turns.

Columbia did not have a single diver. The word went out through the residence halls, and John Scott Rackham '65 answered. With lots of work under Assistant Coach Dick Eberhardy, Rackham began to collect points, and could be an asset to the team next year.

But the freshmen stole the limelight this year, winning 10 of their 12 meets. Niles Schoening of Louisville, Kentucky broke the 50 yard freestyle record; Bill Damm of Brooklyn broke the 100, 200 and 500 yard freestyle times; Vince McBrien of Crestwood, New York topped the 100 yard backstroke mark and Jim Suekama of Denver did the same for the 200 yard backstroke; Jack Harris of Indianapolis seized the 100 and 200 yard breaststroke, the 200 yard individual medley, and 200 yard butterfly records; and Justin Callahan, Jr. (son of Justin Sr. '39) bested the 100 yard butterfly time. If Coach Mayers can find some divers and can put freshman teams like this in the pool each of the next three years, Columbia may splash water at some of the nation's best soon.

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Muscle Out

COACH DICK MASON's track team had bad luck this winter. Top sprinter Al Collins was out with a pulled thigh muscle, top broad jumper Curtis Wood also had a pulled muscle, and top pole vaulter Lionel Goetz, Jr., who has leaped 14 feet, was also injured. Still, the team beat M.I.T. and Connecticut.

The team performed as well as it did because of some good sprinting, real help in the weights, and the great-hearted leadership of captain John O'Grady '64. Sophomores Pete Kristal and O'Grady scored heavily in the dashes and Bill Brown '65, Ed Doerenberger '66, Gene Thompson '66, and Roger Holloway '65 were strong in the weight events.

Outdoors this spring the College men should be even better. John Sullivan '65 and Bob Nealon '65 are fine quarter-milers, Jim Ciulla '65 and Al Plotkin '65 could help in the half-mile, Bob Conway '66 is developing well as

THE FRESHMAN SWIMMING TEAM: *Front row:* Rich Spitzberg, Justin Callahan, Jr. and Jim Suekama; *Middle:* Craig Barry, Vincent O'Brien, Niles Schoening, Andy Kolstad, Bill Damm; *Back:* Frosh Coach Dick Eberhardy, Arthur Rhine, Pete Glassman, Walter Newman, Jack Harris, Herb Zarov, Dave Burrows, and Varsity Coach Jack Mayers
Possibly the best in 30 years





THE COLLEGE'S FRESHMAN SAILORS
A championship already

William Hubball

a miler and two-miler, and the Lions should score heavily in discus-throwing and the javelin. The latter event has become the specialty of Leonard De Fiore '64 who, at the rate he is working, could be undefeated in the event and perhaps be a serious contender for the IC4A championship.

One sign that the track team may be growing in strength is that this year's squad is the largest since 1953. Unfortunately, the freshmen are not strong, except for a superb middle-distance runner named Bernard Fowler, who had an undefeated indoor season in both the 600 and 1000 yard runs.

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Miscellany of Winners

COLUMBIA TEAMS picked up two championships and nearly captured a third during the past few months in some of the less publicized sports. On November 30, the Old Blues, a team of recent College graduates—mainly ex-footballers—won first place in a rugby tournament played at Van Cortlandt Park under the sponsorship of the New York Rugby Club. The Columbia team took five straight over leading teams in the East, and went unscored upon.

Columbia's judo team won the Eastern intercollegiate championship at Princeton on February 29. Jiro Kawamura '64E and Sanford Yoshikami '65 in the lightweight division and

Joseph Ozaki '64 in the middleweight were outstanding. Fred Shaw '64, Martin Foodman, Eric Peterson and Robert Ready, all '65, and Fitzgerald Bramwell and Chris Dykema of '66 also performed commendably.

Columbia's rifle team fell one point short of defending its Ivy League rifle championship at Harvard on February 22. Yale won, 1392 to 1393. Fred Mettler '66 was the second highest scorer of the tournament.

☆ ☆ ☆

Anchors Aweigh

WATCH THE COLUMBIA SAILING Team! The College team, now in its 13th year of existence, is getting better, campus interest is growing, and, best of all, desperately needed alumni support is building up.

A quartet of freshmen—Dick Leonard of Larchmont, New York (ex-commodore of Andover's sailing team), Ronald Robinson of Brooklyn, Steven McClave of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Justin Callahan of Pelham Manor, New York—won the Middle Atlantic Intercollegiate Fall Freshman Championship over eight other teams.

This winter the Sailing Club bought three Tech dinghies from West Point. At their first meeting, 140 College men and Barnard girls appeared.

Now, a group of Columbia alumni and friends who would like to encourage the sport at the College are form-

ing an association called "The Friends of Columbia Sailing." Two professors at the University, lawyer George Thompson '42 and sociologist Theodore Caplow '40, are initially acting as co-chairmen of the new group. Any Columbia alumni interested in helping out the young College men by joining the "Friends" should get in touch with: George Thompson, 90 Morningside Drive, New York, UN 4-0774 or Theodore Caplow, 160 Linden Avenue, Englewood, New Jersey, LO 7-6539.

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Berra the Patron

WHEN YOGI BERRA, new manager of the New York Yankees, received more than \$10,000 from fans on Yogi Berra Day at the Yankee Stadium in 1959, he donated the money to Columbia College, "Lou Gehrig's old school," for a scholarship. James Cleven '63, captain of the College's basketball team, was the first recipient. This winter, William Bracciodelta of Pleasantville, New York was named as the second Yogi Berra scholar. A former scholarship student and baseball pitcher at Phillips Exeter Academy, he is a freshman pre-medical student at the College.

Incidentally, baseball addicts who are wavering ought to visit Baker Field to see the Lion baseball team this spring. There's lots of talent on hand and, if the young scholars hit and field as well as they study, they just might snatch the E.I.L. championship.

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YOGI BERRA & BILL BRACCIODETA '67
For Lou Gehrig's old school



THE COLUMBIA CREW WALKS OUT TO LAUNCH
Tall, eager, but without a stroke

Malcolm Knapp

On to the Olympics

THIS IS AN OLYMPIC year and Coach Carl Ullrich and the Columbia men in the shells have this firmly in mind. Many of the rowers came back to College a week early last fall to limber up on the Harlem River, most of them have been pulling hard in the indoor tank under Low Library all winter, and, as soon as the first hint of spring appeared, they shoved off from the Gould Boathouse. The squad began rowing outdoors on February 29, two weeks earlier than usual. "We're eager as puppies," says Coach Ullrich, "and if we can get enough strength and precision there's no telling how many races we can win. The men have certainly been admirable so far."

The varsity heavyweights lost several good oarsmen, but they do not lack experience. College seniors Henry Hamilton (6'1", 175 lbs.) and Joel Gratwick (6'2", 185 lbs.) are back, as are Engineering seniors Ray Josefson (6'2", 190 lbs.) and Warren O'Buch (6'2", 180 lbs.). Juniors Peter Fudge (6', 185 lbs.), Richard Pearson (6'3", 180 lbs.), and David Meinertz (6'1", 195 lbs.), who rowed last year, are also on hand. If some of the sophomores who pulled so well for last year's freshmen can develop real fi-

nesse, the No. 1 shell could make headlines. The sophomores who may make the difference between a good year and a great one are: Thomas Strausbaugh (6'5", 195 lbs.) of Cleveland, Stephen Paulson (6'3", 180 lbs.) of Salem, Oregon, Gary Knebel (6'3", 175 lbs.) of Rochester, New York, Dan Friedenson (6'4", 190 lbs.) of New York, and George Wallach (6'2", 180 lbs.) of Merrick, New York.

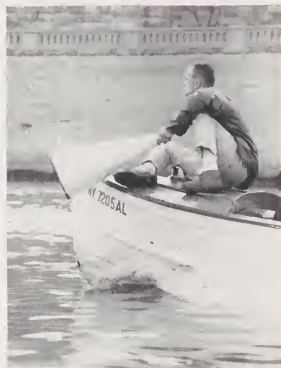
There are three leather-lunged coxwains, senior Jack Lipson, junior Bob Henn, and sophomore Ken Kimerling; and they are all raring to bark the oarsmen home first.

One problem the varsity shell has to confront is the lack of a first-rate stroke. Charles Hamilton, Jr., who stroked the Kent crew at Henley and the Columbia freshmen to several victories last year, hurt his back in an automobile accident last fall, and although he has been swimming this winter, it is still questionable whether he will row this spring. Who says accidents aren't important in history?

The lightweights look promising too. And the freshmen could have another good year, despite the thinness of their ranks. Assistant coach Walter "Buzz" Congram '61 is certainly doing all he can to make it so.

Above all, the College men are full of grit and determination. This is vital to success in all sports, but seems to be especially needed in rowing, where the slightest lapse from constant 100 per cent performance often makes the difference.

☆ ☆ ☆



Duane Michals

COACH ULLRICH STUDYING THE ROWERS
In the water two weeks early

Real Amateur Athletics

A COLUMBIA MAN has been elected president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the U.S. (AAU). Jay-Ehret Mahoney '39, a graduate of Choate School, an active swimmer at the College, and a lawyer, takes office at a time when there is a dispute raging about who is to control amateur sports in this country—the AAU or the NCAA.

The dispute is a muddy one. The issues are not clear and much of the argument seems to have personality conflicts, petty power politics, and even a smidgen of racial and nationality conflict, hidden at its base. Many NCAA leaders have accused the AAU of "politicking" and of failing to supply proper coaches and officials often.

Fortunately, Mahoney has long experience and a great deal of talent to bring to the post. His father, the Hon. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, was president of the AAU from 1934 to 1936, and the younger Mahoney has been active in AAU affairs since he ended his wartime naval service.

When we talked with Mr. Mahoney in New York recently, he said that he particularly wanted to accomplish



JAY-EHRET MAHONEY '39
New AAU President

three things during his term: to heal the rift between the AAU and the NCAA, to organize more sports programs for the young, even the very young, and to tackle the problem of college athletic scholarships. "The AAU is sometimes criticized for its

emphasis on sports for all and especially all the young, but we live in a competitive society, one that also faces strong competition from outside. The *moral and physical* education of our youth is as important to America's future as the mental. Men like Columbia's ex-swimming coach Ed Kennedy helped educate hundreds of Columbia men in matters of spirit, resolve, and self-respect. We've just set up a 'Sports Medicine Committee' which will seek to determine the physical effect of sports on the very young."

Mahoney's law office is filled with diplomas, citations, and pictures of Indians. He has been very interested in Indians since he was a boy, and five years ago his work on their behalf earned him election to their Grand Council. Soft-spoken and good-humored, Mr. Mahoney went on: "Those who have criticized the AAU during the past few years must be brought into our planning. This is especially important because the United States is being criticized more and more heavily by other nations for the practice by some of its colleges of giving athletic scholarships. Some members of the NCAA do not see this as an important matter of international athletic concern. As I see it, the answer to America's athletic excellence is not semi-professionalism at some of our colleges, but earlier acquisition of sports skills by the young in a truly amateurish manner."

THE COLUMBIA-COMMUNITY ATHLETIC FIELD
Athletics for the young in every community



HURDLERS IN A PRE-TEENAGE TRACK
MEET AT COLUMBIA-COMMUNITY FIELD
Physical education of the young is vital





Klink scores against Harvard



Benoit scores against Princeton



Basketball's Drive to Return to

by PETER SALZBERG '64

A young coach and a young team are struggling to restore Columbia basketball to what it has been customarily—one of the College's most successful sports

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, January 18, when the buzzer hummed in University Gymnasium ending the Columbia-Princeton basketball game, a crowd of Columbia College students leaped from the tightly-packed stands, raised Light Blue coach John Patrick Rohan '53 to their shoulders, and carried him off the court. The scene was one of jubilation and bedlam. The 2200 spectators—the largest crowd since 1957—had come expecting to see the tall, smooth, Ivy champion squad from Princeton, led by 6'5" Bill Bradley, possibly the best basketball player in America, beat Columbia. Instead, they watched in wild astonishment as a relatively short College team, without a similar outstanding player or a single senior, upended the heavily favored Tigers 69-66. While the amazing upset was due largely to the selfless team play and taut defensive efforts of



Photograph by Hugh Rogers

Felsinger scores against Yale

Tradition

the players—little (5'8") Ken Benoit '66, Mike Griffin '65, high scorer Neil Farber '65, Stan Felsinger '66, Art Klink '65, and Ken McCulloch '65—there was no doubt about who the undergraduates believed was basically responsible for the memorable performance. Several of the Columbia players also helped carry Coach Jack Rohan to the locker room.

Now in his third season as basketball coach at Columbia, the 32-year old Rohan has quickly become one of the most popular coaches at Morning-side, and one of the most respected. "He has everything," said one College student. "He's intelligent (Rohan also has an M.A. from Columbia's Teachers College), he's great at handling young men, he's a brilliant instructor of the game, and, despite his tweedy, pipe-smoking manner, he's a ferocious competitor." A player on the squad com-

mented, "Coach Rohan is in many ways the best *teacher* I have ever had. He'll needle you, tell you a joke, pat you on the back, then give you a terse, informative lecture. He really *cares* about you, not only as a player, but also as a person." Another Columbia player added, "We have the best spirit in the Ivy League. We'd almost die for the coach."

Rohan loves coaching basketball. "I think I know how to teach the game fairly well," he says, "and working with Columbia men is a real joy." He prefers the practice sessions to the games. "The games are too exciting. I can barely stand the tension. But the practices are marvelous." At the practices, Rohan is a consummate artist. In a Columbia sweatshirt and flannel trousers, he dispenses basketball wisdom ("most important are basic moves and individual style"), personal rebukes ("Who are you? The nicest guy on the block? Get tough!"), encouragement ("That's the way to go. Smart move. Great!"), and banter ("This team is going to pot fast. Only one junior has ever worn knickers; only two sophs have ever *heard* of knickers. What are they teaching in American history these days? Not knowing about knickers is practically Communist.")

Rohan's view is that the personal qualities of all of his players are as important as their basketball techniques. He believes that a skilled player who has no real self-assurance or desire to excel, or who plays selfishly, is no better than a mediocre player who has the right attitude toward himself, others, and life in general. Says Rohan: "Pride is the most important ingredient in life. A fellow can't harness his brains, his basketball skill, or any other talents properly unless he can lick both his egotism and his insecurity and develop a healthy, honest self-confidence." The red-headed coach, who can be as serious and reflective as he can be playful and vigorous, thinks that humor, particularly of the joshing variety, is especially helpful in melting away teenage cockiness and its nervousness underneath. "What a big step it is to be able to laugh at yourself!"

Nearly everyone agrees that Jack Rohan is masterful at building proud, decent young men. His scrappy little teams seem to refuse to be beaten, although they are occasionally overwhelmed by the greater height and re-

bounding advantages of their opponents. In December 1963, when the team stayed at the Colgate Inn before and after their contest there, the proprietress called Coach Rohan aside as the group was departing to tell him that the Columbia men were "the nicest group of young men ever to stay here. Why, when I called to wake them in the morning, every one of them said 'Thank you.' That's never happened before."

Rohan believes that games are not won by practice sessions alone. Practices can only refine talent that is already evident. So Rohan works tirelessly at trying to locate boys with basketball ability who also have the intellectual drive that Columbia requires for admission. He gets up each weekday morning at 5:30 A.M., drives in from his home on Long Island in his green Renault, and arrives in his office about 7:30. For the next hour and a

Coach Rohan watches from the bench





THE CLASS OF 1900 (MINES) TEAM
Champions of the first basketball competition at Columbia

THE 1910-11 COLUMBIA SQUAD
Huge crowds, the Mayor, and the Dean heaped praise



half he writes letters to prospective applicants, helpful alumni, coaches, teachers he knows, and friends. From 9:00 to 12:00 he teaches three sections of Physical Education classes. After lunch, during which he reads several newspapers and a magazine or two (*Atlantic Monthly* is his favorite), he answers the daily mail, counsels some students who drop in because they respect his judgment and cherish his wit, has a conference with Rick Ocvirk, his tall, quiet freshman coach, about the progress of the first-year men, makes some telephone calls, then changes clothing and watches the tail-end of freshman practice. He runs the varsity practice from 4:30 to 6:30, takes a shower, then drives home for an 8:00 dinner with his wife Barbara. After dinner he usually does more business, writing letters and making calls.

Jack Rohan has *had* to work hard since his return to Morningside in April 1961. The four seasons prior to his coming were among the least successful in Columbia's basketball history. Talent was thin, and student morale was low. Rohan did what he could with what he inherited; there was a phenomenal rise in morale but the 3-21 record of his first season was as bad as those before he came. Last season, his second, was a happier one. By concentrating his attention on several zealous sophomores, he fashioned a highly spirited, if inexperienced, club that wound up with a respectable 10-12 record. The Light Blue speedsters ended the season in a promising way. Before 9000 fans at the Palestra, they administered a stunning 70-66 defeat to a powerful Pennsylvania team, bumping them from the Ivy championship; the next night they almost pulled off the same trick against Princeton. These and other contests stamped Rohan as a remarkable coach, and it alerted Columbia's rivals that they again would have to contend with a dangerous group that just might become invincible very soon.

BASKETBALL IS ACTUALLY one of the newer sports in Western civilization. It began in 1892 when a Dr. Luther Gulick gave his students at the YMCA Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts, the assignment of devising an original new indoor game. One of them, James Naismith, conceived of a game with team play and running as in football, whereby a soc-



Paul Cooper

TOM POWERS '51 OF THE GREAT 1951 TEAM
Ranked third in the nation

cer ball is thrown into peach baskets hung at both ends of the gymnasium. Naismith's game won the top grade. It had nine players on a side, but this proved to be too many when the game was tried, so in 1894 the number was reduced to five, which is where it has remained. Also, at first the game allowed blocking and body-checking and was a rather bruising affair, but gradually the rules were changed to minimize body contact. In the late 1890's the game spread through the YMCA gymnasiums like a wind-blown fire; gymnastics and other forms of exercise were pushed aside so that courts could be laid out for "basketball." Yale was the first college to try the new game; Columbia College men organized an inter-class "Basketball Club" in the fall of 1898. Two years later three men

from Columbia met with representatives of Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale and established the Eastern Intercollegiate League. After one year of competition, Harvard withdrew and did not resume play until 1934, but Pennsylvania and Dartmouth entered teams in the league shortly after.

Within four years the Lions were the best team in the league. They were undefeated in college play in 1904 and 1905; in the latter year they outscored Wisconsin and Minnesota as well as 10 Eastern colleges and were acknowledged as national collegiate champions. At the beginning of the 1905-06 season the *Alumni News* reported that, "Of the winter sports, Basketball arouses the most interest among the students."

In 1908 one of Columbia's early All-American players, Harry A. Fisher '04,

returned to Morningside to coach. (Fisher was famous; from 1905 to 1914 he was basketball's Walter Camp, writing an annual Basketball Guide and making the All-American selections.) The College's teams grew even greater. In 1909 the team had a 16-1 record and each of the starting five was chosen for All-American laurels. In 1910 Theodore Kiendl '10 led the squad through an 11-1 season and was named an All-American. The next year the Columbia players drew 2400 spectators in the University Hall gymnasium—600 more were turned away—when they topped Penn and, a few nights later, Yale for their third consecutive championship. New York's Mayor and Mrs. Mitchell were in the stands at the Yale game cheering for Columbia. Four of the five All-East honors went to Columbia men. To honor the 1911 squad 950 students turned out on South Field on March 10; James Duane Livingston '80 for the Alumni Association and Dean Goetze for the College faculty praised the skill and determination of the team. The next year, 1912, the Columbia basketballers again copped the title with C. D. Benson '12 and Daniel Meehan '14 being elected to the All-American team.

And so the sport continued at Columbia, although the years 1916 to



ALL-AMERICAN CHET FORTÉ '57
He holds every scoring record



PAUL MOONEY
1935-42



ELMER RIPLEY
1943-45



GORDON RIDINGS
1946-51



LOU ROSSINI
1952-58



ARCHIE OLDHAM
1959-61

The coaches were used to victories

1923 were not nearly so successful. In 1926, led by John Lorch and 6'5" W. Alfred Mannheim, and coached for the first time by Daniel Meenan '14, the Lions were again on top in the East. That year, basketball was named a major sport at Columbia, along with football, crew, baseball, and track. The sport had arrived.

Coach Meenan was not only a fine coach but a colorful one. Ralph Furey '28, Columbia's Director of Athletics, recalls, "Meenan was a Wall Street lawyer. He would arrive every afternoon at three o'clock, take off his derby, roll up his sleeves, and begin to bark instructions." Meenan's 1930 team was a great one, and his 1931 squad was a national power whose captain and center, 6'3" George Gregory, was named to the All-American team, the first Negro to be so.

When a new coach, Meenan's assistant Paul Mooney, took over in 1935, he promptly had a 13-6 season, and the next year he too had a nationally famous 19-3 team. Gordon Ridings, after he became coach in 1947, also had two Ivy championship squads, sparked by the great Walter Budko '49, in 1947 and 1948; and the third-ranked team in the nation in 1951. In 1950 present coach Jack Rohan, then a freshman, remembers that almost 3000 people had to be turned away from University Hall when Bob Cousy and his Holy Cross teammates came to Columbia with a 25-game winning streak, only to be beaten by the Columbia wonders, who had the cool John Azary '51 in the pivot.

At the beginning of the 1951 season, beloved coach Gordon Ridings was tragically stricken with illness and his freshman coach Lou Rossini took over. The Lion basketball team under Rossini enjoyed five winning seasons in the seven years he coached them. Among the gifted ballplayers that Columbia had between 1952 and 1958 was a 5'8"

lad from New Jersey named Chester Forte '57. "Chet the Jet" broke every individual scoring record in the Columbia books, was named to the All-American team in his senior year, and was chosen by the United Press as the "College Player of the Year."

From 1958 to 1963 the Columbia fans have witnessed the only mediocre period, except possibly that of 1916 to 1922, in Light Blue basketball history. Basketball, along with fencing, has been the College's most successful sport. Since 1901 the Lions have won 14 League championships, or one every five years; they have finished third or better 65 per cent of the time, and hold a winning edge in the all-time won-lost record against every Ivy opponent except Dartmouth. It is this proud tradition of basketball excellence that Rohan hopes to restore—immediately. "I want to win and win often, especially Ivy League championships."

THE MAJOR OBSTACLES obstructing a return to Columbia's winning tradition are three, according to Coach Rohan. One is the difficulty of finding talented basketball players who have not neglected their education, young people who want to become important citizens and intelligent men as well as good athletes. Another is the relatively weak support from the Columbia alumni in telling the most talented boys in their communities about the virtues of Columbia. "This condition seems to be changing rapidly for the better," says Rohan, "but we are still far behind the enthusiasm and efforts of our brother Ivies." Lastly, there is the temporary serious lack of adequate gymnasium facilities.

In Rohan's estimation, the first obstacle is the hardest and most long-range to overcome. "A few colleges still award lucrative basketball scholarships with little regard to the student's intellectual achievements. This can't help

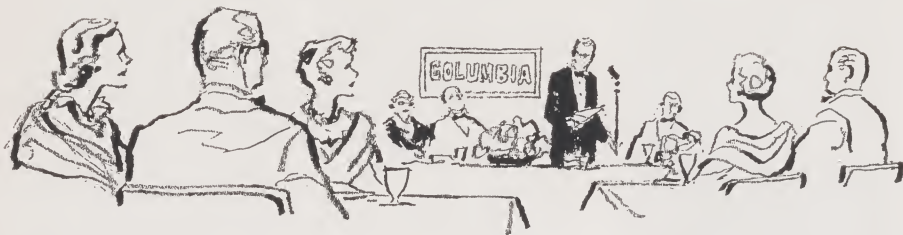
but distort the values of some potentially fine boys. But I think time is on Columbia's side. More of the pressure these days is toward quality in education, and more and more athletically-inclined young men are training their minds as well." The other two hurdles are in the process of being cleared, which cheers the coach inwardly. "The new gymnasium will be a wonderful addition to the campus," says Rohan.

This winter, when the Columbia basketball team won its first four games in the last minute or an overtime period, then lost to Fordham in the last few seconds, Coach Jack Rohan exclaimed, "I've got to get out of this field before I die early of a heart attack. Suppose my red hair turns to gray, then where would I be?" But once his listeners were smiling, he became serious and said, "I'm only kidding, of course. Those boys of mine are great, just great."



PETER SALZBERG, a native of the Philadelphia suburbs, prepared for the College at the Friend's Central School, where he edited the school paper and won carsty letters in football, basketball, baseball, and tennis. At Columbia, he has been a member of the basketball squad and this spring will captain the golf team. A member of Sigma Nu fraternity, he is majoring in English and minoring in French and Spanish in preparation for a career in journalism, either as a sports writer or a foreign correspondent. In the summer of 1962 he was a reporter for the Norristown (Pa.) Times-Herald and last summer covered sports news for the Miami (Fla.) Herald.

TALK OF THE ALUMNI



What a Day!

WHAT A MARVELOUS event Dean's Day is! If the College's Alumni Association sponsored no other event during the year, this annual intellectual feast would earn it our alumni dues. Begun in 1947, Dean's Day is a day when the Dean and his faculty talk to the attendant alumni about some of the important developments in their areas. This year 15 of Columbia's distinguished professors spoke about such things as "The Communist World at the Crossroads," "Electronic Music," "The Government and the Railroads," "The Significance of the Ecumenical Council," "Gravity and Art," and "The Attempt to Land on the Moon." About 1100 of the College's 21,000 alumni came from places as far away as Evanston, Illinois (John Bailey '26) and Fort Polk, Louisiana (Ralph Kaslick '56) to hear the lectures on Saturday, February 8.

After the lectures Daniel J. Reidy '29, president of the Alumni Association, spoke and Dean Truman delivered an address about the situation at the College which so struck the audience that the Alumni Association is having it printed and distributed to all alumni. Then everyone adjourned to the large Dodge Lounge in Ferris Booth Hall for late-afternoon drinks and happy talk.

Since Columbia began Dean's Day 18 years ago, many other colleges have instituted days or week-ends of alumni education, but we think Dean's Day is still nonpareil. Morton Weber '42, the Alumni Chairman, and Frank Safran '58, the College Alumni's Executive Secretary, did a particularly fine job this year.

Grand Old Man

ONE MAN WHO COMES each year to Dean's Day is Judah A. Joffe '93. This year he was acknowledged before the entire alumni group. Earlier this year, Mr. Joffe, an ex-professor of Yiddish who has written a history of that language and is currently editing the 10-volume *Great Dictionary of the Yiddish Language*, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by the Jewish Theological Seminary. When we spoke with him he told us with pride how he has watched Columbia grow from a tiny group of buildings on the edge of farmland north of Morningside Heights to one of the world's greatest universities. We noted that he had developed a lot too, and was still as mentally active as his Alma Mater.

The Old Days

MEETING MR. JOFFE '93 and learning of the death of the College's oldest alumnus, Leonard Dalton White '87 (See "Deaths"), we began inquiring about New York life in those days and about the College's oldest living alumni.

When Mr. White attended Columbia, then a college on 49th Street and Madison Avenue, the students traveled to school by trolley car or train and took out their dates in hansom cabs or victorias. Sparrows instead of pigeons filled the city. A graduating senior from the College paid 35¢ for his yearbook photograph. Lamplighters made the rounds each night to provide the only illumination New York had after dark. Barnard girls used no cosmetics but moistened dyed red rib-

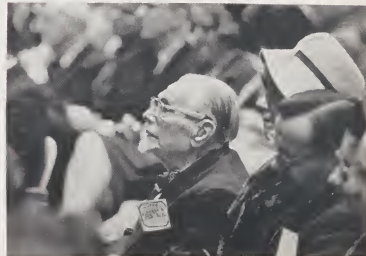
bons and rubbed them across their lips and cheeks. And the most colorful bit of class rivalry at Columbia College, then largely a preserve of New York's young gentlemen, was the annual "Cane Rush" where each class fought to seize the walking sticks of the members of other classes.

We learned that the College's oldest alumni—men who still recall these days—are George Lesley Stevenson '87, Edward Van Volkenburgh '88, and F. Leopold Schmidt '88. Mr. Stevenson managed a newspaper in Montana, worked in several New York banking firms and ran a large farm in Vermont before retiring in 1952. He now lives in Poultney, Vermont. Mr. Van Volkenburgh has been in business in New York all his life. He's a great club man



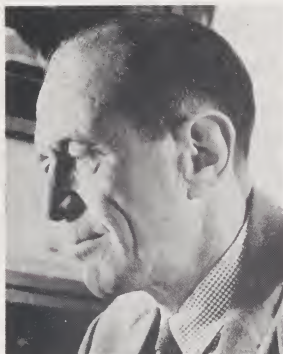
SCHMIDT '88 VAN VOLKENBURGH '88 STEVENSON '88
Yearbook photographs for 35 cents

JUDAH JOFFE '93 AT DEAN'S DAY
Still mentally acquisitive



William Rubbell

(he belongs to five, including St. Anthony and the University Club). A frequent walker and voracious reader, he still can be found any weekday in the library of the splendid McKim-designed University Club. Mr. Schmidt is also a great walker; he still strolls three miles a day. He practised law in Florida and New York and now lives near the Columbia campus. All three men are nearing their 100th birthday.



John Howard Griffin

MAXWELL GEISMAR '31
The appraisals were fantastic

The Real Henry James?

A COLLEGE ALUMNUS has written a book which has caused a sensation in literary circles. Maxwell Geismar '31, former valedictorian and editor of the College's *Varsity* magazine, has attempted a re-evaluation of the work of Henry James and a stern critique of his admirers in a new book called *Henry James and the Jacobites*. The volume has been hailed, blasted, and reprinted in England.

When we visited Geismar, a former Sarah Lawrence professor, at his home in Harrison, N.Y. during a recent blizzard, he told us that the book came to him while writing the fourth volume of his history of the American novel. "I became conscious that James is unique in American fiction and that many of the analyses and appraisals of his work—many of them by eminent critics—were *fantastic*," Geismar said he then decided to find the "real key" to James and his work, and believes he succeeded. Said Geismar:

The two chief ingredients of James' work were his repressed homosexuality, which made it impossible for him to

draw real women or portray normal physical relations between the sexes, and his situation as a social outcast, not fully accepted in either Boston society (because of a *gauche* mother) or in London society. As a result partly of these, James never developed much intellectually, although he did become more honest. James hadn't lived and he knew it. To make up for his lack of knowledge about life, he emphasized literary technique, which he used as a substitute in part for experience. James' books sadly lack middle-class and lower-class people, sexuality, outspokenness, and action.

We pushed him further.

One measure of a great writer is his ability to describe beautifully some of the main events, feelings, attitudes, and social practices of his times. James hated most of the social life of his time, and ran away from it. His literary world is comprised of one half of the upper one per cent of the English and American upper class, and reflects only one quarter of their emotions. Many of his characters have a fortune, even his less successful heroes and heroines have a little fortune. How people made their fortunes—or daily living—was seldom considered by James. As I see it, James dealt with romance and fantasies about what the English aristocracy should be like, not with reality. He is a major entertainer, but hardly a major writer.

One of the most controversial aspects of Geismar's book is his indictment of what he calls the "dominant, powerful, and fearsome literary establishment" in the United States. Says Geismar, "Utterly respectable, European-oriented, university-housed, much of the American criticism today is unreal, vulgarly progressive, and concerned with methods and not with the condition of *life* today. Writers like James are praised way out of proportion, while writers like Dreiser and Wolfe, who are also part of the American tradition, are unfashionable and hardly taught. You must know that at Columbia a whole graduate seminar is devoted to *one* of James' novels. There is no Mencken around to deflate such precious opinion and one-sided teaching."

Among the critics that Geismar criticizes are several Columbia professors. One of them replied that Geismar's book was "most unscholarly"; another said that his book was "intemperate, nasty, and full of self-given omnipotence." Several reviewers have found Geismar's psychologizing "primitive" and a few have written that his book could have helped puncture a fashionable literary inflation had it not

been so exaggerated.

To these countercharges, Geismar replied, "Of course, the book is polemical and slightly exaggerated. None of my earlier books are this way. But in this one I felt I had to draw international attention to this fantastic social-literary distortion of our time, and I did. If I hadn't exaggerated, would you be interviewing me tonight?"

With that he treated us to a fine dinner with a good rosé wine. He told us that he seldom travels, and likes jazz, and passed on some stories that displayed *his* zest for life. After dinner, over brandy, he grew serious and said that he thought the Bomb was the biggest threat to great literature in our time. "There is very little important fiction being written today. Fear of destruction urges our writers to compose hasty, very personal stuff instead of the big, careful, broadly descriptive work that endures. Great literature needs hope, but this is a period of anxiety, cynicism, and security-seeking."

Music Men

FOR DECADES, Columbia's Varsity Shows have helped prepare undergraduates for the theatre, and it has happened again. Two College men, Richard Chodosh '49 and Barry Alan Graef '52, have written the best musical comedy of the New York season. Called *The Streets of New York* and playing at the Maidman Playhouse on 42nd Street, it actually is a revised

CHODOSH '49 & GRAEF '52
Fresh ground for musical comedy



version of a former Varsity Show. Walter Kerr of the *Herald Tribune* said that, "Streets may have broken a patch of fresh ground for the musical comedy form."

We visited Mr. Graef (Mr. Chodosh was iced in at his New Jersey home), who told us that he had wanted to devote his life to the theatre ever since he wrote a play and acted at New York's High School of Music and Art. As a freshman, Mr. Graef acted in Chodosh's last Varsity Show, *Mr. Oscar*. "Dick is very literate and a superb musician. He wrote the background music for the Columbia Players' popular *Murder in the Cathedral*. He lived on the 10th floor of Livingston with an upright piano, which the Residence Halls staff deplored. Preston Munter '45 first got Dick to do the music for *Streets* in 1948. I acted in it when it was again performed as the Varsity Show in 1952. I liked the play, but thought the comedy was too broad."

After college Chodosh ran his father's fuel firm in New Jersey, and Graef became a bit actor, made movies in Mexico from 1957 to 1959, then returned to Columbia's Placement Bureau, who found him a job as a script editor with a TV production company. There Graef met Joseph Hardy, fresh out of Yale's graduate school with an M.A. in directing. Hardy, Graef, and Chodosh got together to modernize *Streets*, which Chodosh really believed in. Says Graef, "Dick wrote some fine new music and I wrote new lyrics to make it more modern, more bitter-sweet. It turned out to be a kind of *opera bouffe*."

Despite the fact that the critics loved *Streets*, both Chodosh and Graef are forced to work to supplement the royalties. Graef acts nightly in the play, Chodosh still runs the family business. They are, however, working on a new play which they hope to have ready by 1965.

We asked Graef about his views on musical comedy. "Noel Coward is the greatest. He's *alive*, perennially young and witty. His stuff has social observation without being heavy; his lyrics have bite. Coward's view of the world is *healthy*: acute, caressing, critical. I owe a lot to him. Lorenz Hart was a master of the moment. Rodgers is a gifted musician, but Hammerstein was too limited and sentimental. Bernstein could write great musicals if he ever

concentrated on it. Lowe is better than Lerner, who seems to be a bit of a dilettante. I think *Brigadoon* may outlast *My Fair Lady*."

Will Graef stay in the theater? "I love the theater. It'll always be my life." And Chodosh? "He has to run his dad's business, but he's really intoxicated with music."

Friend of Music

EACH YEAR COLUMBIA awards a \$1000 prize, the Alice M. Ditson Conductor's Award, to that American conductor who has done the most to encourage contemporary American music. Past recipients have included Howard Hanson, Leonard Bernstein, Robert Shaw, and Leopold Stokowski. Last year, alumnus Milton Katims '30 of the Seattle Orchestra won it; this year the winner was alumnus Emerson Buckley '36, director of the Fort Lauderdale (Fla.) Symphony and musical director of Miami's Opera Guild. Mr. Buckley also directs the Central City (Colo.) Opera Festival each summer. A long-time teacher and friend, composer and now MacDowell Professor Emeritus of Music at Columbia, Douglas Moore presented him with the award on February 11 in Florida.

Mr. Buckley's conducting career started soon after he joined the College's Chorus. He decided to major in music and went on to become musical director of the Mutual Broadcasting System for nine years before beginning an active conducting schedule. He has since conducted the world premieres of six American operas, including Douglas Moore's fine *Ballad of Baby Doe*.

Summer Jobs

DO YOU NEED an intelligent young man to help in your office this summer? Hire a College man! With college bills totaling around \$3200 a year, many Columbia students need to find remunerative—and hopefully rewarding—summer employment. If you need a bookkeeper or a legal assistant, a European tour guide or mathematics teacher, a waiter or a bank clerk, call or write to Columbia's Student Employment Office, 425 West 117th Street.



EMERSON BUCKLEY '36 & PROF. MOORE
For encouraging American music

Beautiful Dreamer

IF FUTURE NEW YORKERS find the city more beautiful and charming than it is today, a man whom they will thank is George T. Delacorte '13, the prominent publisher. The donor of the delightful Alice in Wonderland sculptural group, and the famous Delacorte Shakespeare Theatre, both in Central Park, Mr. Delacorte has now decided to form an organization called Make New York Beautiful, Inc. (One of his associates in the new enterprise is Peter Grimm '11.) Says Delacorte, "This city holds the greatest concentration of creative talent in the world, and little of it is reflected in either our private or public buildings. We hope to remedy some of that."

For a start he has agreed to donate a 22-jet fountain at Columbus Circle, costing \$100,000; two fountains in front of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, costing \$125,000; and an animated clock for the Central Park Zoo, costing \$125,000. Other projects of the group include landscaping Times Square and parts of Broadway and possibly a lighted waterfall in front of the castle in Central Park.

Says Delacorte, an engagingly outspoken man who looks 20 years younger than he is, "I'm interested in what you might call wacky projects, things that will bring charm, color, and flair into the life of the city. These are little projects but they may



GEORGE DELACORTE '13
"Wacky" projects that bring charm

make the difference between boredom and memories. I talked with President Kirk a few months ago and I think we may be able to help make Morning-side Heights a bit lovelier also."

Mr. Delacorte told us that the idea of beautifying New York came to him when he was about to retire. "I was giving away money every year to a list of good causes but there was no pattern in it. Then my wife, a Lewis Carroll enthusiast, died in 1957, and I decided to build a memorial to her in Central Park. Everyone loved it; the sculpture is already smooth from the children climbing all over it. The Shakespeare Theatre has been equally popular. Now I have learned to contribute funds for projects that I think are worthwhile. European cities are

DR. LOGSDON, DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES,
& DR. KOO '09, CHINESE STATESMAN
A great collection for Alma Mater



vastly overrated. New York is tops, but it does need more charm, warmth, and beauty."

Valuable Papers

TWO NOTED COLLEGE ALUMNI have decided to donate their papers to the Columbia libraries. One is Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo '09, former Chinese ambassador to the United States, Great Britain, and France, President of the League of Nations Council, representative to the United Nations, and now a member of the International Court of Justice at the Hague. The gift, which comprises diaries, records of conversations, files of correspondence, and telegrams, among other things, is one of the most important collections of contemporary manuscripts ever to come to Columbia. The documents will shed great light on China's foreign affairs from 1915 to the present. Dr. Koo was president of the debating society and editor of both the *Spectator* and the yearbook of the College.

The other set of papers is that of Paul Gallico '19, the well-known writer. The collection will include all the preliminary notes of his most recent novels, which should be of value to student writers. Mr. Gallico, who has lived in France and England for many years, wrote to President Kirk that it was good to "know that my papers are to have a home which gives me such pleasure and satisfaction."

1925 And All That

WE HADN'T BEEN to a Class Dinner in a few years (except our own), so when we were invited by the Class of 1925 we accepted. We joined 34 members of that class on Thursday night, December 5 and listened to memories of the old days, a few ribald stories, talk of new books, and a chilling count of all the classmates who had died. Telegrams from absent class members, including Lionel Trilling, were read. Plans for the big 40th Reunion coming up were discussed. Then Sanford Markham, the Class President, presented the "Classmate of the Year" Award to Dr. Charles Friedberg, the eminent cardiologist.

Dr. Friedberg, with scholarship,

brevity, and wit spoke about "What We Know About Heart Disease Today." He scared the ice cream out of us as he spoke of the numbers of Americans with high cholesterol counts (there are virtually none in Sicily or rural Japan). We congratulated Dr. Friedberg, thanked the Class for a free dinner, and haven't tasted sweet cream since.

Hidden Talent

THE COLUMBIA BAND gave a delightful and, after a slightly shaky start, a professional concert on campus on February 21. (Like 2 billion other people, we can't resist good band music.) To our pleasure and surprise, the most intriguing piece of the evening was a *Suite for Band* by Burnet Tuthill '09 of Memphis, Tennessee. We knew that Mr. Tuthill had been interviewing College applicants for years for the admissions office, but that he was a rather well-known American composer and a former director of the Memphis College of Music we did not know.

We asked Elias Dann, the band conductor, how he came upon Tuthill's suite. He said that when he was conducting the touring company of *Oklahoma!* in 1949, he passed through Memphis and met the Tuthills, who invited him home to play some chamber music. At the time, Columbia never entered their musical conversation. But last year, when Mr. Tuthill happened to receive a flyer about the Band's Carnegie Hall Concert, he had a chance to renew his acquaintance with Mr. Dann. He also informed Mr. Dann that one of his suites had won a prize at Columbia in 1946. Mr. Dann did some digging and found the suite had been preserved, but never performed. He wrote Mr. Tuthill that he would play it this year. He did, and the performance was wonderful.

CLASS OF 1925 AWARD
Straight to the heart





Dr. Fritz of the North

by JOHN F. MAHONEY II '58

The story of a College man whose practice and campaign to reduce disease have made him Alaska's most famous doctor



WITHIN A FEW MONTHS after word of the discovery of gold in a tributary of the Klondike River in Alaska reached the United States in the summer of 1897, more than 60,000 fortune hunters had poured into the territory. By the end of the next year they outnumbered the native population 2 to 1. In addition to their high hopes, equipment, and a few prostitutes, the prospectors brought with them several diseases—principally influenza, measles, diphtheria, and tuberculosis—that were almost unknown to the Indians and Eskimos of Alaska, and caused the death of thousands of them in the succeeding decades. As late as 1953 the tuberculosis rate was greater than in any other recorded area of the world, and accounted for 20 per cent of all deaths in Alaska.

Since World War II, and especially in the past decade, these diseases have slowly been brought under control. Tuberculosis has been replaced as Alaska's chief health problem by phlyctenulosis, or the scarring of the cornea of the eye, and mastoiditis, a disease of the ear that brings deafness, and, if neglected, death. The man who is doing most to eliminate these two preventable diseases is a Columbia College alumnus, Dr. Milo Herbert Fritz '31, who is easily the new state's most famous doctor. Also a graduate of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Fritz has devoted the past 15 years of his life to eliminating these diseases from Alaska, as they have been virtually eradicated in the United States.

Dr. Fritz is an ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist—an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist—with an office in Anchorage, a somewhat bleak, semi-industrial city of 44,000 (Alaska's largest) whose climate is actually more temperate than that of Minneapolis. But each year he leaves his office for periods totalling two or three months, climbs into his Piper Tri-Pacer airplane (specially equipped with skis), and travels from Juneau, in the southern panhandle of the state, to Point Barrow, the state's northernmost settlement on the Arctic Sea, to dispense medical help of all kinds. Alaska's 240,000 residents are spread out over a territory nearly twice the size of Texas, and Dr. Fritz believes that only by being an itinerant can he be of real



Patients at Huslia waiting for the doctor's plane



The natives help sterilize the instruments



Eskimo boys carry a patient back home

service. The natives, mainly Eskimos, turn out in full force when his plane lands near their remote and icy villages. During the few days he spends at each village he not only performs operations for the seriously ill, especially mastoidectomies and corneal transplants, but does T & A's (tonsillectomies and adenoidectomies), extracts teeth, and prescribes eyeglasses.

The conditions he works under are unusual for American doctors. At St. Mary's Mission on the lower Yukon, for instance, the water supply is usually critically low because of permafrost and Dr. Fritz has to wash his hands in one pitcher of water and then rinse them in alcohol. Frequently, he will have to help repair a pump or breathe life into a non-functioning diesel to obtain electrical current. Teenage Eskimos have to be taught to be surgical assistants in only a few hours.

There are six hospitals run by the Alaska Native Health Service—the organization designated to care for the native population—but most of the state must be serviced by hastily-improvised clinics. Dr. Fritz and his wife, who sometimes accompanies him on his medical missions, have spent over \$8,000 out of personal savings to help establish continuing clinics in several villages, and have donated hours of medical, bookkeeping, and other skills in caring for the natives. The native Indians and Eskimos feel tremendous gratitude and affection toward Dr. Fritz, who has saved their lives, cured their deafness, or merely enabled them to see a caribou at 1000 yards again. Dr. Fritz says, "I have never met or heard of a single act of hostility on the part of a native."

MILO FRITZ was born 54 years ago in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. His father, an art teacher, moved to Pelham, New York, shortly after the first of his two sons was born to become head of the art department at Stuyvesant High School in Manhattan. Milo Fritz entered the College in 1927. In addition to working part-time to supplement his scholarship, he sang in the Glee Club, acted in Varsity Shows, and participated on the fencing team. At the end of his first year at Columbia's medical school, he sent a check for \$10—from

his earnings as a waiter in Bard Hall—to the College's Dean Herbert Hawkes "with the hope that you will be able to put this modest check to good use for some deserving boy."

After receiving his M.D. degree, Dr. Fritz interned at Brooklyn Hospital for two years, then went to Duke University Hospital to study ophthalmology and otolaryngology. Since he had the idea that "helping sick people should be a doctor's chief aim, not marrying well and becoming a high society type," Dr. Fritz had intended to join the staff of the Peiping Union Medical College in China after completing his residency. But one evening, on a short vacation from Duke, he visited his younger brother who was living in Greenwich Village. On his brother's desk were various reports on the territory of Alaska and Fritz suddenly became intensely interested in the area. So, on leaving Duke in January 1940, Dr. Fritz and his wife Elizabeth, a nurse whom he had met while interning, left for Ketchikan, Alaska, a town of 5,200 people, to join a private practice with two other physicians there. Within two months he held his first clinic in a small neighboring village.

World War II interrupted his practice, although three years of his duty between June 1941 and June 1946 was service in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, the scene of some bitter fighting against the Japanese. Lt. Colonel Fritz won a bronze star for battle and two commendations for heroism, one for having dragged a trapped pilot from his crashed plane minutes before it burst into flames.

After the war Dr. Fritz tried a more comfortable and remunerative existence. He settled in Westbury, Long Island, opened a Park Avenue office, did some research in corneal transplants, and taught at N.Y.U.'s College of Medicine. "I held out for two years," he said, "then my conscience and the rugged, unexploited beauty of Alaska pulled me back." In April 1948, he and his wife, along with their two sons and a dog, packed themselves in an old Chevrolet and drove northwest to Alaska. He decided to settle in Anchorage and bought a dilapidated house there, which he and his wife scrubbed, painted, and rebuilt into a small home and office.



DR. MILO FRITZ '31 BESIDE A MAP INDICATING THE PLACES AT WHICH HE PRACTISES
Even a nomination for governor

Word Walls

their magnificent plants virtually isolated from the sick people they were erected to serve. . . . They should acknowledge responsibilities as their brother's keeper." He laments the fact that in a day when, for instance, "millions are suffering from trachoma throughout Africa, the Middle East, and Asia" most American M.D.'s prefer comfortable practices in our big cities. "You could knock off half the doctors in New York City," he said recently with a broad grin, "and no one would miss them except their wives and the insurance companies."

This June (June is the best flying time in Alaska) a battered Tri-Pacer will touch down at 12 to 15 villages in Alaska and the bespectacled doctor will emerge to heal the sick among the natives. He will treat their eyes and ears with special attention and will charm their children with "trade goods" (lollipops). Then, he will fly home to Anchorage.

THE WAR YEARS had done little to improve the natives' health. Tuberculosis still raged and measles and whooping cough annually reached epidemic proportions. There was not one mental hospital in the territory. The Governor's report in 1951 noted that "very little work was done in water pollution control, nor was it possible to enforce adequately the Pure Food and Drug Act." The life expectancy of the Eskimo was still 35 years, whereas that of the white man in the United States was 68 years.

Dr. Milo Fritz not only cared for hundreds of patients in Anchorage but began to work privately and agitate publicly to improve the total health situation in Alaska. He spent 97 days in itinerant clinics the first year. In 1951 he took flying lessons and bought a small plane so that he could travel about with greater speed. He began to fly 30,000 miles a year to minister to the sick in places with names like Fort Yukon, Rampart, Anaktuvik Pass, and Terror Bay. The plane, called "Slowpoke," also enabled him to fly to medical conferences and special surgical courses in the United States.

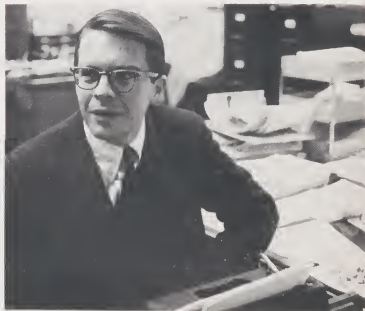
Publicly, he began to criticize Alaska's Native Health Service for its sluggishness. Said Dr. Fritz recently, "To give you some idea of their inefficiency, in 1961 the Native Health Service did 611 T & A's—with 40 medical officers, 6 hospitals, and a

budget of \$11 million. In five weeks in that year, all alone, with no hospital, giving my own anesthesia, and spending \$6000 of my own money, I performed 227 such operations throughout Alaska." Dr. Fritz becomes incensed when talking about Alaska's Number One disease, mastoiditis, "an easily preventable disease." Since 1949 he has been stumping for greater recognition of the problem, speaking at clubs, churches, service organizations, medical societies, schools, and writing for papers and magazines.

His passionate interest in improving Alaska's health conditions has made him famous, and in 1962 he was chosen as the first Republican candidate for the governorship of the new state. (He lost the election.) His experience with the Federal government agencies in Alaska has made him a strenuous opponent of socialized medicine. At his clinics he stresses education and responsibility among the Eskimos and Indians and tries to turn them into more intelligent and self-reliant citizens. And he has become deeply concerned about the comfort-seeking and selfishness that he believes are becoming more prevalent in America, especially among doctors. In his address as president of the Alaska Territorial Medical Association in 1956, he said, "The medical schools of the United States, once engulfed in a sea of misery, find themselves and

JOHN FRANCIS MAHONEY II recently resigned as assistant editor of CCT to devote full time to completing a novel he has been working on for several years. This is the last story that he wrote for the magazine. A former editor of King's Crown Essays at the College, he has worked as an editor at Prentice-Hall, a reporter for the Providence Journal, and the publications editor for the *Experiment in International Living* in Vermont. He also resided in Mexico for a year, where he wrote some short stories and began the novel to which he is returning. We wish him good fortune.

David Plowden





MARCELLUS HARTLEY DODGE '03

MARCELLUS HARTLEY DODGE '03, a constant benefactor and trustee of Columbia University for 50 years, died on Christmas day at his home on Giralda Farms, New Jersey. He was 82 years old.

Mr. Dodge's devoted, lifetime service to Columbia was well-known. On the 50th anniversary of his term as trustee in 1958—the longest term a trustee has ever served—Mr. Dodge, a prominent philanthropist and industrialist, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws "in recognition of long, distinguished and selfless service to Alma Mater and to the broad community."

As an undergraduate, Mr. Dodge was already active in Columbia affairs, as head of the local YMCA, manager of the track team and coxswain on the crew. During his years at the College, he inherited a fortune from his grandfather, Marcellus Hartley, owner of the Remington Arms Company. When he graduated, he and his aunt were able to give the college the \$300,000 needed to build Hartley Hall. A small, slender man, Mr. Dodge has contributed much to the support of Columbia University since then. The fountains which form such a majestic part of Columbia's campus on Low Memorial Plaza were given by Mr. Dodge. He is the one who provided for Hartley Hall's renovation and shared in the cost of building Ferris Booth Hall. But he often gave anonymously and, as Dr. Kirk recently noted, "rejoiced in remaining undiscussed."

Mr. Dodge's kindness was not restricted to Columbia. A *New York Times* editorial written after his death called him "a citizen whose life contributed greatly to the welfare, knowledge, and happiness of mankind." He was a supporter of Hartley House—a settlement house founded by his grandfather—the YMCA, the North American Wildlife Foundation, and other causes.

At his death, Mr. Dodge willed \$2,500,000 to the University, as well as half the

residual of his estate—an amount still undetermined, but estimated at about \$500,000. This gift will be used to endow Hartley Hall, only one of the many memorials which Columbia will have of Mr. Dodge.

WILLIAM J. MILLER '23 died on November 2 at the age of 67 of a heart attack during the Cornell-Columbia football game.

William Miller was a great Columbian. He devoted much time and energy on the College's behalf as member and president of the Columbia Club of Syracuse. And he was constantly busy inspiring the most talented high-school students from the Syracuse area to make the most of their abilities by getting an education at Columbia. He was a beloved friend of Morningside teams and of all Columbians who visited Syracuse.

Mr. Miller was agency director and manager of the New York City midtown office of the New York Life Insurance Company; he retired in 1937. His efforts for his alma mater were often made in spite of plaguing illness.

Especially interested in rowing, Mr. Miller each year helped to organize the ICRA's Regatta held on Onondaga Lake near Syracuse. This interest came late; at the College he was a lineman on the varsity football team—the same team on which Lou Gehrig played in the backfield. Really, he was a sportsman in the finest sense of the word.

In 1960, the Columbia University Alumni Federation Medal was awarded Mr. Miller for his service to Columbia. It could only be a token recognition, however.

JOSEPH F. FINNEGAN '28, ex-director of the U.S. Mediation Service, died of a lung ailment on February 12.

Mr. Finnegan had been in the middle of difficult labor-management disputes ever since 1935, when the Wagner Act was passed guaranteeing labor the right to bargain collectively. A native of North Adams, Massachusetts, he financed his nighttime classes at the Fordham Law School after graduating from Columbia by working as a cargo checker on the Brooklyn piers and as a reporter for the *Wall Street Journal*. His tough phrases and constant wit helped him through difficult negotiations. His policy always was that the federal government should never try to "tell either labor or management what kind of a settlement they should agree on." Mr. Finnegan was involved in the prolonged strike against the Westinghouse Electric Company in 1955, the longshoremen's tie-up in 1957, and the newspaper deliverers' walkout in 1958. Probably the public knew him best for his involvement in steel strike negotiations.

DEATHS

- 1887 LEONARD H. WHITE
December 25, 1963
- 1898 HENRY LUDLOW BEADEL
December 8, 1963
REVEREND EDWIN T. IGLEHART
January 31, 1964
- 1900 LOUIS A. WALSH
December 1, 1963
- 1902 CLARENCE W. KANOLT
November 28, 1963
JOSEPH W. SPENCER
December 19, 1963
- 1903 MARCELLUS HARTLEY DODGE
December 25, 1963
- 1904 WILLIAM A. AERY
October 16, 1963
- 1905 MARTIN E. BLAUVELT
September, 1963
EDWARD H. GREEN
November 18, 1963
- 1906 HENRY W. EASTMAN
October 23, 1963
- 1907 ANGUS M. RAPHAEL
August 3, 1963
- 1908 HARRISON H. ALLEN
December 30, 1963
JAMES F. PRINCE
January 11, 1964
- 1909 JAMES E. GRAY
November, 1963
- 1913 EGBERT GRIFFIN
October, 1963
- 1914 ALBERT R. DUPONT
July 4, 1963
LOUIS Y. SOSIN
December 7, 1963
- 1915 DR. HERBERT W. ROGERS
January 25, 1964
- 1916 GEORGE E. BURGHARD
December 8, 1963
MILTON COHN
October 2, 1963
- 1917 GEORGE BLUETT
ARTHUR I. HARRISON
- 1918 GEORGE EILPERIN
November 3, 1963
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HOLST
December 8, 1963
- 1920 FRANK S. SCIMECA
November 5, 1963



WILLIAM J.
MILLER '23



JOSEPH F.
FINNEGAN '28

- 1921 ROBERT A. WEINGART
August 9, 1963
- 1922 WILLIAM H. HEISTEN
December 28, 1963
- 1923 FRANKLIN V. BRODIL
January 5, 1964
ARTHUR J. FLANAGAN
December 8, 1963
WILLIAM J. MILLER
November 2, 1963
JULIUS NEWMAN
February 20, 1964
- 1926 ROBERT C. ALBRIGHT
CHESTER A. BRAMAN
January 24, 1964
- 1927 RICHARD V. FOSTER
December 7, 1963
- 1928 WILLIAM W. BIESER
December 5, 1963
JOSEPH F. FINNEGAN
February 12, 1964
FRIEDRICH E. RIEGER
November 14, 1963
- 1929 JULIAN B. COHEN
January 2, 1964
GEORGE DONALDSON
November 20, 1963
KENNETH PATTENDEN
June 14, 1963
FRANK H. TSCHORN
October 29, 1963
- 1930 THOMAS R. BROWN
July, 1963
COMMANDER JOHN C. CREECH, JR.
- 1931 MILTON BRACKER
January 28, 1964
CHARLES S. FREEDMAN
January 7, 1964
HERBERT F. HANSON
August 7, 1963
- 1933 JOHN P. PRENDERGAST
January 9, 1964
- 1935 THOMAS J. WALSH
November 22, 1963
- 1939 ROGER E. MATTHEWS
September 4, 1962
- 1943 WILLIAM GRAUER, JR.
December 16, 1963
- 1951 ROGER OLSON
January 7, 1964
- 1954 LELAND ACKERLY
January 4, 1964
- 1962 STEVE MORGINSON
February, 1964

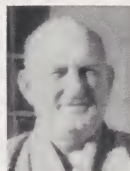
MILTON BRACKER '31, chief of the Rome Bureau of *The New York Times*, died in his sleep on January 28 in Rome.

Mr. Bracker had just come back from accompanying Pope Paul to the Holy Land. He was, his colleagues say, "a restless, high-strung, energetic man" who wrote ceaselessly and covered every one of his stories down to the tiniest detail. Mr. Bracker's interests and talents were wide-ranging. He wrote everything from sports features to book reviews for the *Times*, for whom he started reporting while he was an undergraduate and never stopped until his death. He turned out three un-

published novels in his spare time, and lived up his reporting with light verse. He was one of the first "birdwatchers" at Cape Canaveral. Perhaps he was most famous for his international news features, however, written from countries all over the western hemisphere. He covered Mussolini's execution as the London Bureau's war correspondent, and was the only American to accompany the British on the first invasion of Greece. He became chief South American correspondent in 1947, winning the Maria Moors Cabot and George Polk awards for his reporting of Peron's dictatorship in Argentina, and receiving experts' acclaim for his knowledge of Pan American affairs. Born in Cincinnati and raised in New York City, one of Mr. Bracker's favorite pastimes was to see a New York Giants game at the Polo Grounds; another of his avocations was ichthyology, the study of fish. But first and last he was a reporter, whose figure, capped with the last green eye-shade to be seen among the *Times* staff, was seldom caught away from his typewriter.



MILTON
BRACKER '31



FRANKLIN
BRODIL '23

FRIEDRICH RIEGER '28 died of leukemia on November 14 at the Englewood (New Jersey) Hospital.

Mr. Rieger ("Dutch" Rieger, as his friends called him) was a four-letter man at the College—a rare athletic achievement. He was also named to the All-American football team while at Columbia. Though he had never played a varsity sport in high school, Mr. Rieger threw the javelin, played on a championship basketball team, and was a baseball team member at college, in addition to his football activities.

After college, Mr. Rieger played some professional football and became one of the foremost organizers of amateur teams in northern New Jersey, coaching the Rieger All-Stars football team and the Englewood Big Five basketball team, among others. But he was better known as a local GOP leader who said of himself, "I never ran for office, I ran campaigns." He organized the Bergen County Young Republicans Club and was a former secretary to the Board of Freeholders in Englewood. His business, which he started and ran himself, was an insurance firm.

WILLIAM A. AERY '04 died at his daughter's home in Hampton, Virginia on October 17. He was 81 years old.

Mr. Aery was a leader in Negro education in the South. In his post as director of education at the Hampton Institute in Virginia, where he spent 33 years, he helped train thousands of teachers. He had traveled around the South with Booker T. Washington, the American Negro educator, helping to search for talented young Negroes who might come to study at Hampton, and he spoke vociferously for Negro education in the press, contributing almost a million words to *The American Yearbook*, *The Southern Workman*, and *The New York Times*, among others.

Mr. Aery held a Low scholarship at Columbia, and went on to be a fellow at Teachers College, where he received an M.A. in 1906 and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He started his teaching career at Hampton as a social science instructor, becoming director in 1924. In 1939 Mr. Aery retired from Hampton but not from public service. Until his death he continued his activities in numerous local civic groups.

FRANKLIN VINCENT BRODIL '23 died on January 5 of a heart attack at the age of 65.

Mr. Brodil was a rowing, football and squash star while at the College. When he was captain of the Columbia crew in his senior year, Jim Rice, the coach, described him as "the man with the perfect rhythm." He won All-American football mention in 1922.

After graduation, Mr. Brodil became an assistant football coach at the College. He won recognition on the squash courts during the '30's as the champion of many local tournaments. Later, he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a partner in the firm of E. C. Rollins and Company, which was dissolved in 1931. For a short while, he was an independent floor trader. Up until a recent assignment to Kansas City, Missouri for the U.S. general accounting office, he spent 17 years in Japan. Mr. Brodil's death came while he was playing golf with a friend at the Miami Shores Golf Club in Miami.

LEONARD WHITE '87 died on Christmas day in Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania.

Mr. White was 96 years old at the time of his death. He was the second oldest living alumnus of the College. A former stock broker for the firm of Rutter and Company on Wall Street, he bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange at 21, in 1889. When he sold it in 1959 it was the oldest seat on the Exchange. Mr. White was a constant supporter of the College; he was a member of Delta Upsilon and a John Jay fellow.



CLASS NOTES

95

George R. Beach
167 South Mountain Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey

Newly-turned conservationist, Samuel J. Bloomingdale has chosen to preserve 11,000 acres of lakes, islands and woodlands in the Adirondacks as wilderness. He has placed the land, which belongs to him and his family, under a restrictive covenant which would bar all commercial or residential development. The covenant, protecting what New York's conservation commissioner calls "some of the most outstanding esthetic qualities of our northern New York area" for public enjoyment, is the first of its kind.

01

Harold Korn
Alliegiance Realty Corp.
955 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Your correspondent saw at the last class luncheon: Harold Jackocks, Augustin Quenau, Lucian Smith, Reginald Thayer, John Wolf and George Bernheim. A few of these are regular enthusiasts at Baker Field each fall, too.

On May 1 there will be a cocktail party at the residence of Harold Korn (see address above) to which all '01 class members—and ladies—are invited.

02

Henry Field Haviland
60 Jefferson Avenue
Maplewood, New Jersey

Our class luncheon was held at the Columbia University Club on Monday, January 27. Present were Sidney Diamant, John Fitch, Harry Freund and Henry Haviland.

Reunions have been held for many years on the last Monday in January. But it was decided to hold reunions in the future at the Commencement luncheon on campus, which

is always held on the first Tuesday in June. This gives a pleasanter time of year for the meeting, and it is hoped that more will turn out.

06

Roderick Stephens
79 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

'06's monthly round table luncheons have been resumed at the Columbia University Club. The January luncheon was attended by 10 members, the February luncheon, because of bad weather, by only two. With the prospect of favorable weather, we are anticipating 12 to 15 men at the March meeting scheduled for Thursday, the 19th.

On Dean's Day, 10 members of the class met for luncheon at the Men's Faculty Club in the Green Room. All were greatly impressed by the day's lectures, especially by Professor Higbet's. He spoke on "Modern Oratory, Or How to Make Wars and Influence People."

07

Robert Haskell, whose address is Charles-town, Nevis, Leeward Islands, British West Indies, wrote this in accepting an invitation to the 1963 Alexander Hamilton Dinner: "I am going stateside at this time solely because of this occasion. The interest that I have in traveling this distance to keep a dinner engagement you probably have already recognized from the address above. From now on in we expect to spend the greater part of each year on this island. Alexander Hamilton looms large here. I walk past his birthplace almost every day. The house we are building for our home is less than a half mile from the Hamilton Estate: from our porch you look right against the still-standing smokestack to their sugar mill."

09

William Fondiller
262 Central Park West
New York, New York 10024

Our monthly luncheon was held on February 13th at the Architectural League. The following attended: Alterman, Brainer Cohn, Kayser, Kennedy, Lippmann, Melitzer, Melville, Morgan, Shore and Streeter. Plans for our 55th anniversary were discussed and a week-end at Arden House in early June seemed to meet with general approval.

Wellington Koo, though still a Justice of the International Court at the Hague, spends the time between cases in New York. Bill Kimbel is another traveler. He is making a round-the-world cruise on the "Rotterdam." Fondiller, Halley, Hanrahan, Hanson, Loder, Loenting and Roere are in Florida, enjoying the fruits of well-spent youth and middle age.

10

Virginius V. Zipris
342 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Norman Angell is a well-known man in Towson, Maryland, active in the Senior Citizens Club at the Towson YMCA. Representative Emanuel Celler, '10's legislator, played an outstanding part in the Civil Rights Bill's recent passage through the House of Representatives. He called it "the highlight of my many years in the House." Always interested in human rights, Albert Epstein has written "A Memorial to President Kennedy—Right Makes Might."



PETER GRIMM '11
Preserver

11

Walter M. Weis
36 West 44th Street
New York, New York 10036

Peter Grimm, a realty broker, has negotiated with the Institute of Public Administration to buy a Park Avenue mansion which was built in the Georgian style between 1909 and 1926 and is a New York landmark. His bid was accepted over a higher one from a builder who would have used the property for an apartment house when he gave his personal assurance that the building would eventually be owned by someone who would preserve it.



ALAN H. TEMPLE '17
In a museum

Lathrop, Demuth, Braverman, Professor McKeen Cattell, Egbert, Harvey, Havens, Hearn, House, Jarecki, Montanaro, Newman, Nelsen, Patterson, Rice, Slade, Stan Smith, F. Smith, Stewart, Irv Valentine, and Wurster. It was a first appearance for both Braverman and Cattell at a class reunion, and we hope they have set an example for many other classmates to follow.

This year, instead of holding our annual cocktail party at the home of a classmate, we gathered on the second floor of the Club for cocktails and then had dinner in the Memorial Room, after which we attended the Glee Club Concert in the Butler Room. It was quite different, but more enjoyable.

As for 50th reunion plans—our drive for the class gift is progressing nicely, \$55,000 having been paid in or pledged to date. Most of it will go to the gymnasium building fund. We also have plans for a succession of reunions, including cocktails and dinner at the Men's Faculty Club on Commencement Day, two days at the World's Fair, a long week-end at Westhampton Beach, and a flight to Hawaii. We hope to have a great many classmates back for this most festive occasion.

15

Ray N. Spooner
c/o Allen N. Spooner & Son, Inc.
143 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10006

On November 19th, '15 held their annual dinner at the Columbia University Club. Twenty-eight members were present.

On January 15th, '15 had 12 members at the Older Graduates Society annual dinner meeting, also at the Columbia University Club—were the largest class group.

George O'Connor is living in New York City, and would be glad to hear from any classmate. Walter Dwyer, in West Dennis, Massachusetts, published his fifth edition of a "Handbook for Spiritual Healing." Paul Wittzell put in an appearance on November 19th after a long absence. Donald Greenleaf is once more on the active list after a bout in the hospital, so is Captain Ralph Barnaby. Julien Newman is always active for '15 and for Columbia. Prince Roberts is the active 1915 treasurer, and he's hoping, along with the Fund chairman, for your general, substantial support.

17

Edward B. Towns
293 Central Park West
New York, New York 10024

The Fall Reunion last October 5th brought 17ers to Baker Field in record numbers, our class president Charles Hammarstrom reappeared. Grouped around eight tables were

45 members and their guests. Hyman Katz took the prize for bringing the largest delegation, 12 in all. And to Colonel Harry Caygill went the honors for long-distance travel: Miami to New York. There were some 21 other classmates present with families.

Our class, including engineers and journalists, held its annual dinner on December 11th at the Carlton House, after being entertained by Armand Enry at a cocktail party. Our president presided and Professor Frank Tannenbaum of Columbia was our guest speaker. He spoke most interestingly about the organization of his seminars, which have grown beyond all expectations. There were 22 class members present.

We heard recently that Alan Temple was elected secretary and treasurer of the Whitney Museum of American Art.

19

Stanley R. Jacobs
1130 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10028

On December 5th '19 held a reunion dinner at the Harmonie Club at which over 30 members of the class were present. The guest of honor was Mr. Joseph D. Coffee, Jr., Assistant to the President for Alumni Affairs, who made an address after dinner. Mr. Coffee opened his address by announcing that Benjamin Buttenwieser, trustee of Columbia University as well as our classmate, had decided to declare his intended gift five years before our 50th Anniversary as an incentive to other members of the class to possibly equal or exceed it. His gift was \$250,000. It is also hoped that other classes approaching their 50th will attempt to equal this goal. The amount alone, it is understood, is more than any class has raised for its 50th anniversary. One classmate, Nathaniel Rose, immediately gave a check for \$1000 to Rowland Haines, '19's Class Fund chairman. Assuming that all the previous regular givers from '19 of \$1000 or more will have done so again this year, there will be nine of them, which in itself is a record. The evening seemed a great success to all.

Augustus Kinzel, it has been announced, was elected a director of Beckman Instruments, Inc. He is presently vice president for research at Union Carbide Corporation in New York City.

20

Hastings L. Dietrich
41-40 Parsons Blvd.
Flushing 55, L.I., New York

Eustace Taylor was recently elected a vice president of the Lehman Corporation in New York City.

E. TAYLOR '20

A. KINZEL '19

Vice presidents two



12

Albert L. Siff
180 Riverside Drive
New York, New York

Some of the members of the Class of 1912 met for dinner on January 7 in the Grill Room at the Columbia University Club. Those present were: Percy Landoli, Warner Pine, Stanley Weiner, Professor Arthur Thomas, Edward Verplanck, Dr. Ralph Young, Harry Lobsenz, and your correspondent.

The next class dinner will be held on the second Tuesday of March, which falls on the tenth of the month, and we are looking forward to a large attendance.

At the invitation of Mr. Morgan of the Class of 1909, your correspondent attended a luncheon at the New York Architects Club at which a Columbia professor spoke of the non-credit, extra-curricular activities at Columbia which are intended to promote music and art pursuits and studies of government. The Class of 1909 has conducted such luncheons for many years, and Mr. Siff was present to discuss the feasibility of having the Class of 1912 join with 1909 and other classes of about the same period of time on the campus in these monthly post-graduate courses.

At the dinner of the Society of Older Graduates, held in January at the Columbia University Club, '12 made a very fine showing.

13

Walter R. Mohr
R.F.D. 1
Sanbornville, N. H. 03872

Our class president Rexford Creve is now living in Lincroft, New Jersey. Johnny Maloy has moved away, though, to Altadena, California. Friends will be sorry to learn that Phillips Houghton's wife, Vera, died this summer. Phillips is living in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. Your correspondent is active (an understatement) as secretary of his small library.

George Delacorte's 50th Anniversary class gift of \$35,000 has been given to the Columbia Journalism Review at his request, and will be used to conduct a continuing study of the role of the public affairs columnist in American life.

14

Frank W. Demuth
3240 Henry Hudson Parkway
Bronx 63, New York

Our annual Christmas luncheon was held as usual at the Columbia University Club, with 22 classmates attending, namely, Nolte,



DAVID OSTRINSKY '22 JIM BELLAH '23
Artist and writer

21

Archie O. Dawson
7 Foley Square
Federal Court House
New York, New York

Howard Nichols reports that the dinner given by the Society of Older Graduates on January 15th was well-attended and that the members played host to Father Ford, Dean Truman, President Kirk, Dean Dunning, and Mr. Coffee, Assistant to the President for Alumni Affairs. The Society awarded Ernest Nagel, John Dewey Professor of Philosophy and Maxwell Censamer, Howe Professor of Metallurgy, its coveted Great Teacher Awards.

Frank Tannenbaum has received a decoration from Bolivian president Paz Estensoro in recognition of his scholarly interest in South America.

22

Lewis A. Spence
Root, Barrett, Cohen,
Knapp & Smith
26 Broadway
New York, New York 10004

The Class of 1922 plans to hold its annual dinner at the Columbia University Club on April 30, 1964. We are hoping for the biggest attendance ever. Anyone who has not received notice and is interested in attending is urged to get in touch with me.

Albert Chrystal, vice president of Moore-McCormack shipping lines, announced his retirement, but he assures your correspondent that he is keeping a desk downtown and can be reached by friends. Bill Chamberlain, after being associated with the same brokerage firm ever since he began his business career, has now made a new connection with Ingalls & Snyder.

David Ostrinsky's paintings were on exhibit from March 3-21st at the Granite galleries in New York City. He has been painting since 1946, as well as lecturing and writing on his frequent, far-flung travels. His paintings usually depict the elements—earth, sky, sea, wind and sun. He prefers to remain close to the soil, feeling that we are separated from the earth by a "concrete curtain." The current exhibit reflects his experiences of the past seven years in France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Israel, and in Bucks County, Cape Cod and the Berkshires.

23

Aaron Fishman
418 Central Park West
New York, New York 10025

Looking at a photo of that famous football team of 1922 reveals a crack in a wonderful tradition of which '23 was a part. The team had in its line-up Lou Gehrig, Walter Kopisch, Frank Brodli, Bill Miller and Moe Reilly. Al five have now passed away—which

points up the importance of the class luncheon held at the Columbia University Club on the first Tuesday of every month and to which all classmates are invited.

We have a prolific classmate in Jim Bellah, who has written 17 novels, motion pictures, and a host of short stories. An M.A. holder from Georgetown University, Jim was recently awarded its 157th Anniversary Medal of Honor.

24

James L. Anderson
Room 406 Municipal Bldg.
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Under the leadership of John Erlich, '24 had one of its best turnouts ever at Homecoming Day, 1963. There were over 50 members of the Class, wives and guests enjoying the glorious autumn sunshine. We rocked ninth in the attendance standings—a tribute to John's devoted effort.

George Geiger, professor of philosophy at Antioch College, and a leading authority on the philosophy of John Dewey, recently completed an extended sabbatical leave. During this leave, he worked with three colleagues on a projected book at Santa Barbara, California, taught at the University of California, visited the Orient, chiefly in Japan and Hong Kong, made some contact with Zen monasteries, vacationed in Hawaii, went back to Santa Barbara to consult on his book, then home to Ohio by car. The book is coming out in paperback, and George also has an article on "Pragmatism" to be published in a French work on American culture. In September, Paul Shaw lectured at Albany in a seminar conducted by the State Department of Law on the new Civil Practice Law and Rules. Two hundred and fifty lawyers in both government and private practice attended the seminar. In December, William Offenhausser, Jr. one of '24's engineer-inventors, was on the banquet committee for the 54th Anniversary Banquet of the Radio Club of America.

One of the greatest achievements of '24 is the regularity with which the class sends its sons to Columbia College. The current crop of '24 sons at College is distinguished: Paul Biba '66, son of Frank Biba, is active in the affairs of WKCR. Arnold Eggers '67 and Howard Eggers '67, twin sons of Dr. Harry Eggers, are both musically inclined—Arnold is a violinist and Howard a pianist—both hope to play for Columbia. Arnold plays with the University Orchestra. Ian Fries '64, son of Dr. Joseph Fries, is captain of the Columbia varsity fencing team. He was chosen for last year's all-Ivy team and, as a starting member of the *épée* squad, he compiled a 13-2 record in dual meets including a 13-2 record against Ivy League schools. Brant Fries '67 is an *épée* starter on the freshman team. (How this recalls the days when Millard Bloomer '20 was fencing and his kid brother, Harold '24, was beginning to emulate him!) Robert Rosenberg '67, son of Milton Rosenberg, is active in WKCR and conducts a program on classical and operatic music. Joseph Whitehorn '66, son of Victor Whitehorn, was a member of the freshman tennis team and participates on WKCR. '24 can well be proud of these young men, for the future of Columbia is in good hands. As Houseman said about the glory of imperial Britain:

"O, God will save her, fear you not;
Be you the men you've been
Get you the sons your fathers got
And God will save the Queen."

On November 4th two '24 men received

the '26 Law "Man of the Year Award"—George Jaffin and Robert Kilroe. The Poet Laureate of '26 Law, Herman Mehr, wrote this about George and Bob:

"Speaking of Bob Kilroe, that master of the tort

What about the story of His Life in Court
Many there be who say there is no trial
man wiser

Not even that modest author attorney Lou Nizer."

Re: George N. Jaffin; he actually does believe

The maxim: 'Tis better to give than to receive'

When alumni projects need funds to raise
'Let George Do It' is not a mere idle phrase."

And I can testify that the poet speaks truly. The presentations were made at the annual class dinner of '26 Law at the Columbia Club—a warm, friendly, memorable occasion.

On Dean's Day 1964 we had our traditional '24 luncheon at the Faculty Club. Nineteen members of the class, wives, children and guests (among whom was John Edmund Fiske, III '67, holder of the 1924 scholarship) enjoyed excellent fellowship. This luncheon, like many in the past, was under the aegis of Sid Jarcho, whose handling of the financial arrangements for this affair always is viewed with awe by your reporter—*quelle nonchalance!* This year there was a new twist—all guests carelessly deposited their dinner charges on a table, took their own change and at the end Sid had a profit of \$23.55—*la confiance en les autres sans borne et la haute finance, vraiment.*

SID JARCHO '24
AND WIFE
Profiteer



25

Julius Witmark
215 East 79th Street
New York, New York 10021

It is hard to believe that in about another year we will be celebrating our 40th Anniversary. In lieu of this fact we will skip our annual reunion this year and point everything to 1965. Sandy Markham has appointed a committee to handle the affair, chaired by our able classmate Howard Dockertill. As a member of this committee, I might say that plans are already in the making.

In order to have a record of what you've been doing all of this time, I have sent you a questionnaire. If you have not already done so, please fill it out immediately and return it to me. Thanks in advance.

After much deliberation, it has been decided that our gift to the College for the "Big Year," which would most exemplify the Class of 1925, would be the money (\$85,000) to pay for the lounge in our new gymnasium. It would be a most worthy and imposing commemoration of your class; as Dean Truman said in his speech on Dean's Day, the gym is the most important project on the campus today. We feel that it would also be most appropriate to dedicate this

lounge to Lou Gehrig with an inscription something to this effect: "In commemoration of its 40th anniversary, the Class of 1925 dedicates this lounge to the memory of its classmate Lou Gehrig." In addition, we will also try to obtain a replica of the plaque honoring him in the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, New York.

Tom Barber, who has been one of '25's busiest and most loyal members, not to mention a president of the Alumni Association of the College and trustee of the Alumni Federation of the University as well as performing many other services for Columbia, has announced his retirement from R. H. Macy & Co., where he has been for 33 years. He will join J. H. Whitney & Co. as an associate. Arthur Loughren was recently awarded the 1964 Eggleston Medal by Columbia's Engineering School for his contribution to television engineering and the development of color television. Bernard ("Happy") Shanley has taken on the campaign for the Republicans against Harrison Williams, incumbent Senator from New Jersey, for the election next fall. Ed Wallace is acting young these days. He not only has a son, Ed, Jr. '66C, but his wife presented him with a daughter this summer and she looks like Ed. This makes six young Wallaces—four boys and two girls. Wow, what a man!

26

Andrew E. Stewart
100 Broadway
New York, New York 10005

The Right Reverend Frederick Wamecke, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was recently honored for his "distinguished service to the welfare and progress of the Lehigh Valley." Carlos Henriquez is the new athletics director at the Englewood School in Englewood, New Jersey. Hugo Klein is senior chemical engineer and group leader of the process evaluation section of the company that produces the Minuteman Missiles.

27

Lester S. Rounds
1 Brick Oven Road
Port Chester, New York

Bob Richardson has returned to this country on completion of a 10-month assignment with the Five Year Industrial Plan Organization of the United Arab Republic. He reports that while in Cairo, just before leaving, he glimpsed a face on the street that looked familiar—it turned out to be Booth Hubbell, who is now project manager and dean of the RCA Institute in Cairo.

28

Melvin Lyter
Chase Manhattan Bank
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York, New York 10015

Christian Schuster is a professor of German at Temple University. James Reynolds, assistant secretary of labor, was most recently dispatched to Miami Beach, Florida, to try to head off a boycott by longshoremen of United States wheat shipments to the Soviet Union.

29

Berton J. Delmhors
115 Broadway
New York, New York 10006

Joe Burns has been appointed chairman of our 35th reunion to be held at Arden House, on June 12, 13 and 14 this year. At present

he is enlarging the committees needed for the affair. Henry Niemann is an architect with the office of Edward Durrell Stone, currently working on the Civic Center project for New York City.

30

Henry S. Gleisten
2101 Voorhies Avenue
Brooklyn 35, New York

The Class of '30 will hold its annual Spring dinner in the Wallach Room in Ferris Booth Hall on the Columbia campus. The date is April 21 (a Tuesday) and the time: 6:10-3:0. Your correspondent will be happy to take reservations.

Paul Arnold recently returned from a trip around the world; he spent the most time in countries of the Far East, particularly Japan. Arthur Krim has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the New School for Social Research.

31

Bernard Ireland
83 Park Terrace West
New York, New York 10034

Twelve members of the class attended Dean's Day on February 8. Those who did not attend missed a stimulating and truly distinguished occasion. They should resolve not to so deprive themselves in 1965.

Dr. Daniel Manfredi still has his office opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory in New York City, where he watches the indoor tennis courts and specializes in tennis ailments. Joseph Celiano, veteran teacher for 30 years, has been for the last eight years principal of the Broadway Junior High School of Newark, New Jersey. One of the livelier literary controversies of 1963 was stimulated by the publication of Maxwell Geismar's book, *Henry James and the Jacobites* (see "Talk of the Alumni").

32

John W. Balquist
120 Havemeyer Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

On December 11, the Class of 1932 had a luncheon with 20 men present. At it, they invited "Buff" Donelli (honorary classmate as of 1957) to speak and also Archie Roberts, who was made an "honorary adopted son."

34

Dr. Werner Beyer is currently professor of English at Butler University in Indianapolis. He has just published a new book on Cole-ridge (see "Alumni Authors"). William Golub, who is in the partnership of McGoldrick, Dannett, Horowitz & Golub, was recently appointed special counsel to the Moreland Commission on the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law in New York.

WILLIAM
GOLUB '34
Controlled spirits



JAMES COLES '36 (L.) AND TEAM
They read The Columbia Encyclopedia

35

Gerald R. Ferguson
200 East 16th Street
New York, New York

A man who has really been on the move since graduating (20 cities and nine states) is Walt Dittrich, who is production manager, Reichold Chemical Inc. in Carteret, New Jersey, but carries on his practice and research in internal medicine at St. Luke's Hospital, convenient to Columbia where he is active in Alumni Association affairs. Parke Johnson is a West Virginia country doctor practicing in Masontown. A Brooklyn resident where he also has his practice, Paul Reese is a specialist in pediatrics.

Many of our classmates have settled in Long Island. Among the commuters from L.I. is Dave Bernstein, whose home is in Bayside and who is research and assistant executive director of the Citizens Budget Commission, Inc. Aaron Gerber is an accountant with N. Appleman Co. George Hagedorn is director of research of the National Association of Manufacturers. Reports editor and consultant for Ebasco Services Inc., John Mayer uses the Huntington station. Julie Rosen, long a resident of Lawrence, practices his law in New York City. Many residents of L.I. are working closer to home. Fred Forman is director of guidance at Malverne Sr. H.S. Al Foster is New York area representative as an Atomic and Space Sales engineer for Westinghouse. Dr. Nelson Fry has a general practice where he lives in Roslyn Heights. Another from the same town is Bob Munyer, who is president and sales manager of the Munyer Electrotape Corporation in Brooklyn. Bill Moore is associate professor of economics at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point. Dr. Jean Papps practices in Forest Hills.

Len Robinson does most of his writing at home in New York City. Carl Von Doenhoff is senior research associate and also concertmaster of the city's Philharmonic Orchestra. Dr. Robert Tucker was recently named to the governing board of the Georgia Military Academy.

Two children now attending Columbia are John J. Kalamardides, Jr. '65. Claire Marie Winn is a graduate student in music at the University.

36

Alfred J. Barabas
812 Avenue C
Bayonne, New Jersey

James Coles, president of Bowdoin College, recently had cause for pride in the Bowdoin College Bowl team, who retired as undefeated champions after five consecutive appearances on the NBC-TV quiz show. William Sitterly has been named program co-chairman for the Columbia University alumni of the Lehigh Valley. Arnold Saltzman is the new chairman of the board of directors of the Columbia College Fund.

37

Murray T. Bloom
40 Hemlock Drive
Kings Point, New York

Items from the class questionnaire: Robert Adelson is tax counsel for General Telephone; Carl Allen is financial administrator of the Nuclear Division for Combustion Engineering in Windsor, Connecticut; George Ames does investment banking for Lazard Freres; Charles Baldini practices medicine in Union City, New Jersey; Mayo Canell is a partner in an insurance firm in Charlottesville, Virginia; Dan Collins has a veterinary hospital in Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Joe Coyle is a surgeon in Staten Island; Leroy Curtis practices law in New York, as does Jim Casey; Douglas Damosch teaches pediatrics at P & S and lives in Sherman, Connecticut; Ernie de la Ossa is a vice president with Federated Department Stores. Anton Doblmaier is with Bell Telephone Labs. Jim Dunaway is vice president and sales manager of Thibault Milling Company in Little Rock. Bill Elmendorf is a section manager with Westinghouse in Baltimore. Milton Escher is head of an insurance brokerage in New York. LeRoy Eward is an engineer with M.I.T.'s Instrumentation Lab in Cambridge, while Ed Foster works for the Brookhaven National Lab at Upton, New York. Augie Ganzenmuller, Jr. is president of the Sea Cliff Coal & Lumber Company on Long Island; Stanley Glickman practices urology in Manhattan; and Joe Green is district manager for Kemper Insurance in Raleigh, North Carolina. Wilbert Hanft is the advertising manager for Sapolin Paints in New York and lives in East Williston; Simeon Hutner got a Ph.D. and then became an investment counselor in New York. Andy Jochum is vice president of the Jamestown Veneer & Plywood Company in Jamestown, New York.

Californians in our midst are Walter Hausz, who is with General Electric in Santa Barbara; Jim Jacobs, who is a neuropsychiatrist in Sherman Oaks; and Dan Kaufetz, who practices orthopedic surgery in Pittsburgh. Henry Calbraith, vice president of the Foxworth-Calbraith Lumber Company in Phoenix, and Leonard Hopkins, who is branch operations manager for Parke, Davis in New Orleans, are also far out.

Of interest: George Carr is accounting and finance manager for Esso Standard Eastern Inc. in Bombay, India (home phone: Bombay 4-2401). Louis Dorschel is president of the Whalers Point Boatyard in Sag Harbor, Long Island. Albert Gunther is secretary-treasurer of the Milwaukee Casket Company. Grover Jensen has been named a trust officer of the Bank of New York.

GROVER JENSEN '37
Trustworthy



38

Dick Colligan
Freeport Sulphur Company
161 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

Robert July writes us from the University of Ibadan in Nigeria. Dr. Fraser Price has been

elected chairman of the Gordon research Conferences on Polymers for 1964, and has been presenting papers on polymers in various parts of the country. Philip Muller has been appointed sales manager of *Modern Packaging* magazine, and the *Modern Packaging Encyclopedia*.

39

Clifford H. Ramsdell
535 Longview Road
South Orange, New Jersey

There have been a few new appointments among '39ers. Jack Wright is now vice president in charge of the Automotive Products Division of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Detroit. Jay-Ehret Mahoney was installed as the Amateur Athletic Union's 31st President, and says that he will bring the N.C.A.A. into his planning for the future. Your correspondent has been elected vice president-corporate relations of the Allegheny Corporation. Victor Wouk has been getting some publicity on behalf of his company, called E²C² (the Electronic Energy Conversion Corporation, a subsidiary of Gulton Industries, Inc.). His electronics lab, where scientists work on components of missiles, space systems, radar, and sonar, is inconspicuously located among the advertising offices on Madison Avenue.



FRASER PRICE '38



M. HANLEY '42

Dr. and M.D.

40

John H. Cox
Shawnee East, Inc.
6633 Moravia Road
Baltimore 6, Maryland

Kick-off activities for the 25th class reunion were initiated at the Columbia University Club on Thursday, January 16th at a dinner meeting attended by Messrs. Senigo, Lubar, Lenahan, Dowd, Kursh, Streit, and your correspondent. It was decided to attempt to schedule the reunion for the week-end of the Columbia-Harvard football game in 1965. The rendezvous point will be the Continental Hotel in Cambridge, of which Chauncey Depew Steele is president and owner. Naturally, plans are in the early stage, but now that we have a beginning we will be able to move ahead steadily. Don't be surprised if you are tapped for a committee.

We are proud to note that under the able leadership of Mark Senigo our 1963 Class College Fund drive netted a 20 per cent increase in dollars, as well as a 12 per cent increase in donors. This, of course, entitles Mark to permanent chairmanship of the Class Fund effort.

Louis Pacent has been elected executive vice president of Emerson Radio's Quiet Kool division, which produces air conditioners, and also serves as president of Plasti-mold Corporation, a subsidiary of Emerson which makes a wide variety of plastic prod-



J. C. WRIGHT '39
Deals in wheels

ucts, from radio components to dinnerware. Robert Lubar is now one of *Fortune's* editors.

Will you help your cub correspondent out by firing off to me at the above address any bits of class information you would like to see in print: achievements? millionaires? foreign assignments? show business personalities? politicians? You get the idea!

41

Thomas J. Kupper
2 Merry Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut

Donald Barr is with the National Science Foundation in Washington, D.C. David Westermann has been named director and president of the Hazeltine Research company, which works on development and patent licensing in the television field. Probably our class's record-holder for patents (he has 18), Robert Trent is the new vice president for research and development of the National Semiconductor Corporation in Danbury, Connecticut, a company which has been manufacturing silicon transistors.

42

Victor J. Zaro
563 Walker Road
Wayne, Pennsylvania

Jack Coan is heading up our class committee for the Gymnasium Fund Drive. Marv Karp recently became Projects Editor of "Popular Library," a pocket-book firm, while Bill Levinson, who was formerly with Hearst's "American Weekly," is now executive editor of the new "Pictorial Living" Sunday magazine section of the *New York Journal American*. Dr. Armond Mascia is devoting his time to a new children's clinic in Tarrytown, New York. Another M.D., Marshall Hanley, has been appointed medical director of Bell Telephone Laboratories. Honorable mention for the AAAS-Westinghouse Science Writing Award for magazines will go to George Boehm, associate editor of *Fortune*. The award is the country's only national award for magazine writing in the natural sciences and their engineering and technological applications.

43

Connie S. Maniatty
Minute Man Hill
Westport, Connecticut

Charles Cole, Jr., dean of Lafayette College, will go to Africa this spring to help screen sub-Saharan African students who hope to study in American under one of 250 grants offered by the American Scholarship Program of American Universities, and live with American families while here. Richard Garten will be coming from Indianapolis to New York City as the new headmaster of Trinity School. Joseph T. Carly has been appointed director of communications for IBM's World Trade Corporation.

44

Walter H. Wager
315 Central Park West
New York, New York 10025

New associate producer of the Goodman-Todson production's nighttime show "To Tell The Truth" is Bruno Zitrato, Jr. Your correspondent is also in an entertainment job. He was recently appointed editor of *Playbill* magazine. Peter Kaszell's current assignment is assistant to the president of Olin Mathieson Corporation.

45

John Khoury
91 Sussex Road
Teaneck, New Jersey

At the Columbia College Fund telethon last fall, chairman Hank Monroe, Wally Kretschmer, Ernie Morgenstern and your correspondent manned telephones. It was profitable for the college and we enjoyed talking to our old classmates.

Among the old football players, Dr. Don Kasprzak is now passing pills around Plattsburgh, New York; Dr. Charles Yergan is guarding the health of his patients from his Madison Avenue office in Manhattan; and Dr. Anthony Laudati is tackling molars and dentures in both Brooklyn and Garden City. Another busy classmate is Dr. V.P. "Pete" Mastorocco who has two optometry offices and is an active member of the Board of Education in Brooklyn.

In addition to engineering Continental cans, Hank O'Shaughnessy is pinning down pledges for the Columbia Gymnasium Building Fund. Nevertheless, class chairman Wally Kretschmer pleads for your support if you have not already pledged. John Cahill is the new vice president of the Mohawk Carpet Mills Sales Division, we heard. Raymond Perkins is out in the wild blue yonder as second secretary to the American Embassy at Lome, Togoland.

Hopefully, I asked you to send in news about yourself to be passed on to your classmates. You all did what I would do—nothing. Despite this admirable modesty, it would be gratifying to know of your interest in the class, positive or negative. What do you think of a 20th Anniversary Reunion?

46

Irwin Oder
80 Lenox Road
Brooklyn 26, New York

Dr. Peter Rogatz has been appointed as executive director of The Long Island Jewish Hospital. We heard also that Howard Cohen is now the resident partner in charge of the Paris office of Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler, a New York law firm.

47

Frank Iaquinia
30 West 60th Street
New York, New York 10023

Talkative Bob Young, an ABC news correspondent, has become anchorman for ABC-TV's late evening news program. Byron Dobell, also communications-minded, is the new managing editor of *Esquire*, while Gilman Kraft is the publisher of *Playbill* magazine. The Shawmut Bank in Boston recently announced that Michael Odess is their new assistant trust officer.

48

Dave Schraffenberger
26 Quaker Road
Short Hills, New Jersey

In industry, Joseph Kennedy has been appointed director of sales administration at the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation. Also, John Berkovic is the district sales manager of the International Salt Company in Buffalo, and Joseph Shandling is the new head of the general planning and economics section in the process engineering division of Esso Research and Engineering Company.

Bruce Gehrke is the football coach at Mineola High School on Long Island. Out in Milwaukee, Clyde McDannald is working for the Miller Brewing Company as director of advertising. Bill Lipton, who lives in Greenwich, Connecticut, was named a consultant to the Hollywood Museum, a center of research and history of the audio-visual arts (radio, recording, movies and television). In an effort to amass material like equipment, scripts, and recordings, an exchange program is being established with leading universities and other organizations around the country. Oleg Cherny was the chairman of an orientation seminar this fall—"An Introduction to Overseas Finance and Management"—which was sponsored by the American Management Association. Oleg is the president of Consultants/Overseas Management & Finance Ltd. in New York City.



JOSEPH
KENNEDY '48
Man of steel



BOB YOUNG '47
Late news

49

James Yiannou, M.D.
226 East 68th Street
New York, New York 10021

Treasury Secretary Dillon recently announced that Daniel Aherm is his new assistant for debt management. Dan left his job as vice president of the Wellington Management Company in Philadelphia to take the post in Washington.

50

Alois Schmitt
6 Hill Street
Belleville, New Jersey

Since the last issue of *CCT*, our new class officers have been making plans for the celebration of our 15th reunion in 1965. Ric

Yarwood has been named chairman for this event. In connection with our 15th, a class directory is being planned. And, in addition, a 20-man committee headed by Jack Noonan and your correspondent has been procuring contributions for 1950's anniversary gift. When the goal of \$15,000 is realized, the money will be earmarked toward the construction of the new gymnasium and a room will be dedicated as the gift of the class. Early returns show that 11 classmates have contributed a total of \$1600. With the 12th Columbia College Fund nearing a close, our class has reached a new high in number of donors: 175 members have given \$3380.

Returns from recent class questionnaires tell us that Ev Dadrill is in Cleveland writing nationally syndicated TV and radio shows for Editorial Features, Inc. Mac Wheeler is with IBM in Chicago and Bill Giles is living in Silver Springs, Maryland, where he is editor of the *National Observer*. In Connecticut we have Greenwich librarian Nolan Lushington and Steve Ruff, treasurer of Emhart Mfg. Co., in Hartford.

Among the many M.D.'s in the class are general practitioners Al Ziffer in Orlando, Florida—Pat Barry is also in Florida, an orthopedic surgeon—and Arnie Schmidt, in Mountaintop, Pennsylvania. Martin Malachowsky is an obstetrician in Long Branch along the Jersey shore, Mark Marciano is a dermatologist in New York, and Al Cannon is assistant professor of psychiatry at UCLA. For those of you who missed it, Al's picture was in the January 3rd issue of *Time*.

Attorney Bob Fleming is practicing in New York City and engineers Dick Lordi and Charlie Schmidt are with GE in Schenectady. Ed Straka is a metallurgist with U.S. Steel in Fairless Hills, Pennsylvania.

Frank Lee, who has spent the last few years in Peru, recently forwarded his gymnasium pledge along with a note saying that he expects to go into business for himself in Madrid. Also in a new business, Fred Gollob is director of Gollob Analytical Service in Berkeley Heights, New Jersey, the first independent lab in northeastern U.S. to perform gas analyses by mass spectrometry and gas chromatography.

John McGrath is living in Falls Church, Virginia, and is a survey statistician with Uncle Sam. Joe Mehan is writing for NBC News and Saul Morgan is a builder in Miami. Linguist Alex Schwartz is a translator for the U.N. Jack Neville is with Ford's Lincoln-Mercury Division in Dearborn, Michigan. John Rossi is in New York City as assistant secretary of Lambert International Corp.

We heard from a number of classmates who have gone into the teaching profession. Among them are two soccer coaches, Phil Bergozoy, who masterminded the frosh at North Shore H.S. on Long Island, and George Hanson, who also adds ice hockey to his duties at Rye Country Day School. Dave Hotaling is chairman of the science department at Friends Academy, Locust Valley, N.Y. Bob Goldsby is at the University of California, (Berkeley), Carl Schaffner is an associate professor at Rutgers' Institute of Microbiology, and Carl Horde is on the Morningstar campus as teacher of English and American Literature.

Paul McCoy is a partner and veep for sales in E. M. Sergeant Pulp & Chemical in New York. Freelance scenic photographer Gene Ahrens manages an occasional camping trip with classmate and fellow trackman John Zeiger. Connie Ballos is in Decatur, Illinois with the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. Al Arees is managing the sale of books to export markets for Pocket Books. Bob Gibson is a New York management consultant.

51

George C. Keller
117 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

As usual, Jim McNallen, our well-traveled reporter, has been seeing people. He reports that George Dousmanis works for RCA Research Laboratories in Princeton, New Jersey, and was one of the first Class of 1951 alumni to contribute a Lion's Share to the Gymnasium Fund. David Elliott is principal of the elementary school in Forked River, New Jersey, contributing his share to education. Bob Hess travels the Lehigh Valley Railroad in sales. His home—the original part of which was constructed in 1804—is his hobby. He has also built a railroad museum out of his barn, another hobby, and boards animals at his farm during the summer. Wendell (Doc) Sylvester has just gotten into private practice as an obstetrician and gynecologist in Sherman, Texas. Lorenzo Mendoza practices in Caracas, Venezuela, as a psychiatrist. Ralph Lovenstein is an associate professor of journalism and business administration at Texas Western College in El Paso. In different media, Len Stoehr is currently communications Officer for the Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va. Another Navy man, Bill Strieglitz, is considerably farther away—in Algiers. Richard Thorn is now professor of economics at New York City University. Albert Bart is a quality control engineer for the Celanese Corporation in Belvedere, New Jersey, and Joseph Zerkulic is an applications chemist at the Boyle Midway Chemical Company in Cranford, New Jersey. George von Hassel works in the investment department of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company in New York City. Edward Groh is a marketing engineer, specializing in new means of communication and the introduction of new services for the New York Telephone Company.

Harry Grayson, Jr. is a new editor of *Modern Packaging*. In a major reorganization, Benton & Bowles, a public relations firm, has named George Whipple, Jr. a vice president in charge of the public relations division. Fred Kinsey is now director of the North Museum at Franklin and Marshall College. James Stanley Lee has recently participated in Operation "Wing Over," a good will and operational deployment of U.S. Pacific Air Forces units to Australia and New Zealand.

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Robert N. Landes
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Thomas Whitley is a hard-working alumnus as program co-chairman for the Columbia University Alumni of the Lehigh Valley. George Kateb is in the department of political science at Amherst, and has recently written a book: *Utopia and its Enemies*. Frederick Phillips has been named public information officer at the Office of Supersonic Transport Development, that controversial branch of the Federal Aviation Agency.



GEORGE
WHIPPLE, JR. '51
Publicity

53

Fred Ronai
J. Walter Thompson Co.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Two editor classmates are Eric Wensberg and Dan Greenberg. Eric has just been promoted to articles editor at *Esquire*, and Dan is the public affairs editor of *Science* magazine.

Delgado de Torres is an economist with the National Industrial Conference Board in New York, and candidate for an M.A. at Catholic University in Washington. George Lourey is a data processing consultant with the Diebold group. Jay Bradzell has recently been appointed regional finance manager of General Motors Acceptance Corporation; his headquarters are in Boston.

George Juergens is an instructor in history at Dartmouth and also working on a doctoral dissertation, while Ronald Schaffer, an assistant professor in the same field at Indiana University, is hard at work on two books dealing with certain reform movements in American history. Walter Ntardy has two college varsity teams under his tutelage—the basketball and baseball teams at the State University College at Oswego—who are current holders of a conference championship.

54

Bernad Bracher
John Price Jones Co., Inc.
30 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

An overwhelming majority of classmates who replied to a recent mail ballot and questionnaire voted for a dinner-dance to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Class of '54. Chairman Al Fendrick reports for the anniversary committee that the date has been set for commencement week, on Saturday, June 6. It will take place at the new Holiday Inn at Lincoln Center and will cost \$25 per couple, including dinner, cocktails, dancing and gratuities. Details will be sent in the '54 Newsletter, but mark the date now . . . June 6. (And send in your deposit!)

Class officers for the next five years were elected by the same mailing. They are: fund chairman, Harry Politi; fund treasurer, Howard Falberg; vice presidents, Leonard Moche, Robert Falsie, Alan Fendrick and Douglas Anderson; secretary, Thomas O'Reilly; treasurer, Lawrence Kobrin; and historian, Brad Bracher. These officers will serve through 1969.

Dean's Day, February 8th, was a huge success this year. Twelve hundred alumni attending, including a good number from our Class of Destiny. Among those spotted at lectures and a private '54 luncheon in Ferris Booth were: Bill Dobbs, Sol Farhie, George Hocanec, Les Levine, Harry Nagel, Harry Politi (newly appointed manager of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company's Newark agency), Ed Schurr, Harvey Turner, and Frank Lugert.

Your correspondent's own news is that he is currently assisting Tuskegee Institute in organizing a multi-million dollar capital campaign. Lawrence Kobrin has gone into partnership with a firm called Emil & Kobrin now, and is also managing editor of a publication called *Tradition*. Jack Blechner is chief resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Columbia Presbyterian. He has several medical colleagues. Howard Roffwarg was

awarded the Joseph Mather Smith Prize for the P & S graduate doing the best research paper in 1962-63. Amiel Rudavsky is USPHS Fellow in endocrinology at Mount Sinai Hospital. Martin Corwin is opening an ophthalmology office in Livingston, New Jersey, and Charles Nechemias has opened practice for internal medicine and metabolic diseases in Manhattan. Ed Rabb is in his first year of residency in ophthalmic surgery at Mount Sinai Hospital. Hank Buchwald is engaged in research in the field of cholesterol and arteriosclerosis diseases at the University of Minnesota. Malcolm Weiss is practicing medicine in North Miami Beach, Florida. Lawrence Scharrer is in residency training in San Francisco, expecting to return to New York in June for a final year of training at Bellevue. Recently moved from Palo Alto, California, Herb Schwartz is on the staff of the Yale Medical School as a fellow. Joe Pomerantz has completed postgraduate work in orthopedics at Columbia, and will practice in Teaneck and Old Tappan, New Jersey. Finally, Paul Berkson is a captain in the Army Medical Corps stationed in New York City.

Bill Haddad has left the Peace Corps to do some politicking in Manhattan's 19th District, a depressed area which runs down the West Side to the Battery. He will seek Democratic nomination to the House of Representatives. Alfred Toborg is an assistant professor at Lyndon State College in Vermont. He is working for a Ph.D. Mike Frischberg is teaching social studies at the Port Richmond High School on Staten Island. Larry Kastner received his J.D. degree from George Washington University Law School last June, was elected to the Order of Coif, admitted to the Virginia Bar, and began working as a patent attorney for Union Carbide in New York. Josh Greenberg took another path in law, lecturing before the Practising Law Institute on the Robertson-Patman Race Discrimination Act in the summer and fall of 1963. Francis Lugert is now with the legal department of the Credit Corporation of GE in New York.

Dale Hopp is the new president of the New York Rugby Association. Fellow sportsman Irvin Bernstein and Steve Sobel are still fencing together. Irv as chairman and Steve as vice chairman of the Amateur Fencing League of New Jersey. Both also won their second state championships last year. Steve in sabre and Irv in épée. They will host the 1964 National Championships in Atlantic City.

Ralph Espach is spending his time as a "shrimp tester and gourmand of Louisiana oysters while incidentally trying to become a Gulf Coast geologist" in Lafayette, Louisiana. Art James warns that "T.T. (Sigmond) Wilson, Char (Peaches) Nantz, Max (Aunt Jemima) Pirner and AFJ are heading east." Hank Littlefield reluctantly accepted the slate of class officers and indicated he would rather have Goldwater for president, Wallace for vice president, Valachi for treasurer, and Commager for historian. Al Salko, without any reference to Valachi, did vote for Kobrin, though calling him a "poor rick."

Please remember that there is a class newsletter and that as soon as your correspondent can get organized, it will appear on a regular basis. It is your job to let me know, at the above address, about anything that may be printable—including address changes—and if you have nothing special about yourself, snitch on classmates. Also, we may produce a class directory, depending somewhat on still indefinite plans of the Alumni Association; if you can volunteer any labor or ideas, write.

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Down Coffee
13 Evelyn Road
Port Washington, L.I., N.Y.

In the halls of academe: Roger Kamien has gotten a Ph.D. in music from Princeton. Stanley Lubman has begun a three-year program of studying and training to prepare him for specialization in Chinese Communist law under the auspices of the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law and the East Asian Institute of Columbia. Two historians are Warren and Henry Cohen. Warren is an assistant professor at Michigan State University, where he is also working on his Ph.D. Henry is an instructor at Ohio State University and expects to take his Ph.D. from Cornell this year.

George Dallal is with the A. J. Armstrong Company, Inc., international financiers, and Ronald McPhee has just been appointed group officer of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. James McShane has just joined the public relations staff of Doremus & Company in New York City.

Bob Fintley is practicing adult psychiatry in the Boston area. Another M.D., Dan Hovey, is just starting an internal medicine practice outside of Rochester. Dom Grasso is with the systems and data processing department of the Atlantic Refining Company in Philadelphia. John Crocker is a colleague of his, working as a mathematician-physicist for Litton Systems in Maryland. Michael Dran is a field engineer with Hewitt Robins, Inc. in Charleston, West Virginia.

56

Lee J. Seidler
54 West 16th Street
New York, New York 10011

The return to active class office of the man who might be considered the "Father of '56" was accomplished when Vic Levin accepted the class chairmanship for the 13th Annual Columbia College Fund. Vic, who was class president during both our freshman and sophomore years, is now practicing law with his father in an all-Columbia partnership, Levin '26C and Levin '56C. Vic accepted the position of chairman after receiving assurances from the class officers that the rest of the class members would cooperate by giving generously of their time and money. We hope you will prove that they were telling the truth.

We heard that Fred Lewis is now teaching at the Great Neck, Long Island Senior High School. Norm Frolich has just become a new member of a law firm named Sachs and Jacobs in Washington, D.C.

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Donald E. Clarick
9333 Eden Avenue
Highland Park, New Jersey

After studying at the University of Hamburg on a Fulbright grant, Arthur Baron is now with the Esso Research and Engineering Company. Peter Spaulder is the newly-appointed director of management services at the LaSalle Extension University division of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company. Roy Luboce is an instructor in the department of history and a research fellow of the Center for the Study of the History of Liberty in America at Harvard University. He is a prolific producer of books and articles. Karl Fleischmann is a partner in the just-formed law firm of Satter and Fleischmann in Hartford, Connecticut.

58

John F. Mahoney II
401 East 90th Street
New York, New York 10028

Leonard Joseph Theberge is now studying for his law degree at N.Y.U. and is an assistant to the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York in Brooklyn. Padraic Kennedy acts as a liaison between the Peace Corps abroad and Washington headquarters. Dr. Henry Solomon has been assigned to Mother Air Force Base in California where he will be a practicing physician.

We seem to have an abundance of historians. Gerald Feldman is an assistant professor of history at the University of California in Berkeley, and will get his Ph.D. in '64; his thesis is "The Role of the German Army in German Social and Economic Life During World War I." Robert Fogelson is teaching history at Harvard, and also working on a dissertation. Neil Harris is at Harvard too, a teaching fellow in history and a tutor in Adams House. One of his colleagues is David Rothman. Henry Shapiro has the same dual routine, but at Ohio State University.

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John Erlich
420 West 118th Street
New York, New York 10027

Coast-to-coast department: Harvey Leifer and his wife are now living in San Francisco, "atop Russian Hill overlooking the Bay, North Beach, Alcatraz, and other scenic delights." Harvey has been teaching political science and international relations for two years at San Francisco State College. Also seen around the Bay area recently: Bob Wittes, Peter Korican, Richard Sversey, George Grunwald, and Mike Berlin.

Back East: Dick Latkin is married and interning in Brooklyn. Paul Lenner is doing work in electronics at Bell Laboratories in New Jersey. Dave Foxworthy is assistant to the Dean of Students at C.S., and is working on his doctorate at Teachers College. Thomas Lyons has been chosen the outstanding young man of his hometown, Northampton, Massachusetts, for 1963. Richard Yarvis is at the State University of New York's College of Medicine, working on a project employing psychoanalytic theory in the study of historical phenomena like totalitarianism. Benjamin (Jerry) Cohen received his Ph.D. in economics from Columbia in June last year and is working for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Pete Larsen is working on a law degree at Columbia. Jerome Charlyn is now studying Russian in Columbia's Graduate Faculties; his book, *Once Upon a Drosky*, has just been published. Benjamin Huberman is with the AEC in Washington. Joseph D'Atti earned a Ph.D. in mathematics from Princeton. William Bailey has been appointed to the faculty at Rosemary Hall School in Greenwich, Connecticut. Your correspondent has been named director of the Phoenix Project, a tenant education program in New York City's West Side Urban Renewal Area.

In the middle: Norm Gelfand has completed his Ph.D. and arrived in the "Windy City" as an assistant professor of physics at the University of Chicago. M.D. Bob Nelson is currently at Cincinnati. Arnold Offner is an instructor in the history department at Syracuse University, where he has written a textbook on "Reconstruction and the Gilded Era."

Far Out: Lou Kushnick and his wife are in grey Manchester, England. He has been named assistant lecturer in the American

Studies department at the University of Manchester. Isser Wolock is a Fulbright Scholar in France, working on a dissertation about "the Democratic Persuasion During the Directory." James Levy has spent eight months in Buenos Aires doing research for his Ph.D. on Argentine nationalism, but is now back at the University of Pennsylvania, also serving as an instructor there.

Way Out: Sam Selkow is an associate director of the Peace Corps in Nigeria, where he went just a short while after completing his first tour of duty teaching in Ghana.



THOMAS E. LYONS
'59
Tops

60

Rene Flessner
144 West 86th Street
New York, New York 10024

The Number One news item in our class right now concerns Andrew Field, who, as of this writing, is still under arrest in Poland, accused of striking a Polish officer. Having just received a suspended sentence however, Andy should be back in the United States many weeks by the time this piece is read. This is interesting news, and we hope to have a first-hand account later, but we'd rather have our classmates safe and sound. Welcome home, Andy!

This past December we once again had our annual class dinner. Those who turned out at Leone's were treated to a fine evening and witticisms of Irv DeKoff. Now we are preparing for our fifth reunion around this year's Homecoming. It will be a full week-end of activity including the morning picnic, the football game, dinner at one of New York's finest restaurants, and tickets to the World's Fair. Details are being worked out now.

This is the slow time of year for news but we still manage to hear of some doings. Gabriel Brognyani writes that he recently got a three-year National Defense Fellowship to Cornell for Comparative Literature. Also, he has passed his pre-doctoral comprehensives and was awarded a Lincoln Burr Fellowship for a fourth year of post-doctoral study. Finally, Gabriel says, "If possible, I would like special greetings communicated to Stewart Baker and Tom Vargish."

A long letter was sent in by Connie Meneges who describes some of his recent travels as follows: "From Panama I flew on to Bogota, Colombia and then went by train, truck and bus over the Andes to Caracas, Venezuela. As a point of information the busses from Mexico City to Panama—about 2000 miles—cost \$40 and the 1200-mile trip from Bogota to Caracas cost \$16. If anyone would like more detailed information on how to grab one's way through Latin America I'll be happy to oblige. For example, in Guatemala I can recommend the cheapest hotel (\$1), which I found out the second night is also a brothel! But it is not mandatory to buy non-hotel services." Connie also talks of his drive to Texas (before his Latin America trip) with John Lewis—chairman of SNCC and a negro. The trip "from Atlanta to Greenwood, Mississippi was

Wednesday, May 27

is the date of the

Annual Meeting of the College Alumni Association

(In Ferris Booth Hall) Reception: 6:00 P.M. Dinner: 7:00 P.M. Speaker: Dean David Truman

a fantastic experience. Until then I hadn't really felt the South, but as we drove in constant anxiety that a policeman or someone else would take 'exception' to our integrated car I understood how little I had known before of the constant, gnawing uncertainty that is the second class citizen's lot in this country."

Pierre Herding says that he is a student intern at Metropolitan Hospital and expects his medical degree from N.Y. Medical College in June. Len Smukler notes that he is on the editorial staff of Consultants Bureau in New York. Malcolm Knapp is in publishing, an assistant to the staff vice president of Bill Brothers Company. From Jerry Schmelzer comes word that, "At present I'm an instructor in journalism at Cuyahoga Community College, where I am also head of the journalism department and faculty adviser to the *Commuter*, the college's newspaper."

Steve Sittman lets us know that he is in his last year at Einstein Medical College; another medic, Barry Wood, is a "senior" at P & S. We learn from Marty Sterenbuch that he is now a law clerk in the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington, D.C.; his colleague Norman Lane is clerking for Judge Thurgood Marshall of the U.S. Court of Appeals. John Gugel is now at Teacher's College, studying statistical psychology. Don Capelle writes that he is an advertising artist for the Shoe Corporation of America in Columbus, Ohio. Lee Rosner is getting his Ph.D. in genetics at Yale, and Bruce Bank is at Harvard, writing a Ph.D. on "Law and Myth in the Thought of Vico." He is also vice president of the Harvard Graduate History Club. Finally, Howard Mudgett was elected an assistant officer at the Denver National Bank. And that's '60 for you.

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Robert Juceam
201 New Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

Many of our classmates are still students—distinguished ones. Lawrence Kline, a junior in the University of California School of Medicine in Los Angeles now, has been awarded a \$1,422 fellowship which will help him to broaden his medical training by assisting and observing at a neuro-psychiatric

center in Western Nigeria. Marshall Berman is at St. Antony's College in Oxford on a Kellett Fellowship, and working on a B.Litt thesis about "Individual Freedom and Social Change in Hegel and Marx" under Isaiah Berlin. Laszlo Bardossy is studying Near Eastern language and literature at Yale, hoping to receive a Ph.D. by 1965. Alexander Liebowitz is working on a Ph.D. also; he was awarded a Dunlop and Rollins Fellowship.

Three Marine officers are Ed McCreedy, Bob Federspiel and Gerry Brodeur. Ed will go to Camp Pendleton, California, and then hopes to come back to Columbia Law School. Phillippe de la Chapelle is at Georgetown Law School after having been in the Pacific aboard the carrier "Midway" for two years.

Burt Erlich and Jim Ammeen have graciously accepted appointment as co-chairmen for the 13th Annual Columbia College Fund Drive. Burt is now in the municipal bond division of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and Jim is with the New York office of Burlington Industries, Inc.

Bruce Alter and your correspondent were both recently selected as vice-chairmen of the Legal Survey at the Columbia Law School. The Survey carries on research projects submitted by the New York Bar Association and the New York Civil Liberties Union, in addition to other public and private organizations concerned with current legal problems. Two other Columbia Law School students recently accepted clerkship positions. While Stuart Neuman remains in the New York area as law clerk to the Honorable Harold R. Tyler, U.S. District Court, S.D.N.Y., Richard Hall is getting his huskies ready for his clerkship position with the Honorable Raymond E. Plummer, U.S. District Court, Fairbanks, Alaska.

CLASS OF '60'S REUNION DINNER

The group



62

Leonard Pullman
746 Elm Street
New Haven, Connecticut

The armed services and graduate school claim some of our classmates. Harold Berliner is in the Mediterranean with the U.S. Sixth Fleet on the carrier *Independence*. Russell Black was chosen for O.C.S. by the New York National Guard. Charles Lyons is stationed at the Alameda Naval Air Station in California. Eric Levine is in the same state, at Berkeley, working for his Ph.D. Allen Young, in Columbia's Journalism School, has been selected for the International Fellows Program, and will be given advanced training in international affairs. The heretofore mysterious whereabouts of one Stephen George Kelso, second vice president of the class, have been traced. He is studying toward a Ph.D. in English at the University of Arizona. There is a flock of lawyers at Columbia Law School. Joe McLaughlin is one; Peter Lushing, Burt Lehman, Harvey Goldschmid, who made Law Review, are other compatriots. Carl Rauch made Law Review too—but at Pennsylvania.

Bruce Goldman, answering Class Fund Chairman Henry Weiner's fund letters, informs us that he is currently with a New York advertising company. (Mike Stone doesn't inform us of the fact, but we know that he, too, has become one of those hidden people that persuade us.) Henry, incidentally, will begin medical school in September and is currently doing some sort of esoteric blood cell research at P & S.

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David H. Pittinsky
382 Central Park West,
Apt. 1M
New York, New York 10025

Robert Kraft has been awarded the Sonabend Fellowship at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business. It is a contribution to developing managers. Our prize pianist Gary Towen's latest and highly-praised performance was at Town Hall, where he played familiar works like Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words" and Chopin's "Barcarole." Gary Rachelefsky has been elected vice president of the freshman class at Washington University School of Medicine, in Saint Louis.

JUDAISM SPEAKS TO THE MODERN World by *Israel H. Levinthal* '09 is a collection of sermons and addresses giving insights of the ancient rabbis on important problems facing man today. (Abelard-Schuman, Ltd., \$4.00)

HOW PHILOSOPHY USES ITS PAST by *John Herman Randall Jr.* '18 shows how closely intertwined philosophy is with the complex process of cultural change by which we adjust to novel scientific or social ideas, assimilate them, and eventually reconstruct them. (Columbia University Press, \$3.50)

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1790-1840 by *Joseph L. Blau* '31 and *Salo Baron* is a three-volume collection of documents illustrating all aspects of Jewish life during the first part of the nineteenth century. (Columbia University Press, \$20.00)

DEMOCRATIC VALUES AND THE RIGHTS OF MANAGEMENT by *Eli Ginzberg* '31 and *Ivar E. Berg* analyzes some 80 decisions which have settled disputes under collective bargaining agreements to reveal how arbitrators make use of social values to determine the rights of management and labor. (Columbia University Press, \$4.50)

THE DOLPHIN GUIDE TO ROME by *William Davenport* '37 takes the traveler step-by-step through Rome from its churches to its smallest restaurant, with a history lecture thrown in—a modern Baedeker. (Doubleday, \$1.45)

THE WINNING SIDE by *Ralph de Toledano* '38 says that conservatism is on the upswing in American politics. (Putnam's, \$3.95)

APPROACHES TO ASIAN CIVILIZATIONS ed. by *William Theodore de Bary* '41 and *Ainslie T. Embree* was compiled from papers presented at Columbia University's conference on Oriental Civilizations and general education held in 1961, and demonstrates the most challenging methods of presenting Far Eastern materials in a variety of fields. (Columbia University Press, \$6.00)

SPEED KINGS OF THE BASEPATH by *Ray Robinson* '41 is about the great base-stealers of big-league baseball from *Ty Cobb* to *Maury Wills*. (Putnam's, \$3.50)

FOUR MAJOR PLAYS OF CHIKAMATSU by *Donald Keene* '42 is a translation of three popular domestic dramas and one historical play by the Japanese playwright, who wrote chiefly for the puppet theatre; it includes an introduction that provides essential background. (Columbia University Press, \$1.95)

SUICIDE AND SCANDINAVIA by *Dr. Herbert Hendin* '45 is based on 10 years of research in the United States, then a four-year study of suicide in Scandinavia; it adds a whole new dimension—the psychosocial—to our understanding of suicide. (Grune & Stratton, \$4.75)

AMERICA'S GREAT DEPRESSION by *Murray N. Rothbard* '46 contends that government intervention was responsible for the Depression, not laissez-faire capitalism. (Van Nostrand, \$8.95)

THE PROGRESSIVES AND THE SLUMS by *Roy Lubove* '56 is a broad study of the Progressive's role in New York City's tenement reform which stresses the relationship between housing and long-range city planning according to reformers' concepts of social structure. (University of Pennsylvania Press, \$6.00)

ONCE UPON A DROSHKY by *Jerome Charny* '59 is a warm, humorous story about a group of friends in a Lower East Side tenement who, led by *Yankel Rabinowitz*, the hero and one-time actor during the golden years of the Yiddish stage, fight eviction by an unscrupulous landlord. (McGraw-Hill, \$4.95)

AN INTRODUCTION TO BRAZIL by *Charles Wagley* '36, a student of Brazil for more than 20 years, is described by one knowledgeable journalist as the "most lucid, useful and up-to-date interpretation of contemporary Brazil now available in English"—it's timely too. (Columbia University Press, \$5.95)



ALUMNI AUTHORS

LOVE, LET ME NOT HUNGER by *Paul Gallico* '19 is a Book-of-the-Month Club dual selection which weaves together the fortunes of five ill-assorted circus troupers who become refugees in Spain when their small British traveling-show goes broke. (Doubleday, \$1.75)

MATHEMATICAL ASPECTS OF PHYSICS by *Francis Bitter* '24 is a Science Study Series book, designed to provide a survey within the grasp of the young student or the layman. (Doubleday, \$1.25)

APOLLINAIRE by *Francis Steegmuller* '27 is a biography—the first full work on the French poet to be published by an American—which provides new information about Apollinaire's connection with the painters of his time. (Farrar, Straus and Co., \$6.50)

THE ENCHANTED FOREST by *Werner Beyer* '34 is a sophisticated kind of detective story which traces the discovery of a primary literary source for Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" as well as for the supernatural machinery of "Christabel" and some scenes in "Kubla Khan." (Barnes and Noble, \$7.00)

HOW TO GROW UP IN ONE PIECE by *Robert Paul Smith* '36 tells children of all ages that American families are patriarchies these days and gives advice on how to live under fathers' capricious rules. (Harper & Row, \$2.95)



About The Strange Longevity Of Trees

by ARTHUR H. WESTING '50

THE SIXTY TO EIGHTY years that human beings live seems regrettably short to most men. They might be surprised to learn that in the entire animal kingdom, man is surpassed in longevity by only a small number of reptiles and perhaps some few fish. Nor do most plants rival man's age—with one remarkable exception. That exception is the tree.

While some trees survive no longer than man, most live for several or more centuries, and a dozen or so can actually persist for more than a millenium. Among these Methuselahs of the vege-

table kingdom are the important Douglas-fir, some oaks and some pines, the cedar of Lebanon, the "living fossil" ginkgo, the alerce of the southern Andes, and—tallest of all trees—the Pacific coast redwood. Others that have been said to survive for more than 1000 years include the olive tree of the Near East and the jujube, the presumed source of Christ's crown of thorns. Many of the famed giant sequoias of the Sierra Nevada have now lived and thrived for more than 30 centuries. Indeed, foresters and other botanists who have studied these big

trees have said that none is known to have died of "natural" causes. Most remarkable of all, several bristlecone pines, growing in extreme climatic adversity in the mountains of east central California, have proved to be over 40 centuries old!

Early myth-makers, with their own style of observation, believed there were immortal spirits in trees. We are more skeptical, but it staggers the imagination to think of a plant still living today that predates most recorded history, one that was young and thriving when our civilization was

struggling to be born. Man might well turn his attention to trees, the most successful form of life in the difficult business of aging.

ALL LIVING ORGANISMS, including trees, progress from birth to death through stages of juvenility, maturity, and ultimate senility. How is it, though, that trees can survive so long while most of the rest of our flora and fauna must die so quickly? The answer to this question depends in large part on the different patterns of growth involved.

Man, of course, ceases to grow and enlarge relatively early in life, but trees possess a system of indeterminate or "open-ended" growth. At the commencement of each new growing season certain regions of cells in the trees are awakened into activity. These all-important cells are capable of dividing and are thus called "meristematic," after the Greek word *meristos* meaning divisible. The meristematic cells lie dormant all winter, hidden within buds and beneath bark. But in the spring, when the days lengthen and the temperature changes, they are stimulated by the release of certain growth hormones and begin to divide and reduplicate, forming countless new cells. Although meristematic cells themselves are undifferentiated—that is, not structurally or physiologically adapted for any special function—many of the new cells formed by the divisions enlarge and differentiate, going to make up the tree's added height and radial increment for the season.

Once the cells of a particular growth period have differentiated and combined into organs—roots, stem, leaves, etc.—their days are usually numbered. Some differentiated cells and the organs they compose last only several weeks, few last more than several years; but occasional ones survive for several decades or longer. The record, perhaps, is held by certain cells in the trunk of the giant saguaro cactus of our Southwest, which have remained functional for as long as 150 years, possibly a limiting age for any living cell.

Of the meristematic cells that divide, not all of them differentiate. Some of them remain in the meristematic or undifferentiated condition, capable of further division during the start of the next spring. As the growing season draws to a close, these cells cease to divide and begin to form new meriste-

matic zones under the bark and in buds at stem and branch tips, lying dormant again during the winter.

For each new envelope of wood that is added to the existing structure in a growing season, another dies deep within. (Each one can be seen in a tree's cross section as the familiar "ring" and counted to discover the tree's age.) Thus, while the tree as a whole continues to live, its earlier formed portions continue to die. This cycle of tree growth, which repeats itself year after year, sometimes for several millenia, seems effortless to men, most of whose tissues must stay unrestfully alive if they are to go on at all.

Not only are individual trees long-lived, but the line (or series of descendants) is insured with several means of rejuvenation. The most important one is, of course, the mating



ARTHUR H. WESTING is a forest botanist currently on leave from Purdue University where he is an assistant professor of forestry. He is living with his wife and two small children at Harvard University's Harvard Forest in western Massachusetts where, as a Bullard Fellow, he is studying the form and development of conifers. While he was at the College he was active on the swimming team and the rifle club, and was a member of the Deutsche Verein. Holder of both a master's degree in forestry and a Ph.D. in botany from Yale, Professor Westing was a captain in the Marine Corps and a research forester for the U.S. Forest Service before going to Purdue. He has published articles and reviews for botanical, forestry, and other scientific journals. A native New Yorker, Professor Westing does not call his interest in trees nostalgic.

process, fundamentally the same in plant and animal. But some kinds of trees are rejuvenated in a peculiarly independent way. Without real sexual union, mangoes and the various citrus trees can produce their seeds when maternal tissue surrounding the egg is stimulated by the presence of pollen.

Furthermore, there are fully asexual means of propagating trees. Since the earliest recorded times, horticulturists have known how to plant small stem cuttings which spring up into new and, in many cases, rejuvenated trees. And there are several ways in which trees themselves can establish new roots. (Birches, for instance, occasionally are bowed by snow and wind until their branches reach the ground and take root; pieces of the "crack" willow's branches literally crack off and can put down roots where they scatter.) Botanists call any genetically identical "family" of such trees a "clone." Some clones have persisted for centuries after the first of their kind has died. For instance, we know the Bartlett pear tree originated about 1770, nearly the same time as two other familiar clones, the Winesap apple tree and the individually short-lived Lombardy poplar. The Reine Claude plum tree line goes back two centuries farther to 1500, and the Winter Pearmain apple tree's history began before 1200. Age claims of 2,000 years have been made for some clonal varieties of date palms and fig trees. Finally, there is evidence that one clonal line of the trembling aspen originated in the mountains of Utah during the glacial recessions and has sprouted and resprouted from the roots since then for 80 centuries.

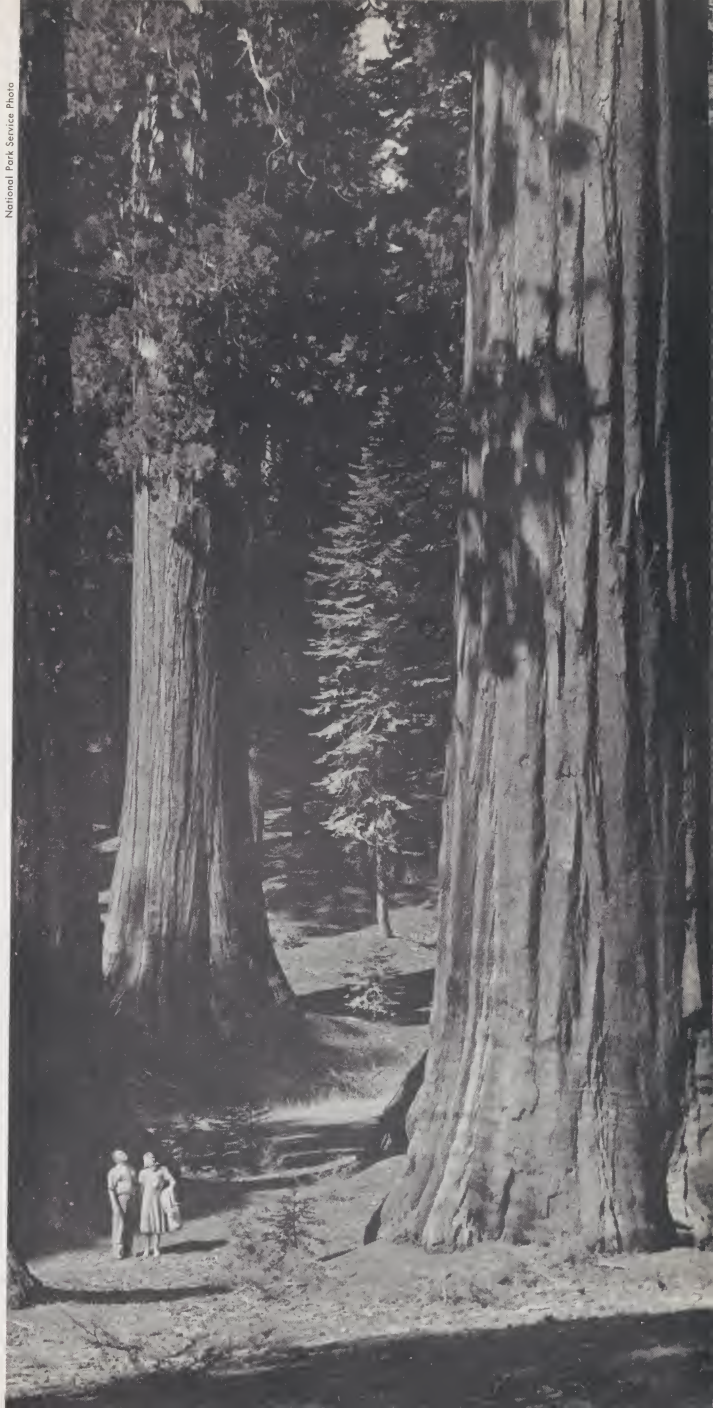
The asexual propagation of a tree—by means of rooted cuttings and even by the method to which mango and citrus trees can resort—demonstrates still more spectacularly that the meristem of a tree can persist for countless years without the benefit of sexual regeneration.

IF THE MERISTEM of some trees can persist for millenia, periodically dividing and growing without signs of abatement, what then causes most trees to decline after some time and to die after a period of relatively few centuries? The underlying causes still await discovery. The following factors, however, may all contribute to the process in varying degrees.

Long before the eventual death of a tree—often centuries before—it reaches a culmination point in its height and crown growth. The radial growth of its trunks and major branches, on the other hand, persists to some extent throughout the life of the tree. What determines the final height characteristic of each tree species is not yet known. Some botanists speculate that the efficiency of the water-conducting system within the trunk controls it to some extent. At any rate, this phenomenon indirectly contributes to the ultimate decline and death of the tree. For while the combined mass of a tree's leaves increases for many years in proportion to its annual increment, it no longer does so as the tree slows down its height and crown growth. Eventually the leaves cannot manufacture a food supply sufficient for the metabolic and respiratory demands of the ever-increasing amount of tissue dependent upon them. Since the leaves are also a major source of supply for vital growth hormones, their insufficient mass is additionally detrimental. Thus, while the tree displays a slow, continuing increase in the total amount of its living tissue, there is an eventual leveling off of that portion of the tree which provides the materials necessary for all of the tissue to grow and respire.

A second factor contributing to the aging process of trees is the slow internal accumulation of inhibitory or poisonous substances. (This happens to animals as well as trees.) Such toxic substances may arise as metabolic by-products or simply from an overproduction of essential compounds or, in effect, from a pathogenic virus population within the tree, which as it slowly builds up, would increasingly debilitate its host. The poisonous substances result in a lowered photosynthetic efficiency, decreased resistance to disease, and a general decline in vigor. Calcium salts, for example, have been shown to have this effect in certain very primitive animals, and perhaps do the same in plants. There is, moreover, good evidence that more complex com-

National Park Service Photo



SEQUOIAS IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
Born in the reign of King David

pounds, some hormonal in nature, account for the senescence of some individual organs in plants. Trees are at a disadvantage in this area because, unlike animals, they do not have a very efficient waste disposal system.

Also, during the long life span of a tree, fungal decay can eventually wreak sufficient internal havoc to a tree's long-dead, but structurally necessary, interior to permit it, still vital in its outer and upper portions, to be wind thrown. In fact, one of the important attributes that seems to assist long-lived trees like the giant sequoia and bristlecone pine to survive as long as they do is their resistance to such things as decay.

Finally, there is an externally imposed factor in the aging process that is of some importance to trees, as it is with all forms of life. There accumulates through the life of an organism an ever-increasing number of slightly but irrevocably damaged cells. This damage is brought about by the ubiquitous bombardment of cosmic rays (or "background" radiation) to which the tree, in common with all else, is inevitably subjected. The fantastic complexity of a cell virtually precludes that such a radiation-induced change (or mutation) could be advantageous. However, trees are fortunate in possessing a meristem which, in proliferating, favors the properly functioning cells. In fact, trees perhaps owe their longevity in part to being able to relegate pockets of damage to positions of relative insignificance. Nobel Prize physicist Leo Szilard recently scattered some academic radiation of his own when he suggested that radiation damage is the primary determinant of life spans, and that differences in longevity are due to the extent of inherited genetic damage.

It is with respect to the last mentioned factor in the aging (and survival) process that tree and man, kingdoms apart, find their most compelling meeting ground. In man's power today lies the control, sadly, not of increasing his absolute longevity and that of his fellow creatures, but, rather, of decreasing it. This is being done in small measure already by adding the fallout from nuclear explosions and other radioactive wastes to the natural radiation always present in the terrestrial environment. Like the sorcerer's apprentice, man is wielding his new-

found power in a most effective and irrevocable fashion.

BOTH TREE AND MAN start life from seed in a vigorous condition that we call juvenility, progress through maturity to senescence, and end ultimately in death. Man's growth terminates at an early stage in this process, whereas the tree always has meristematic cells available for new growth. But, after all, man and tree are re-

markably similar on the cellular and particularly subcellular levels. And just as for man, there are impositions on the life of a tree.

By watching trees, plant physiologists can turn a slow-motion camera on the complicated process of aging. Reports of what they see are invaluable to gerontologists, who are rapidly building up a store of information that may some day provide an explanation of aging common to all forms of life.

Wood engraving by Paul Landacre for *The Natural History of Western Trees* (Hopper's), by Donald C. Peattie



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one man can render another
is to help him
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RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Rodin statue in Kent quadrangle

COLUMBIA COLLEGE


SPRING-SUMMER 1964

Today



NEW YORK: Asset or Liability?

Homecoming



ALUMNI FALL REUNION
OCTOBER 10, 1964

Columbia vs. Harvard

COLUMBIA COLLEGE *Today*

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE
founded in 1754

is the undergraduate liberal arts college
of 2600 men in
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Within the Family

The really new frontier

At the beginning of the best book about Columbia written thus far, Frederick Paul Keppel's *Columbia* (Oxford, 1914), the former dean of the College cites a passage written by Longfellow:

Where should the scholar live? In solitude or in society, in the green stillness of the country, where he can hear the heart of Nature beat, or in the dark gray town, where he can hear and feel the throbbing heart of man? I make answer for him, and say, in the dark gray town.

Longfellow's question is one that is still frequently asked—"Do you want grass or people?" as one College junior put it. And Longfellow's answer, that the city is the proper setting for learning, is one that is still given by many, including more than two million American college students annually. In fact, the number of top scholars who prefer the city universities to the country colleges seems to be increasing substantially.

The shifting preference for the good colleges in leading cities is not an isolated occurrence, nor is it one that is taking place without some misgivings. The whole nation is going urban as never before. Indeed, fast-paced industrialism is causing persons all over the world to give up the farms for the cities. And as the flow of population continues, urban areas have become a new frontier, full of new people, new patterns, new problems. The United Nation's World Health Organization recently reported, "After world peace, metropolitan planning is probably the most serious single problem faced by man in the second half of the 20th century."

Some of the urban problems, particularly traffic, schooling, architectural chaos, and racial tension, have occasionally become so abrasive that millions of city-lovers have sought respite in the suburbs. Suburban living, to

some, offers the felicitous compromise of a *little bit* of quiet country *near* a great city; to others, it is a limbo that offers the advantages of neither town nor country.

Colleges like Columbia encounter a double problem in this regard. The wellsprings of Western civilization have been the cities—Alexandria, Athens, Rome, Constantinople, London, and Paris—and universities located in today's great cities are expected to carry on this civilizing influence. But such institutions presently participate in the exuberance, swift change, and occasional danger that is common in frontier areas. Thus, urban colleges face both more pressing demands for superior teaching and creativity and much more acute problems of university-community relations. Most of them are responding nicely to the former, but scarcely any have even begun to develop programs and policies to cope with their increasingly turbulent surroundings.

Columbia has had a long and, on the whole, successful symbiotic relation with the city of New York. Its students and faculty have richly benefitted from the enormous resources of the metropolis, and have given much in return. Manhattan's Borough President, and some others, have charged that the University has been too reluctant to help provide the leadership in thought and action that New York's huge problems require. They are probably right. But a better relation between Columbia and the city is being forged, however slowly, as the Morningside Youth Program, the College's Citizenship Program, and other ventures testify. In the process, a better total educational program for the College's men is being hammered out. And this is as it should be.

GCK

Absolutely Not

TO THE EDITOR:

The Winter issue of *CCT* with its articles by Dr. Sutherland Miller and Dean David Truman is timely and important. Thanks for it.

But do not the Miller and Truman articles illustrate the confusion on morality which is the chief—and most unsettling—aspect of the situation? Dr. Miller says that many students shy away from religious counselors because of what he describes as “the church’s absolute morality.” This is difficult to reconcile, Dr. Miller says, with “the relativistic philosophy in vogue in so many places in modern society.” But Dean Truman says that the College may be failing its students precisely because it does not confront their oft-times “specious moral relativisms” with defined “behavioral limits.”

I think Columbia’s religious counselors are fully aware of the problem of defining moral standards in terms that do not impose irrelevant absolutes on ambiguous and widely differing human situations. But they would also feel with Dean Truman that some limits of behavior can be stated and demanded and that the time for a thorough discussion of such issues is upon us, if not long overdue. Paul Tillich’s recent book *Beyond Morality*, for example, attempts to face this seeming dichotomy between moral standards and relativism and to resolve it. There is also a whole new literature on moral theology from both Roman Catholic and Protestant thinkers that can be helpful. The Earl Hall staff would welcome an opportunity to interpret some of this material.

To speak of “the church’s absolute morality” is to reveal one’s ignorance of what is going on in modern religious thought.

JOHN M. KRUMM
Chaplain, Columbia University

TO THE EDITOR:

With a Lear at Dr. Sutherland Miller, Jr., after reading his article in the Winter *CCT*:

*There was a ditine with a grin
From readings, “The Church is rigid on
sin.”*

*He wasn’t surprised,
But had always surmised
That the Fall got repeated again!*

Dr. Miller accurately reflects the general understanding of the Church, and what he says is probably true for most popular religion. But he seems to be unaware that another important element that we Christians



Letters

emphasize is *forgiveness*. Doesn’t that have some value in counseling?

Actually, the pastoral ministry is quite different from the ministry of the professional counselor. But I would say that the two are complementary, not in competition, as Dr. Miller implies.

Our PR man will no doubt contact Dr. Miller shortly to repair the rigid image of the Church. In the meantime, he should know:

1. The Church recognizes only one Absolute.
2. Most pastors have seen a lot, and find that the one thing that does shock us is people who pretend to “absolute morality.”
3. Though I react with “rigid disapproval” toward only one paragraph in Dr. Miller’s article, I find the rest of it theologically astute. Frankly, Columbia’s Counseling Service seems to be performing a valid ministry. God bless it. (You should pardon the expression.)

DAVID E. L. BROWN ’58
Minister, Congregational Church
Danville, Vermont

G PSYCHIATRISTS
NO WAITING



The Limits of Psychiatry

TO THE EDITOR:

In your last issue Dr. Preston Munter urges that a University psychiatrist, supported by a rather large psychiatric staff, take over full responsibility for all counseling programs and practices on the Columbia campus.

Psychiatrists come high. There are only about 12,000 of them in the country, one for every 16,000 persons—a proportion one-half that of Columbia’s, which Dr. Munter deplores. For Columbia and other universities to employ large psychiatric staffs may not only be extremely expensive but also harmful to the national distribution of this valuable but limited resource. If a university is to remain solvent and fulfill its major function, it must keep its many responsibilities in proper balance—including counseling. There are limits to what a university should attempt in meeting the various counseling needs with psychiatric services.

I’m afraid we may now be abetting a fashion among college students to consult campus psychiatrists and psychologists for every little worry and problem. Medical hierarchies, being human, tend to grow and proliferate just like any other group. If Columbia starts down the road toward a fully staffed and equipped mental health clinic, where will it end?

I do not minimize the increased need for a sound counseling program on the Columbia campus, nor for the active participation of skilled psychiatrists in such a program,

Angry Young Doctor

TO THE EDITOR:

Your excellent and belated series of articles on counseling and psychiatric treatment for undergraduates was introduced with the phrase “coddling our students.” The phrase is nonsense, and goes along with the usual nonsense concerning psychiatric treatment. I have seen and worked with many students at the in-patient services of Yale Medical School and several hospitals in New York where I have been compelled to remark, “If only he had been seen earlier.”

The authorities at Columbia who are responsible for not making totally adequate psychiatric facilities available to the students are following a policy of talking in euphemisms. They stress the education of the whole man, but in practice overlook this. It is only necessary to view the facilities and work of such universities as Yale and N.Y.U. to see what can and should be done.

I wonder about the misconceptions and indifference of these Columbia officials who hire several psychologists and then sit back, allowing all the waste of a student’s talent as he struggles with inner difficulties that a psychiatric consultation could alleviate.

JAY LEFER, M.D. ’50
New York, N.Y.

particularly for the younger College students. However, I would point to what has been happening in the mental health field in the community at large, an area with which I am acquainted. Because of the shortage of trained psychiatrists, other professionals have increasingly been used to handle the less difficult problems—under the general direction and supervision of one or a few psychiatrists. It has become clear that properly instructed teachers, ministers, family physicians, and others can handle a large portion of the community's health problems, acting as sources of referral for the more difficult situations that require highly skilled attention.

Couldn't the same principle be applied to Columbia? . . . The question I would raise is not "how can we afford more psychiatrists?" but rather "what must we do to develop an even broader-based College counseling program which can handle the routine problems with understanding and without fuss and also recognize those problem undergraduates who require truly professional help?"

GEORGE I. BUSHFIELD '22
Stanton, New Jersey

Between the Eyes

TO THE EDITOR:

The "winter" issue of your always welcome publication arrived as the tulips came into bloom. The theme, "Is the College Coddling Its Students?" hit me squarely between the eyes. For 18 years I have been living with the accusation of being a "student coddler."

It was at Columbia College that I developed my determination to involve myself with student problems. My early years at Columbia brought needs and problems to my attention that I determined to devote my career to resolve. During the summer of 1938, between my sophomore and junior years, I took my first course in psychology and by this means began to seek "solutions." . . .

Dr. Sutherland Miller, in his article on the College's Counseling Service, ascribes the need and growth of such services over the past 15 years to the increasing inaccessibility of faculty members and the change in orientation toward the persons whom students of former generations consulted. My experience does not confirm the increase of inaccessibility of faculty mem-

bers. Students can still seek them out. However, professors are developing a greater modesty about their ability to deal with problems outside the areas of their special competencies. Thus, a Columbia student today would be referred to Dr. Miller to handle the problems that I sought assistance with from a faculty member 25 years ago.

Dr. Miller refers to 20 per cent as a maximum proportion of students served by counseling centers at some colleges. The experience of the agency which I direct is that approximately 33 per cent of the day-time undergraduates receive some help during their four-year stay, and I feel sure that other schools approximate this proportion. . . .

ALEXANDER MORRISON '40
Director, Personnel & Psychological Services
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn

Freshman Screening

TO THE EDITOR:

Thank you more than I can say for your account of the Freshman Smoker which my husband, Dean Hawkes, started. It was a project very dear to his heart and I know that he would be happy to know that it was being continued so ably by Deans Truman and Alexander.

ANNA L. ROSE HAWKES
Washington, D.C.

TO THE EDITOR:

Your Winter 1963-64 issue of *CCT* particularly engaged my attention. I am delighted to see published an account of Freshman Screening, that rather unique process that I have watched for 30 years. The cooperative, very human efforts that the faculty members and deans make systematically to know and understand freshmen from their early days in the College still impresses me. . . .

ESTHER LLOYD-JONES
Head, Department of Guidance
Teachers College

TO THE EDITOR:

Last week I read the Winter issue of *CCT* and am tremendously impressed with the various articles in it, including Dean Truman's "Morality of Today's Undergraduates," Dr. Miller's "Is the College Coddling Its Students?" and especially "Concern in a Smoke Filled Room." It is encouraging to learn that a college like Columbia seems to care that much about its students and puts forth the amount of organization and effort necessary to focus on students who are having academic difficulties as they start their college careers.

This is the sort of thing that independent schools like Germantown Friends try to do all the way along. But I have had the impression that most colleges adopt the sink-or-swim attitude, which I think is unfair and unfortunate in the light of the number of adjustments that students must make.

Congratulations to the College faculty for this program!

HENRY SCATTERGOOD
Principal, Germantown Friends School
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Basketball Lament

The article by Peter Salzberg on Columbia basketball is certainly an outstanding one, giving the history of the game at the College, the origins of the game itself, and a fine description of the present coach. After reading it I began to wish that I had had the opportunity of playing for a coach like Jack Rohan. I might even have been a ball player.

WILLIAM HENRY POSTEL '53
Hialeah, Florida



Foul, Foul!

I was startled to note that your survey of Columbia basketball ("Basketball's Return to Tradition") contained no mention of probably the finest basketball player ever to wear a Columbia uniform—Jack Molinas '53.

Clearly, Mr. Molinas' subsequent legal difficulties in no way minimize his undergraduate athletic achievements. I therefore consider your omission an unfortunate error in judgment.

ERNEST BROD '58
Brooklyn, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR:

I am shocked after reading your article on basketball history at Columbia. What happened to Jack Molinas, surely one of Columbia's best players? Regardless of his recent actions, he could certainly play basketball.

A college magazine, devoted to freedom of expression and an inquiring mind, should not rewrite (in this case erase) inconvenient facts. Shame on you!

LAWRENCE GITTEN '56
Asbury Park, New Jersey

EDITOR'S NOTE: According to the coaches, the Athletic department, several of his teammates and some long-time basketball enthusiasts I talked with—and to the record—Jack Molinas was not one of Columbia's greatest basketball players, though he was among the better ones.





Around the Quads

C.C. & G.S.

AFTER SIX MONTHS of deliberation and debate, the Trustees of Columbia decided on May 4 to raise the minimum age for admission to the School of General Studies, the University's liberal arts college for adults, from 20 to 21. This seemingly small change is expected to lead to a 15 per cent decrease in enrollment and an important change in the development of the 4000-student school. For Columbia College, it is a significant decision.

For several years College students and many alumni have been growing increasingly alarmed at the direction of movement of the School of General Studies. Begun in 1904 as a University Extension to allow any interested secondary school graduates to take a university course or two, General Studies was so-named and given status as a separate degree-granting school for adults at Columbia in 1947. In 1958 its first dean, Louis Hacker '20, resigned to return to teaching and his-

torian Clifford Lord became dean. Dean Lord quickly brought about many changes at G.S., including higher admissions standards, an honors program, and higher faculty salaries. He also tried to get more scholarships and the authority to award the A.B. degree as well as the B.S. At his suggestion, the President and Trustees assigned to G.S. the old School of Mines building, which was renovated, renamed Lewisohn Hall, and established as a new center of G.S. activities, with a game room, a student lounge, and facilities to house theatre productions, movies, dances, and lectures. A new G.S. weekly newspaper, *The Owl*, was begun with University funds.

One problem that Dean Lord encountered was that of finding a sufficient number of qualified full-time students for the improved school. New facilities around the country, additional scholarship funds from many sources, and general prosperity have caused a sharp decline in the number of stu-

dents who do not begin college study until they are 20. He met the problem by increasing the admission of transfer applicants, allowing some students to begin G.S. study at 19 as "provisional students," and recruiting the better students among the rapidly-growing junior colleges. These moves brought more full-time students to G.S., but they compromised seriously the school's status as a school for *adults*, and they created a host of problems for the other two liberal arts colleges, Columbia College for men and Barnard for women. For example, students who were rejected at the two highly selective colleges could attend a junior college or another school for two years, and then transfer to Columbia's "other college" to obtain a Columbia degree. Since Dean Lord had succeeded in getting several G.S. courses cross-listed with College and Barnard courses, G.S. students could even share classes with College men and Barnard women. By last fall most people at Morningside

began to feel that the developments at G.S. had resulted in a situation that was, to say the least, anomalous.

On February 3 the University officials proposed an amendment of the statutes to raise the minimum age for admission to G.S. to 21. This, it was felt, would restore the school to genuine adult status. On February 28 the G.S. faculty, by a vote of 62 to 1, issued a formal protest to President Kirk because it had not been consulted or advised of this and other proposed changes for G.S. Other University faculty members, administrators, and students joined the debate to approve or decry the character of G.S. In public, it was waged with varying degrees of emotion and restraint; in private, with considerable intensity. Some persons accused Dean Lord of seeking to turn the adult-shy school into a new, regular undergraduate college on campus. Dean Lord did not deny this but did say, "Every single change in policy . . . was personally approved by the Highest Administration before being effected." This statement led others to find in the situation an awkward example of unplanned development. (Despite charges of expanding bureaucracy, Columbia is probably the only major university in America without a planning office and a vice-president for development.)

Anyway, on April 8 Dean Lord resigned to assume the presidency of Hofstra University, and 26 days later the Trustees agreed to the proposed raise in age, effective September 1965. In support of the change President Kirk said that the University "has concluded that [without the change] the prospective effect would be the inadvertent creation of another undergraduate college at Columbia, largely full-time and not differing significantly in the matter of age."

The decision is a limited one, though. The future of General Studies remains a question mark. Contrary to some impressions, the school is not a money-making or even a self-supporting unit. Whether the base for a genuinely adult student body at Columbia exists any longer, in view of postwar developments in American education, is far from clear. All that is certain is that there will not be a third liberal arts college on Morningside drawing upon the same age-group as do the College and Barnard.

Help Wanted

THE RESIGNATION of Dean Lord means that the University has another important post vacant. One week earlier, Robert Harron, assistant to the President for public relations, resigned to take up a similar post at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. Raised in North Dakota and Minnesota, Mr. Harron has been at Columbia for 26 years, excepting a few years during the war and a period from 1950 to 1952. A former sports publicity director at the College, he has been a staunch supporter of Columbia's teams, as well as a neat stylist and a shrewd publicity chief. He is 66.

Also vacant is the deanship of the graduate School of Architecture (since April 1963) and the post of presidential assistant for University development (since 1956).

The appointment of a new director of the University's Near and Middle East Institute has been announced. He is Dr. John Badeau, the present U.S. Ambassador to the United Arab Republic. Dr. Badeau has lived in the Near East since 1928 and has served as professor and president of the American University in Cairo and president of the Near East Foundation before being appointed in 1960 by President Kennedy to his present position. President Kirk said about Dr. Badeau, the author of several books and numerous articles, "His knowledge of the countries of the Near East is almost without parallel."



PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT HARRON
A quarter century at Morningside

Flip Schulte-Black Star



BUILDER PERCY URIS '20
The hall has the family name

Concrete Changes

COLUMBIA CONTINUES TO CHANGE physically. Uris Hall, the new \$8,500,000 home of the 48-year-old graduate School of Business, was dedicated on May 20. Harold and Percy Uris '20, the principal donors of the building, laid the cornerstone before an audience of 1100 people. Dean Courtney Brown noted the academic advances that the school had made in the past decade, improvements which have placed it among the three or four finest business schools in the nation.

The reaction of many College men to Uris Hall has been that of a reserved welcome. Parts of the structure, especially the handsome Watson Library, turned out better than expected, but some of the elements, most strikingly the roof design, portions of the interior decorations, and the tan exterior panels, which clash with the brick color of the surrounding buildings, have been openly lamented. When *Spectator* asked James T. Burns, Jr. of *Progressive Architecture* to review the building, he wrote: "The building shows little respect for its surroundings in scale, form or materials. . . . Set in the



URIS HALL, NEW HOME OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Like Jayne Mansfield

Manny Wolfson

McKim, Mead & White atmosphere of subdued brick and limestone neo-classical buildings, it has the appearance of Jayne Mansfield at a board of directors meeting." To the left of the main entrance is chiseled an inscription by Alfred North Whitehead, "A great society is a society in which men of business think greatly of their functions."

As most Columbia men recall, one of the only free-standing houses extant in Manhattan is located on the campus, between Low Library and Kent Hall. A three-storied, red brick, gabled roof building, it was built in the 1830's as a country rest home for New York Hospital, "about seven miles from the thickly built parts of the city." Today it stands alone among the taller Renaissance structures, a sentimental memento of an older New York. The house

has served many purposes at Columbia. It is best remembered as the Alumni House, the home of Columbia's alumni activities, and most recently has been used as the headquarters for the School of General Studies.

There has been some grumbling from a number of old grads—and some young ones—that the University has treated the historic building as just another property, partitioning it and modernizing sections of it to meet desperate space needs. Several College alumni have voiced the idea that the building ought to be used by the College, the historic 210-year-old school around which the University arose. As one alumnus said, "It ought to be restored to its original form, decorated with portraits of famous Columbia men and New York scenes, and turned into the College's Admissions Office, or something. I'd contribute to that."

However, the building has been patched up again, partitioned some more, and further modernized—a new cinderblock stairwell has even been installed to meet the fire laws—and turned into the "permanent" home of Columbia's Foreign Student Center. The creaking floors have been covered with vinyl tile and some of the ceilings lowered with acoustic tiles. Classrooms have even been shoehorned into the first floor. The furniture can, at best, be called polyglot. But the old piece of architecture still looks dignified in

some areas, and should serve the University's 1600 foreign students adequately. "The idea," says Dr. John Faggi, the Foreign Student Center's director, "is to provide an actual home, with personal charm and warmth, in a city environment that can be quite impersonal."

The sentimental and the lovers of tradition can be expected to wait some more when the lovely row of houses on 117th Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Drive—formerly the elegant homes of the deans—are vacated next June preparatory to being torn down to make way for the large new International Studies Building. The chief sufferers will be the well-known foreign language houses: *Maison Française*, *Deutsches Haus*, and *Casa Hispanica*. (*Casa Italiana* will remain in its more sumptuous building.) It is expected that the language "houses" will eventually become language "suites" on a floor in the former School of Business building on Broadway and 116th Street. Said one College junior, "At a time when foreign languages are becoming more important than ever to Americans, this move will be a disgrace."

Behind Low Library's rotunda, in the high-ceilinged room where the Asiatic Collection used to be, the University has built a huge oak-paneled reception space called the Faculty Room. A group of superb craftsmen, the Yonkers Woodcrafters, have installed nine illuminated wall cases to house a rare collection of early Iranian pottery and bronzes and Chinese works from Neolithic times to the Sung Dynasty (13th century), and the room, meticulously designed by the University's consulting architect, Frederick



NOW, THE FOREIGN STUDENT CENTER
Rough treatment for an old friend

Henry Fullerton



THE TWOMBLY-BURDEN ROOM
For an English manor house

Woodbridge, has captured the spirit of Charles McKim's original design for the interior with gratifying accuracy.

Next to the new Faculty Room, in the northwest corner of Low Library, another newly decorated room has been installed. Called the Twombly-Burden Room, and given as a memorial to Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly by her daughter, Mrs. W.A.M. Burden, and her grandsons, Columbia trustee William A. M. Burden and Shirley C. Burden, it is one of the most striking rooms at the University. The room, originally designed for an English manor house of about 1700, had been brought to this country and installed in Mrs. Twombly's town house at Fifth Avenue and 71st Street. It was removed from there when the house was demolished in 1961. Completely oak-paneled, the room is richly ornamented and furnished. Its fireplace, assembled by Eric Kripfgans, one of America's finest woodworkers (he worked on the White House renovation), is magnificent.

The Twombly-Burden room will be used for the oral examinations of Columbia's doctoral candidates. No Ph.D. aspirant should fail to be impressed about the importance of the examination.

Kent Hall, formerly the home of the Law School, is now the home of those engaged in Asian Studies. Its interior, with its delicate Oriental paintings and sculpture and the colors, documents and portraits it displays, shows deference and brings life to both the building's turn-of-the-century grandeur and the civilizations that its present occupants are studying. On March 14 this new faculty-student lounge, designed and furnished by the internationally

known architect-designer-woodworker, George Nakashima, of New Hope, Pennsylvania, and made possible by a \$10,000 grant from the Japan Society of New York, was dedicated. Mr. Nakashima has blended contemporary walnut furniture of his own design with authentic Oriental paintings and textiles and demarcated separate areas for relaxation, performances, lectures, and conferences. It is open from nine to five for users and visitors.

Holy Roman's New Empire

AS ONE PROFESSOR said, "This has been the most active year in a long time for Roman Catholics at Columbia." Several developments have made it so.

The most dramatic one was Cardinal Spellman's permission, after years of refusal, for Roman Catholics to celebrate Mass in the University's St. Paul's Chapel. On April 13 the Very Reverend Msgr. James Rea, counselor to the University's Catholic students, said Mass in St. Paul's crypt, the first time in Columbia's 210-year history that Roman Catholic Mass was said on the campus. Up to now Catholics have used Corpus Christi Church at the northern edge of the campus, or the Church of Notre Dame on Morning-side Drive.

Permission to say Mass on campus was granted after a 14-year effort by laymen at Columbia. The movement began in 1952 when Chaplain James Pike, Catholic counselor Father John K. Daly, and Catholic laymen at Columbia petitioned Cardinal Spellman's office. The petition was denied by Cardinal Spellman, a firm separatist, on the grounds that the University's Chapel was chiefly a Protestant one because it held Episcopal services on Sundays. An appeal in 1953 also failed. Then in the fall of 1962 a Faculty Newman Association was formed to complement the Undergraduate and Graduate Newman Clubs. Discussions among the faculty quickly led back to the matter of a campus place of worship for all Catholics. "A corporate life for Catholics at Columbia is impossible without it," said one professor. A scholarly investigation was undertaken, revealing that a revised charter for Columbia—still in use today—said that "no



Manny Worman

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL
Now for Roman Catholics too

religious tenets should prevent admission to any privilege or office of said College," and that the bequest of Olivia and Caroline Phelps Stokes to the Trustees of Columbia College of St. Paul's Chapel specified only that it be "dedicated to the service of Almighty God and his Son Jesus Christ our Saviour." Thus, the Chapel was Protestant only by use, not by prescription.

In the spring of 1963 a Columbia University Newman Advisory Council was formed composed of faculty, administration officials, students, and prominent alumni. (About 4000 of Columbia's 21,000 students, including those at Barnard and Teachers College, are Catholic; also an estimated 250 of the 2100 faculty and 1100 of the 2800 non-academic staff.) Another petition was drawn up in June 1963, arguing that Mass at a campus place was required (1) to provide a closer community life for Columbia's Catholics, (2) to enable more convenient regular worship, and (3) to conduct a special pastoral mission among a portion of America's intellectuals. The petition contained photostats of the documents showing that the University's chapel was not intended for Protestant use exclusively. The Council sent it to Cardinal Spellman's office on November 1,



ASIAN LOUNGE
Contemporary and Oriental

1963. By November 15 a Chancery official wrote to Msgr. Rea, not to the Advisory Council, that "I do not think it can be questioned that the University chapel is Protestant," and that Catholic services may be held in Protestant chapels only if there are no Catholic chapels available in the vicinity.

Most of the Council were disappointed and became resigned about the reply. But a few members, most notably bio-engineer Edward Leonard, Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering, asked the Chancery official for an audience and advised him that the Council was prepared to present its reasons to the Most Reverend John J. Maguire, auxiliary bishop of the archdiocese and vicar general, and Francis Cardinal Spellman "directly." A number of Columbia's Catholic laymen such as Carleton J. H. Hayes '04, former U.S. Ambassador to Spain, and Mark Peisch, director of University admissions and financial aid, did write to the Cardinal's office. On February 3 the official promised to show a slightly revised petition to Bishop Maguire. On March 3 the official wrote to Msgr. Rea at Columbia, this time with a copy to the Council, that Bishop Maguire "is disposed to present the petition to His Eminence, Cardinal Spellman."

On April 1 the Cardinal gave his permission, and 13 days later the first Mass was said to a packed congregation of more than 200 worshippers in the Crypt, a large room beneath the Chapel's altar. The liturgical vestments, sacred vessels, and a portable altar that were used had to be borrowed from St. Joseph's Seminary in Yonkers and Corpus Christi; but there will be permanent equipment as soon as finances allow. Already the Faculty Newman Association is planning to give a crucifix and candlesticks in memory of Anton Zygmund-Cerbu, Columbia professor of religion and an Eastern rite Catholic who died this March.

Services will be held in the afternoon only on the weekdays that classes are in session, thus not interfering with the Sunday services of Corpus Christi and Notre Dame.

Msgr. Rea said that, "Now all Roman Catholics at Columbia will be able to worship together as one community." The University's Chaplain, the Reverend Dr. John M. Krumm added, "For a good many years I and my



MSGR. JAMES REA
To form one community

predecessors have hoped this would come about. The celebration of the Mass in the campus chapel makes the chapel more fully than before the center of Columbia's religious life. This development also is additional evidence of a growing cordiality of relationships between Roman Catholics and other religious groups on campus."

Another development has been the increase of Catholic applicants for admission to the College. For many years top students at many parochial schools were discouraged from applying to "secular universities," especially free-thinking ones like Columbia. Students who did apply often found that they could not secure recommendations from their schools, and a few institutions even refused to send student transcripts to the College's admissions office. Last year there was a slight improvement in the situation, and this year there has been a radical change at several schools. For example, New York's Jesuit-run, all-scholarship Regis High School, generally acknowledged to be one of the finest Catholic high schools in the nation, had an increase of seven applicants—from two to nine—this year, including the valedictorian and several other top young scholars. Highly respected Brooklyn Prep went from 5 to 15 applicants, and Xavier

rose from 7 to 17 applicants.

One recent graduate of Brooklyn Prep, freshman College student Reynold Buono, may be typical of the apparent change among some American Catholics. An ex-editor of his school's literary review, Buono, along with seven other Catholic freshmen, this spring formed the Thomas Merton Society, a group devoted to intellectual discussions and useful social action. (Thomas Merton '38 is a noted Trappist monk.) Buono and his friends decided to found the new society because they felt that the Undergraduate Newman Club was "too social, too reticent to discuss profound intellectual and moral issues, and too little involved in Catholic Action work. The Graduate Newman Club is not nearly so uninvolved." Buono's aim is threefold: one, to carry on better intellectual discourse with leading religious and secular scholars (the first discussion topic was "Is God Dead?"); two, to stimulate better Catholic participation in moral issues such as civil rights and aid to the poor; and three, to carry on a more active dialogue with the other faiths. Says Buono, "At the College we have excellent Roman Catholic students, and in Corpus Christi we have a superb parish, one that is liturgically and musically in the forefront. Why Colum-

bia is not a center of Catholic intellectualism is a mystery to me."

As if to complement all the ferment, the University has announced the appointment of one of the nation's finest young sociologists of religion to the Columbia faculty. He is Dr. Thomas F. O'Dea, whose books, *The Mormons* (1957) and *American Catholic Dilemma: An Inquiry into the Intellectual Life* (1958), are well-known. A former teacher at M.I.T., Fordham, and the University of Utah, Professor O'Dea will offer courses in the Religion Department next year in "Religion and Social Change," "Religion and the Political Process," and "The Structure and Development of Roman Catholicism in Modern Times."

One Orchid Among Many

IN A CITY LIKE New York, with its frequent performances by many of the world's greatest orchestras, it is not easy for Columbia University's Orchestra to stand out. Yet it does. The reason that it does is that its conductor, Professor Howard Shanet '39, has brought the group distinction—not by its impeccable musicianship, for this is impossible when 45 per cent of the 55-student orchestra turns over each year—but by performing works that are seldom or never performed by any other musical group.

"The programs of most orchestras, like the public taste, always tend to be dictated by fashion," says conductor Shanet, who has been a guest conductor for such groups as the Boston Symphony and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. He believes that a university orchestra has a unique role—to pioneer by bringing to the public ear unfairly neglected works and exciting new compositions.

This year, for example, the Columbia Orchestra gave three concerts in McMillin Theatre. On December 7 the members played an unusual concerto for two pianists at one keyboard by Carl Czerny, the early 19th century, prolific Austrian composer who is more generally known as the writer of piano exercises. They also played the overture to "Echoes of Ossian" by Niels Gade, an influential 19th century Danish composer who is little known now but whom Mendelssohn and Schumann

considered one of the great composers of their time. On February 29 the Orchestra offered the first complete performance in years of Schumann's "Manfred," with the original text by Lord Byron. On April 18 Professor Shanet turned the Orchestra over to the students. Not only were student soloists given a special chance to show their talent, but two compositions written by students were played, and two students acted as conductors. Said Professor Shanet, "We had so much talent among our own group that I decided to bring some of it to light."

Columbia has had a University Orchestra at least since 1896, and possibly before. Every year student engineers and theologians, teachers and lawyers, linguists and chemists from the graduate and professional schools play alongside Columbia College's undergraduate musicians, who have since the Orchestra's beginnings provided the largest group of members. Not until 1953, however, when Howard Shanet returned to Columbia, did the University Orchestra devote itself to playing unjustly neglected and newly written music. Only two years after Professor Shanet instituted the new policy it proved its worth. Following the Columbia revival of Gounod's Symphony No. 1 in D, choreographer George Balanchine, who was in the audience, created his ballet, "Gounod Symphony," based on the little-known work.

Unusual music often means unusual problems. Some pieces call for rare instruments (for one Carl Philip Emanuel Bach composition the orchestra used Barnard's antique Clementi piano); others require importing more flute, drum or horn players. But the unusual programs also attract unusually keen listeners, persons who come from all over the metropolitan area to hear the rarely performed pieces that the Columbia Orchestra plays. Frequently, the Orchestra receives pleas to repeat its performances, but is seldom able to honor these because of the students' academic preoccupations.

"I don't want anyone to get the idea that we only play unusual music," says Professor Shanet. "Once a week we have two-hour rehearsals where, for reading practice and sheer fun, we often play old Mozart, Beethoven, or Brahms favorites."

The House of Art

EACH SPRING the Columbia campus breaks out in a rash of art. Painting and sculpture exhibits, new plays, new poetry, new music, and even new films, most of the work done by students, can be seen and heard. It is all part of the Festival of Arts, an idea conceived by one of the College's four service societies, Alpha Phi Omega, six years ago to display Columbia talent and create further interest in art. "This

IMPROMPTU PERFORMANCE DURING THE ARTS FESTIVAL
Sculpture, films, a jug band, and La Petit Mademoiselle Muffet



year the Arts Festival was the busiest ever," said Paul D'Angelo '65, co-ordinator of the events.

More than 200 pieces of student art were on exhibit in Ferris Booth Hall's Hewitt Lounge, overflowing onto the second floor hallway. (Provost Jacques Barzun '27, during a lecture on "The Arts in Search of New Substance," commented on a mobile by Jesse Ber- man '66 made of old cans and light bulbs hung from a coat hanger, "The creator of the *Pietà* would not have turned to Campbell's Soup cans for self-expression.") There was a noisy concert of electronic music; a faculty poetry reading with Hugh Amory, Leonie Adams, Babette Deutsch, Kenneth Koch, Hunter Ingalls, and Stanley Kunitz reciting; a performance by the Midnight Ramblers, a jug band; a showing of some surrealistic student-made films; the first American performance of Benjamin Britten's "Cantata Academica" by the St. Paul's Chapel Choir and Orchestra, led by Searle Wright; a staging by the Columbia Experimental Theatre of two prize-winning student plays, including a take-off on the theatre of the absurd by Lewis Gardner '64 titled "La Petit Mademoiselle Muffet;" an outdoor concert by the Columbia College Band; and numerous other events.

Music to Our Ears

FOR SEVERAL YEARS Columbians have been envious of some private schools and a few colleges that have boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House. This year, for the first time, College students have been able to attend performances there, without charge, in a Columbia University box. The 10-seat alternate Saturday night box was a gift of Joseph Schlang, a prominent realtor, whose wife is a graduate of Barnard and whose son, Stuart, is a freshman in the College.

For two years, several College men, most persistently Dennis Selkoe '64 of Glencoe, Illinois and the student leaders of Pamphratia, have been after the Music Department and Dean Truman to obtain a Columbia box, but the \$900 price tag was an obstacle. Last fall Mr. Schlang, who has been a very active member of "The Metropolitan Opera Patrons," offered the seats with

the hope that it would spur a more active interest in opera among the undergraduates. It has. The Music Department has the unenviable job of trying to select from among the many applicants for the tickets those few who may occupy the box.



JOSEPH SCHLANG
To encourage the love of opera

No Cake or Candles for Will

AS NEARLY EVERYONE ON Zeus' green earth knows, this year was the 400th anniversary of William Shakespeare's birth. Columbia did its part in the international celebration.

The First Folio of 1623, three other 17th century folios, and other Shakespearean treasures from Columbia's rare book collection were placed on view in Butler Library; and Dr. Henry Wells, curator emeritus of Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum, arranged an exhibition of Shakespearean items, mainly books and stage designs, in the Columbian room. In November Dr. Northrup Frye of the University of Toronto delivered the Bampton lectures on Shakespeare, and Dr. Allardyce Nicoll, director of the Shakespeare Institute at England's Stratford-upon-Avon, lectured on campus also. In mid-March the Columbia Players, in union with Barnard's Wigs and Cues, presented "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which was heartily acclaimed. On April 22 Professor Robert Brustein read from the plays, and the next day Professor

Eric Bentley gave a talk on Shakespeare. Finally, on the evening of the official birthday, April 23, an ensemble of Columbia students, conducted by Peter Flanders, assistant professor of music, gave a concert of Elizabethan music preceding and following a Harcourt-Brace lecture on "The Patience of Shakespeare" by Professor Frank Kermode of the University of Manchester. (Dr. Kermode's talk was a witty and sometimes hilarious description of the various celebrations of Shakespeare's birth and of the enormous array of interpretations of his work. Presumably, Shakespeare is patient with us mortals during all these efforts.)

In doing some digging into the past we discovered that Shakespeare was not taught to most college students until 70 years ago. His works were regarded as bawdy, too full of violence, and not elevating enough. (Constance Rourke's *American Humor* reports that the bolder tragedies of Shakespeare were smash hits among the rough-living early American pioneers.) Probably the first college to offer a course in Shakespeare's plays and poetry was Yale in 1879. Columbia College students did not study Shakespeare until 1892, when Thomas Randolph Price, an ex-Confederate officer who knew Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and six modern languages, introduced such a course. (For seven years prior to that, Professor Price had presided over the Shakespeare Society, a College student organization that read and performed his works in private.) Since then, Colum-

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
Definitely not "the Bard"





PROFESSOR KENNETH KOCH READING BAD POETRY
The genuinely bad can be hilarious

bia has had a dazzling succession of Shakespeare scholars and teachers: William Witherle Lawrence, George Clinton Densmore Odell '89, Ernest Hunter Wright, Brander Matthews '71, Ashley Horace Thorndike, Sir Herbert Grierson, John Henry Hobart Lyon '97, John Erskine '00, Oscar James Campbell, Alfred Bennett Harbage, Mark Van Doren, and now Andrew Chiappe '33.

We spoke briefly with Professor Chiappe, who told us, among other things: never call Shakespeare "the Bard of Avon"—Bergen Evans' *Dictionary of Contemporary American Usage* says, "To call Shakespeare 'the Bard of Avon' is to come feebly into the rear of an outworn fashion with a lamentable piece of stilted nonsense;" the most Shakespearean work of the past decade is *Doctor Zhivago* by Boris Pasternak, who translated Shakespeare into Russian; and that Shakespeare celebrations are likely to continue for a long time;

[Though] blind oblivion swallow cities
up
And mighty states characterless are
grated,
Shall he pace forth.

How Good Can the Bad Be?

THIS WAS THE THIRD YEAR that the College students have organized poetry readings by faculty members each Wednesday at noon in the spring semester. Poetry from Homer to Wallace Stevens has been read to audiences of 75 to 275 undergraduates. But this

April 15 was the first time that anyone had attempted to read *bad* poetry. Assistant Professor of English Jay Kenneth Koch was the reader, and he confessed at the outset, "I've always liked bad poetry, provided it's sublimely bad." Before he had finished, the young poet-playwright-critic had won other enthusiasts for the genuinely bad product, as he kept the Hewitt lounge-full of students in an uproar for nearly an hour.

He read from two "sublimely bad" poets: Mrs. Julia Moore (1847-1920), "the sweet singer of Michigan;" and the Scottish poet William McGonagall (1830-?). Mrs. Moore wrote poems about such matters as "Croquet by Moonlight;" McGonagall preferred more epic subjects such as battles, funerals, and railroad disasters. When McGonagall visited New York in 1887 he wrote:

Oh mighty city of New York! You are
wonderful to behold
Your buildings are magnificent, the
truth be it told,
They are the only thing that seemed to
arrest my eye,
Because many of them are thirteen
stories high.

Not all was praise from the patriotic Scotsman.

And Brooklyn Bridge is a very great
height,
And fills the stranger's heart with wonder
at first sight,
But with all its loftiness, I venture to
say,
It cannot surpass the new Railway
Bridge of the Silvery Tay.
At the end of the hour of mirth,

Professor Koch stared at the audience and asked, "If you enjoyed this stuff so much, how can you call it *bad* poetry?"

Two Decades of Good Talk

TWENTY YEARS AGO, in 1944, a tiny group of Columbia scholars decided that the old problem of "ivory towerism" and the new problems of specialization and more rapid change required some sort of drastic action. Sparked by Latin-American history professor Frank Tannenbaum '19, the group started a new kind of educational venture so that professors could better keep on their toes. Their idea was to bring members from various departments together to exchange knowledge about five common and basic problems: The State, Peace, Rural Life, Religion and Health, and The Renaissance. The five were called University Seminars.

The University Seminars rapidly caught on. Soon physicists were exchanging ideas with social psychologists and historians with theologians. Gradually, authorities from other Eastern universities were brought in, and so were non-academic people such as advertising executives, government officials, and engineers. Men such as Zaffrula Khan of Pakistan, Erich Fromm, and Secretary of Labor James Mitchell became members.

In the past 20 years the five seminars have grown to 31, including new topics like Technology and Social Change,



PROFESSOR EMERITUS TANNENBAUM '19
The aim is fellowship of the mind

Africa, Genetics, and The City. (The seminar on The City included a professor of engineering economics, the director of a settlement house, an architect, the captain of a police precinct, a sociologist, an historian, a novelist, a public-school principal, a psychologist, and a member of New York's housing administration.) From 75 members the membership has expanded to 800; whereas nearly all were Columbia professors in 1944, today less than half are. The other 450 are almost evenly divided between scholars at other universities and leaders in business, political, and professional life. About 80 are foreigners.

Financing the seminars has been a difficult problem. In 1962-63 the total expenses came to \$27,000, mostly for secretarial help and mimeographing of the discussions. Columbia, which formally appoints the Seminar Associates but exercises no control over them, contributed \$10,000; the rest had to be hunted up by 70-year-old Dr. Tannenbaum, now Professor Emeritus, and the treasurer of the Seminars, lawyer Albert Redpath '19, a classmate and old friend. Members pay for their own dinners at the monthly evening meetings. Every year there has been an economic crisis, but somehow the Seminars have managed to survive.

This year on April 27 some 250 scholars and businessmen gathered at Columbia to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the University Seminars

and to pay gratitude to Professor Emeritus Tannenbaum. Said Dr. Tannenbaum, "Fellowship of the mind comes easiest and most fruitfully when many able men are working together on the same problem from different angles." Several months earlier, in the January issue of *Harper's*, Seminar Associate Paul Goodman wrote: "Columbia is becoming the scholarly capital of the whole Eastern region and radiating through the world, as befits the big university of the greatest city in the West."

No Stars in Their Eyes

NEXT FALL College men will be able to major in a new subject, astrophysics. The major will include 14 points of work in astronomy and 32 points in physics. The designer of this new program is a 34-year-old Dutch astronomer, Dr. Lodewyk Woltjer, who until last year was a professor of astrophysics and plasma physics at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands.

When we talked with Professor Woltjer, he informed us that he has not looked through a telescope in sev-

eral years. "Most of my work is analytical and theoretical," he said. He also said that he hopes to enlarge Columbia's small Astronomy Department on the top floor of Pupin both in physical space and staff so that the University can keep up with the rapidly growing interest in outer space. Professor Woltjer will also introduce a course in general astronomy for non-scientists comparable to the widely applauded chemistry, physics, and zoology courses for undergraduates who are curious but not devoted to science.

A Load of Imitations

THIS SPRING was the season for parodies on campus. First, *Spectator*, for its annual April 1 spoof issue, did a parody of the General Studies weekly paper, *The Columbia Owl*. It poked fun at the "unplanned" growth of General Studies, announcing that the school would become an independent university near Madison Avenue with admission "handled by the National Council of Junior Colleges." Its present home, the paper said, would be converted into a "luxury bordello," which would allow all alumni fund raising to end "as it is believed that the new project will be able to meet all of the School's needs."

The newly-formed separate undergraduate School of Engineering and Applied Science has a small weekly also, called *Pulse*, and in its April 1 issue it chose to needle *Spectator*. The lead story said in part:

Last Tuesday night, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University, President Grayson Kirk announced that Columbia's annual Wurlitzer Prize will go to the *Columbia Daily Spectator* for its journalistic integrity and its devotion and respect for the traditions of Columbia. . . . In making the announcement, President Kirk remarked especially that the *Spectator* has taken its place alongside the other pillars that support the University, for the unity and cooperation it continually attempts to develop between the students and the Administration. The President added, "It hurts no one to be called a bungling idiot in print by college juniors one-third your age and with one-fiftieth of your experience."

Jester, the College's humor magazine, as part of this vintage year's production, put out a 16-page parody of *CCT*. Called *Columbia College Toady*,

CCT Wins Award

Columbia College Today has been selected for the 1964 Robert Sibley Award for "the most distinguished alumni magazine of the year." This is the second year in a row that the magazine has won the award; it is the first time that the American Alumni Council, representing 1300 colleges and universities in the U.S. and Canada, has given the honor in consecutive years to a magazine.

CCT was cited especially for its articles, some of which have been widely discussed and reprinted. "Invariably," the judges said, "the subjects were significant and central to the churning problems of the academic world—student religion, intercollegiate sports, campus psychiatry and morality." The judges also said that the magazine was "superbly edited and superbly representative of the institution of which it is a part. It quietly conveys the impression that Columbia College must be considered among the first rank of American colleges."

The magazine also won "distinctive merit citations" in four of the judges' five categories: reporting about the institution, continuing education material, appearance, and editorial content and opinion.

its theme was "Grubbing at Columbia." In addition to a section called "Around the Block," a pictorial essay called "Grub's Progress," a sports feature on the demise of polo at Columbia by "Jock Barzun," and some very funny "Alumni Authors" notes, the ersatz CCT had a masterful parody of a literary review by "Lionel Swilling." Using Harris and Leveque's *Basic Conversational French* as its text, the review related it to "the crisis of modern man," explaining that the book's "simple prose serves as an ingenious mask." Swilling added, "Clearly, the authors have created a startling image of modern man, exploited, restless, unable to find a center upon which to construct a meaningful existence."

New Man in Town

THE MAGAZINE has a new assistant editor. He is Donald Paul Greet '53. A native of Canton, Ohio, Mr. Greet returns to Columbia after one year of teaching history and English in a prep school, a season on the Great Lakes boats, and more than nine years as a newspaperman, first on the *Canton (Ohio) Repository*, then on the *Ithaca Journal-News*. As a journalist he has eschewed specialties; he has been a farm editor, an entertainment editor, a schools editor, a police reporter, a government reporter, a feature writer,



ASSISTANT EDITOR GREET '53
From versatility to CCT

and a rewrite man. Two articles of his on the Negro situation around Ithaca and in Fayette County, Tennessee helped the Gannett newspaper chain win a Pulitzer Prize this year for its stories about the racial crisis. For relaxation Mr. Greet enjoys watching sports events, especially horse races, and visiting museums. He is given to cogent asides.

The Public Be Served

ONE FREQUENT CRITICISM of today's college students is that they are too self-concerned and too little interested in community affairs. At least a portion of the College's men cannot be subjected to that condemnation. Since 1959, when the Columbia College Citizenship Program was begun, a number of the undergraduates have volunteered for several hours each week to help with a variety of useful projects in the New York area. The tasks range from surveys for the Mayor's office to tutoring in the Harlem public schools. This year about 300 College men, or one in eight, were involved.

During the past year or two, the work of Columbia's Citizenship Council and its volunteers has been attracting the attention of other colleges around the nation, and requests for information and help in starting similar programs have piled up. To assist in the spreading of such programs, the students in the Citizenship Council invited 100 colleges and universities to the Columbia campus for a Conference on Community Service on April 9 through 11. More than 70 students and staff members from 26 colleges and five public agencies, some of them from as far away as Texas and Wisconsin, came to listen and exchange ideas about programs for their communities. The Columbia men were



CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE PANEL IN FERRIS BOOTH HALL
A national meeting to talk about helping others

joined by students from Harvard and Yale, which also have community help programs, and a few professional social workers in leading the discussion groups.

Jeffrey Krulwich '65, president-elect of the Citizenship Council, showed us some of his mail about the conference. One letter was from Dr. Ralph Lane '44, a sociologist at the University of San Francisco, who regretted that he could not attend but informed the men of Morningside that he has helped start a comparable program at his institution, using Columbia's example to encourage his students. There were also many letters of gratitude from other colleges which had representatives at the conference.



DEAN DAVID TRUMAN
Beyond a sense of the absurd

Faculty Salaries Up

THANKS LARGELY to last year's rise in tuition, Columbia has risen to fifth place in the nation in faculty salaries, according to the salary ratings released by the American Association of University Professors this May. Last year Columbia ranked eleventh nationally.

The average salary, including fringe benefits, of all full-time faculty from instructors to full professors was \$13,470, behind Harvard's \$16,000, Cal Tech's \$14,222, M.I.T.'s \$13,710,

and Amherst's \$13,616. Behind Columbia in the top ten were Princeton, Duke, Wesleyan, and Yale.

To the Diligent Go the Spoils

THE COLLEGE'S CLASS of 1964 won a large batch of scholarships, fellowships, and awards, as has become usual for Columbia classes, 85 per cent of whom now go on to graduate study. Comparisons with other colleges are, of course, hard to make. However, one weak gauge that some persons like to point to is the number of fellowships awarded by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation for "developing college teachers for tomorrow." This year Columbia College tied for fourth place in the number of awards with 23. Only Harvard College with 55, Cornell University with 29, and Oberlin College with 24 were awarded more; the Universities of Berkeley, Chicago, and Toronto were also awarded 23. More meaningful is the number of Wilson Fellowships in relation to the size of the institution—Columbia College (2600 men) was also fourth, behind Harvard (4700 men), Oberlin (2200 men and women) and Chicago (2300 men and women). Cornell has 8300 undergraduate men and women, Berkeley, 15,000, and Toronto, 12,000. The young ladies at Barnard, incidentally, won nine Wilson Fellowships.

Before They Left

GRADUATION CEREMONIES this year were marked by a memorable baccalaureate sermon by University Chaplain Dr. John Krumm and a frontal attack (by Dean David Truman) on the vogue of "the absurd" that is spreading in modern life.

On Sunday, May 31 the Reverend Dr. Krumm urged the graduating seniors in St. Paul's Chapel to have the courage to fight for greater rationality and wisdom all their lives, even if it may at times lead to loneliness and ostracism for their action. He suggested that universities may be in some danger of neglecting wisdom to "provide greater facility and technical skill to enable men to pursue folly more efficiently," and that they may be mistak-

ing impulsive self-expression for rational action grounded in faith or conviction. Said the Chaplain, "One need not advocate radical new dogmas or propositions. All one needs to do is to ask rational questions and insist upon rational answers." Cocktail parties, meetings, and even casual conversations, the Chaplain said, may be upset by someone asking: "Is that so? What evidence is there for it? What makes you say that?" He said that graduates of colleges like Columbia have an obligation to bring greater truth into the world and to challenge clichés and mythologies.

Dean Truman asked the seniors on Class Day to reject the fashionable notion that life is absurd and therefore self-pity and personal enjoyment are proper aims for individuals. He cited "the absurd thing" that occurred when President Kennedy was shot last November 22, and he quoted from a recent address by Archibald MacLeish:

Homer's heroic world where men could face their destinies and die becomes to us, with our more comprehensive information, the absurd world of Sartre, where men can only die. And yet, though all our facts are changed, nothing has been changed in fact: we still live lives. And lives still lead to death. And those who live a life that leads to death still need the gift that Oedipus gave Athens, the gift of self, of beaten self, of wandering, defeated, exiled self that can survive, endure, turn upon dark pursuers, face its unintelligible destiny with blinded eyes and make meaning of it . . . without self-pity.

It is easy, said Dean Truman, "in the false light of the absurd, to become blinded by self-pity. So common is this recourse, reflected in much of contemporary life and literature, that you should not be blamed if you assume it to be a sensible one. But self-pity does not provide the meaning you seek." He recommended to the graduates that they seek to know and to master, rather than look for innocence and a place to retreat. Certainly our time is difficult, he said, but faith based on tentative knowledge is possible. "You may only be able to say, 'these are the values that we know.' Though they may, on occasion, be dishonored in the act, they are not changed, and it is good that they are honored by the tongue. The institutions that reflect them we have no choice but to sustain. . . ."



GRADUATION CEREMONY 1964
Greater rationalism, not impulsive self-expression

THE CLASS OF 1964
A batch of awards for further study



Women in the Moscow Dorms

ALUMNI WHO HAVE reservations about Columbia's decision to allow women visitors in the residence halls on week-ends can find some reinforcement from, of all things, an edict in Soviet Russia. On April 27 Moscow University authorities announced that all fraternization between males and females in the dormitories will be forbidden from now on because of the effect it has on the students' academic progress. Heretofore, Moscow students were allowed all-night visitors, a privilege which has frequently been commented upon by Western students at the University.

NEW YORK:

Asset

or

Liability?



Hugh Rogers



LAST YEAR a freshman at a small midwestern college wrote to Henry Simmons Coleman, director of admissions at the College:

I would like to apply to Columbia. I was accepted for admission at your College last year but chose instead to enroll at the college I am now attending. My parents said that going to school in New York would be distracting, impersonal, even dangerous at times, and I reluctantly went along with their views. However, I find that although my college is a reputable and friendly one, it lacks great scholars, a decent library, and adequate scientific facilities. Also, many of the students seem adolescent, and as a body they are too similar. Worst of all, the town in which we are located is pretty, but it is also dull, parochial, and without much culture. I should have chosen a major university in an important city.

Each year the College admissions office receives about 300 requests for transfer, and a large proportion of them contain a similar hankering for New York and a university setting. They come from more than 150 schools, some of which are very well-known, but most of which, in the estimate of the pleaders, are too confining and too remote from the world's serious business. (The College, because of its low dropout rate, has places for only 25 of these applicants.)

Columbia is not the only college that receives such requests. In recent years an increasing number of able students have tended to prefer the larger universities to the small friendly colleges, and the lively cities to the lovely country villages. As the fun and frolic aspect of college life declines and the quality of instruction in the primary and secondary schools increases, this trend will probably continue. Television and the newspapers help make young people today more aware of the polyglot world we live in and the importance of confronting it, and increased affluence has given many persons a taste for more "cultural" activities. There are also the obvious facts that the nation is going urban—four out of five Americans will soon live in cities—and that the acquisition of knowledge, at least at the college level, is today a much more complicated matter than having Mark Hopkins at one end of a log and a student at the other. The glamor of go-

ing to college is slowly shifting from the rural college with white-columned fraternity houses at the edge of a lake to the urban university with its noted professors, its student body from all over the world, and its profusion of cultural activities nearby.

The trend is by no means an exodus. Columbia's admissions officers report that a number of guidance counselors, headmasters, teachers, parents and students still regard New York as a "Babylon," a "mugger's paradise," and "a nice place to visit but no place to live." (Actually Denver has more muggings per capita and Houston has a much higher rate of murder; 34 American cities have a higher crime rate per capita than New York.) Many of the same people believe that Columbia has too small a campus and too little college spirit, and enrolls too many "intellectuals," "atheists," "progressives," "Jews," "Negroes," and "foreigners." Also it is common to think of Columbia College as a "huge, impersonal factory," because of its New York location. (Actually, it is the second smallest college [2600 men] in the Ivy group, and the one with the greatest number of small classes.)

In sum, New York is both Columbia's greatest asset and its greatest liability.

IT IS NOT WIDELY recognized that New York is not only the Western world's artistic, intellectual, and business center, but also America's biggest college town. More than 180,000 students study at Columbia, Fordham, N.Y.U., Manhattan, Yeshiva, C.C.N.Y., and 40 other colleges in the metropolitan area. In addition, on most week-ends thousands of students from Yale and Bryn Mawr, Princeton and Vassar, Williams and Sarah Lawrence, Pennsylvania, Skidmore, Lafayette, and dozens of other colleges flee from their campuses—at considerable expense of time and money—and flock to the city to hear jazz in Greenwich Village, look at new acquisitions in the Museum of Modern Art, drink beer and sing in Third Avenue pubs, eat at a few good restaurants, and attend theatres on and off Broadway. On holiday weekends, undergraduates from as far south as the University of North

Carolina, as far north as Dartmouth, and as far west as Denison can be seen in town. As Barnard's former director of admissions, Jean Palmer, a Bryn Mawr graduate, says, "When I attended Bryn Mawr, I spent as much time on the town in New York as most Barnard students—at much greater cost."

For Columbia College students, who live four miles north of Times Square, the city is a part of their conscious and unconscious life. The bulletin boards in Hamilton and Ferris Booth Halls are packed with announcements of art shows and piano recitals, poetry readings and comedie-at-nightclub runs, church sup-

pers and square dances, as well as the gamut of student activities. *Spectator* editors have their copy compared with that of the *New York Times*, Varsity Show actors work in the shadow of the productions of George Abbott, and student musicians both suffer and benefit from the nightly presence downtown of internationally renowned artists. Even student athletes feel the pressure of comparison with the stars who perform throughout the school year at Yankee Stadium or Madison Square Garden. No College student graduates without a deep awareness of what the highest professional standards are in virtually every form of endeavor.

Perhaps just as important, the Columbia men learn to *give* to the city as well as take from it. Learning to cope with, and occasionally to master, the urban environment and large-scale political, business, and cultural bureaucracies is one of the most urgent needs of our times. The College has tried to foster active involvement in New York's affairs to accomplish this end. Just as the faculty reviews the city's plays, books, and concerts, advises the Mayor, conducts hospital surveys, and assists in the University efforts to improve the living conditions of the Columbia community via Morningside Heights, Inc., so the College men—over 300 of them this year—vol-

COLUMBIA STUDENTS ON THE MALL IN RIVERSIDE PARK
Less charm but more vitality





COLLEGE BULLETIN BOARD
The city is part of their life

fore adult responsibilities and more a quasi-adult introduction to the world's variety, turbulence, and need for intelligence, and as training the mind becomes an essential part of developing character, the urban campus may continue to seem more desirable to many of the most able students. The colleges in major cities seem to be more in accord with the new seriousness of purpose at America's academies of learning.

Columbia, where sons of Mormon lawyers, African princes, Tennessee auto dealers, Japanese bankers, New York surgeons, Peruvian political leaders, Maine fishermen, San Francisco architects, and Nebraska farmers study together, where there is a renowned faculty, and where the life of what some call the world's greatest city is not far from the campus edge, may be an important part of the pattern of the future.

unteer their services in the College's Citizenship Program. Begun in 1959, the Citizenship Program encourages undergraduates to work as non-paid assistants in hospitals, community centers, Harlem schools, various government offices, urban renewal projects, prisons, psychiatric wards, and New York's educational radio station. As Assistant Dean Calvin Lee '55 wrote last month, "The compassion and understanding gained through weekly participation [in the problems of urban life] and direct personal contacts cannot be instilled by even the best professors."

Of course, confronting New York can be an awesome experience. The shy, the easy-going, and the nervous students, whether from South Dakota or the Bronx, can find Manhattan a difficult place. But if the city has greater impersonality, it also allows greater privacy; if there is less charm, there is more vitality; if there is less scenery, there is greater freedom.

AS GOING TO COLLEGE becomes less a playful, pleasant interlude be-

COLLEGE MEN WITH DATES IN GREENWICH VILLAGE
New York is America's greatest college town



The College & New York



*An unusual rhapsody
about the interplay between
the city and the campus*

by ALLAN KELLER '26

SINCE 1919 COLUMBIA COLLEGE has insisted that every student be exposed to a course called Contemporary Civilization. Farsighted teachers have realized that no matter which professional road a graduate might follow, there was need for a broad-based background showing how man has lived in his environment since ancient times. Every Columbia man knows how broad the spectrum of politics, science, economics, religion, and sociology is in that famed syllabus.

It may not have been so clear to each of the students who passed through the doors of Hamilton Hall that he was exposed to another course in contemporary civilization by the simple fact of living in New York City. The university of which his college was the most important component was located near the heart of one of the two or three greatest cities on earth, a city that many believe to be the cultural center of the twentieth century.

The Columbia man may have yearned once in a while for the elm-shaded campuses of institutions set off from the mainstream in pleasant villages, may have fretted at the intrusions of town upon gown, may even have had to hold back a tear of homesickness, but he was eventually caught up in the life of the metropolis, and was the better for it.

By a process not unlike the osmosis by which the hair-like roots of trees absorb their nourishment from the earth, Columbia is enriched in a thousand ways by her proximity to the city.

A glib-tongued columnist, using the lean language of Broadway, put it this way: "Name it; New York has it."

He was not far from the truth.

In the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank near Wall Street there is more gold bullion held in the name of foreign nations than these nations have in their own treasuries. There are more volumes in Sanskrit in New York's public and private libraries than there are in most of the Orient. Nowhere on earth are there as many legitimate theatres as there are in the Times Square area. More world travelers pass through the port of New York than visit any other harbor on the globe. Its garment center is known to millions who would never guess that New York also produces steel, or that its printing presses print more words than those of any rival city.

So much is taken for granted in New York that it is easy to overlook that its subways constitute one of the fastest and safest railroads on earth, that more food is processed here than in most countries whose flags stand before the United Nations, that half the sugar for the entire nation is refined here and half the coffee roasted. Here is the communications nexus of the world and its financial heart; here is the greatest home of modern corporate enterprise.

Rome in her heyday, Athens at her greatest, London in her busiest years never welcomed the homeless and hope-filled millions that New York has, and still does. Walk along some of the

7,000 miles of her streets on a summer evening and listen carefully. Here are voices of a hundred origins. The Texas drawl, the Yankee twang, the Irish lilt, the Yiddish from Poland that is different from the Yiddish from Israel, the German gutturals, the Italian ebbs and flows, Jamaican English—half Oxford, half Carib—Harlem's plantation and asphalt nuances, and the mellifluous speech of the Chinese: it is a Babel without undue dissonance.

THIS IS THE WORLD into which the Columbia freshman steps when he leaves the campus. Some College men know much of it already, since one-third of them call this metropolis home. For others, it is a strange, uncomfortable, fascinating, almost overpowering environment that resembles very little back home.

How much of New York's life and pace rubs off on the Columbia man during his four years at college is hard to weigh. The man himself is the determining factor. Some stick close to the residence halls and fraternities, the libraries and the classrooms. These provincial students—and provincial is an odd word to use here—are in a marked minority. Most of the young men discover that the city beyond the campus is another and sometimes more exciting study hall.

Only at La Scala is the opera season longer than at the Metropolitan. But New York is not a one opera town. There is the City Center Opera



UNDERGRADUATES LEAVING THE U.N.
History is made each day

and there are off-Broadway houses, just as there are off-Broadway theatres. How much richer is the fare than that offered in the local movie house in some distant college town! The broadening influence of exposures to other cultures is part of the city's lure. If a student ate in a different restaurant every night of his four years of college, he could not exhaust the list of New York's eating places. There is *shish kebab* from Syria, *paella* from Spain, *coq au vin* from France, *smorgasbord* from Denmark, *fettucini* from Italy, stuffed grape leaves from Greece, and pressed duck from China.

Is it all culture? Who dares to answer? But it is New York, and it is only a fifteen-cent token ride from Morningside Heights.

Time puts a patina on so many things that we forget that once they were fresh and unstained. And it places the cloak of respectability on men and deeds called rebellious in their own era. New York, for better and sometimes for worse, is America's center for experimentation. Is there another Walt Whitman, Jackson Pollock, or Samuel Barber in Greenwich Village, the Art Students League, or the Juilliard School of Music? If there is such, the virus of his genius is closer to Columbia's students than it is to the undergraduates at Dartmouth, Michigan, or Sewanee.

HISTORY IS MADE each day in New York City. Here Premier Khrushchev pounded angrily with his shoe, Fidel Castro plucked fowls for his *arroz con pollo* in a New York hotel, and Churchill was injured by a taxi. To the United Nations headquarters come the delegates of more than a hundred nations, debating war and peace, settling disputes, mapping aid for the underprivileged, succoring the starving children and helping the unlettered masses of the new nations. Where but in New York can one see Indian saris, Nigerian robes of rainbow, Somali fezes, Arabian burnouses, and Chinese cheong-sams? Like shuttles in a great loom, they come and go at the U.N., weaving a new tapestry of brotherhood. These people are no strangers to the Columbia campus. They, and their younger countrymen, study there, and sometimes lecture

William Hubball

there. Their way of life and their aspirations form the yeast of many courses at the famous foreign area institutes of Columbia.

Farther downtown sits City Hall, where problems as complex as those at the U.N. are confronted each week. (New York City's budget is larger than that of all but a few states.) There, the government officials arrange annually to give 8 million people water to drink, protection of life and property, education for a million children a year, and decent housing. If America is a melting pot, New York is one of the chief places where the heat gets turned on.

The learning that comes from proximity and exposure to those who are important doers ranks with that spangled up from texts and recitations. In this regard newspapers can be great teachers, and New York has some of the best. The city is the greatest communications center on earth. Here are located the head offices and chief bureaus of the Associated Press

and United Press International. The news from the centers and corners of the world is filtered through the experienced screen at these offices. Then it is filtered again in the editorial rooms of the city's newspapers. When Columbia's professors and students read that news, it is the closest thing to an unbiased, thorough recording of the previous day's history available anywhere. Columbia's professor emeritus Allan Nevins has said that next to original documents and verbatim speeches, there is no better source material than that found in the newspapers. Nowhere are there better ones than in this metropolis, where Columbia men get them wet off the presses. And New York is also an extraordinary radio, television, and magazine capital too.

News never occurs in a vacuum. Events are triggered by events that went before, influenced by beliefs and traditions of long standing, warped by old fears, buoyed by continuing hopes. It is never enough to know what hap-

pened yesterday. The truly informed man must also know what happened the generation before, and centuries ago.

Much of this background, which is needed by all college students, is bound within the volumes on their campus shelves. But if a person wants to know how the men who fought with Richard Coeur de Lion actually looked in their armor, how beetling were the eyebrows of Pithecanthropus, or how meticulously the medieval monks lettered their manuscripts, he must seek the treasures of the museums.

Here again the Columbia College man is fortunate to be a temporary citizen of New York. There are the Metropolitan Museum, a trove of great art; the American Museum of Natural History, resplendent with its collections of flora and fauna and human artifacts; the Museum of the City of New York, rich in lore of the 300-year-old seaport; the Hispanic, Geographic, and Indian museums; and so many more.

All these wonders are but a short

William Hubble



IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM'S EGYPTIAN WING
To see what they really look like

bus ride away from Morningside Heights, their rarity almost overshadowed by their plenitude, as if inviting the young mind to come and marvel. Other cities have their collections, but none more bountifully.

THERE ARE OTHER FACETS of the shining prism. One must remember the churches: Morningside's Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, largest in North America; the Roman Catholics' St. Patrick's Cathedral with its lovely stained glass windows; the Jewish Temple Emanu-El; yes, even the quaint little Eglise de Notre Dame on Morningside Drive, with its altar in a grotto. These, along with St. Paul's Chapel on the Columbia campus and other houses of worship, play a role in the College man's life that no sociologist can fix with certainty. What measure is there for the soul's enrichment won by visiting old Trinity Church at the head of Wall Street, where Alexander Hamilton (a Columbia man) lies in the graveyard, or the Little Church Around the Corner and St. Malachy's, both beloved by theatre people, or St. Paul's Church, serene in the knowledge that Washington worshipped



Metropolitan Museum of Art, Cloisters Collection

THE TRYON CLOISTER IN MANHATTAN'S
FORT TRYON PARK

What measure is there for enrichment?

Alma Mater on the Hudson's Shore

*She stands on Morningside in glory bright,
Arrayed in garments spun with love and care;
Each thread suffused with morning's light
And hemmed about by urban beauty fair.
The towers of stone, the bustling streets
Are hers as much as college walk and crown
Of gold, brick paths, and youthful, hurrying feet.
How right that she should call it all her own!
Her knowledge, though distilled in ivied tower,
Is drunk in town, and thirstily, by those
Who, giving, earn themselves the right of dower.
How truly fortunate this home she chose!
Encompassed 'round by city's throng and din.
She moves serene, her noble ends to win.*

ALLAN KELLER

there, in a pew still left unchanged?

New York has not been kind to its own history. It has been too busy searching out and escorting in the new, in helping to build the future. Columbia too has been restless, and occasionally heedless of its past. Unlike most other colleges, it has twice (1857 and 1897) moved its entire campus to new locations further uptown, and has sometimes neglected its previous programs and patterns. But Columbia, like its surrounding city, has been busy helping to shape the kind of world we live in. Professor Douglas Moore has helped create a distinctive American opera; Professors Rexford Tugwell, Raymond Moley, Adolph Berle, Raymond Saulnier, Arthur Burns, and Richard Neustadt have advised Presidents about political and economic matters; a brilliant array of physicists, several of whom have won Nobel Prizes, has expanded our knowledge of the atom and the behavior of particles; geologist Maurice Ewing has found out much about the earth we live on; Professors Moses Hadas and Gilbert Highet have brought the world a new appreciation of the Greeks and Romans; an English department nonpareil has given us poems, novels, translations, and criticism that helped us all see life and literature afresh; a fine collection of American historians annually brings

to our attention new facts about our own tradition. Many of them contribute directly to New York's welfare also, as when Dr. John Fischer of Teachers College helps plan a better integration of the city's schools, or when Professor Wallace Sayre undertakes to study and advise upon the city's political administration, or when the renowned College of Physicians and Surgeons staff helps heal the city's sick, or when Dr. Margaret Mead works at the Museum of Natural History as well as at Columbia.

Columbia receives much from New York in return. To New York City, it seems that all things come, sooner or later, to be seen, experienced, tasted, and enjoyed. England's Sadler's Wells Ballet and D'Oyly Carte players, Russia's Bolshoi dancers, La Scala's singers, and hundreds of other troupes annually. At Lincoln Center the smell of newness still clings to the boxes and studios at the new Philharmonic Hall, but already the list of artists who have performed there constitutes a roster of international musical greatness. When some of these groups and persons come to the campus—as the French National Theatre did to the *Maison Française*, the Yugoslav National Chorus to Ferris Booth Hall, or Germany's Rolf Hochuth to the Barnard gymnasium—the students and faculty are doubly blessed.



NATURE AS THE INDIANS KNEW IT AT THE N.Y. BOTANICAL GARDEN IN THE BRONX
New York has not been kind to its history

THE YOUNG MAN who comes to Columbia College, still in his teens, with his light blue freshman cap uneasy upon his head, is heir to all this. He may not sense it at first, for the idea of a private university and of an international city are not easy ones to comprehend, and the relation between the two is exceedingly subtle. But soon he becomes a part of the life at the University, a Renaissance-like complex on the ridgeback between the majestic Hudson River and the Harlem lowlands, where knowledge is discovered, improved, and passed on in an atmosphere of academic freedom, free of government strictures because of the loyalty and financial support of the trustees and thousands of grateful alumni. More slowly, he becomes part of the city, so cultured, powerful, rich with history and promise, and creative beyond comparison.

The city is the undergraduate's

oyster. If Columbia is his Alma Mater, then surely New York is his Almus Pater. A young man who attends the College can hardly fail to take pride in his unique heritage.

ALLAN HARLEY KELLER '26 has been a feature writer and columnist for the New York World-Telegram since 1930, writing about books, gourmet eating, and New York City life. A native of South Windham, Connecticut, he was an editor of *Jester*, a *Spectator* contributor, and a member of Sigma Chi and Philolexian at the College. After spending his senior year in the School of Journalism—then allowed—he was awarded the Sackett Fellowship at graduation. He earned an M.A. at N.Y.U. and is the author of four books, including *Thunder at Harper's Ferry* (1958) and *Morgan's Raid* (1961). Mr. Keller is an adjunct professor at the School of Journalism. (He is no relation to CCT's editor.)

Tom Vent



The

Hugh Rogers



THERE USED TO BE a stereotype of the Columbia College man, one that has not yet altogether vanished. He was supposed to be a strap-hanger who emerged each weekday morning from the Broadway kiosk at 116th Street, hurried to classes, and rushed home, thinking of the College as a mere stop on a four-year express run.

Until World War II there was a measure of truth in this image. Since then, however, Columbia College has moved steadily toward becoming a more fully residential institution. Whereas 40 per cent of the College men commuted in 1939, a mere 15 per cent now return home each evening, and only 11 per cent of this year's freshmen did so. The prospect is that less than one in twenty Columbians will be commuters in the near future. And, as the College prepares to expand from 2600 to 3500 in the next decade, there is talk of having all freshmen reside in the dormitories, a plan which was first proposed by the Student Board, *Spectator*, and *Jester* in 1919 and which is still endorsed by most present undergraduates.

There are three developments that are chiefly responsible for the gradual disappearance of commuters. For one, the College has been attracting an increasing number of highly able young men from all parts of the United States and several nations abroad. Each freshman class contains a greater number of valedictorians from Arkansas and Oregon, class presidents from Idaho and

Disappearing Commuter

The number of New York students who live at home while attending the College is dwindling rapidly.

Here are some reasons for this important change.

Maine, scientists from Florida and Michigan, scholar-athletes from Utah and Illinois, and artists, musicians, and writers from Colorado, Maryland, and Texas. Some years ago, this was a result of geographical preference in admissions. Recently, Harvard's admissions director wrote that "Harvard for many years gave some preference to Westerners, Midwesterners, and Southerners in its selection." Columbia did so too.

Now, however, the College's students are chosen strictly on the basis of ability and promise, and there are other reasons for the continuing geographical spread. Among these are the growing effectiveness of Columbia alumni around the country in convincing the most talented students in their areas to consider a Columbia education, the gradual shift in preference among some qualified students for urban universities rather than small rural colleges, the continued growth of New York as an international cultural center, and the more widespread reputation of Columbia, particularly its liberal arts College. More than 55 per cent of the College's men now come from outside the areas surrounding New York.

A second development that has contributed to the decline in the number of commuters is the improved economic position of the New York applicants. The income of many New Yorkers, who have sent Columbia College many outstanding students, is much greater than 25 years ago. A larger

number of them can now afford to have their sons at Columbia live on campus, and do so. Columbia and the State of New York have assisted in improving the financial position of New Yorkers. Since 1954 the College has figured all scholarship awards on the basis of residency on campus. And, New York State in 1958 altered its Regent Scholarship awards from a flat \$350 to a flexible \$250 to \$750 depending on need, and then added in 1962 an almost automatic \$100 to \$300 annual incentive award. Thus, needy New York scholars now obtain \$700 more a year from their state alone.

Another development has been the change in family relations in recent years. Students are more eager than before to break away from their families, and their parents seem less inclined to keep them at home. There has been a large increase in the number of New Yorkers who want to attend college out of town, or to live on campus if they remain in New York. Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Brown report a similar trend among the students in Boston, Philadelphia, and Providence. Harvard, which 25 years ago had 22 per cent commuters, now has only 3 per cent; Pennsylvania, which a quarter century ago had 65 per cent of its women and 40 per cent of its men undergraduates as commuters, now has 38 per cent of its women and 17 per cent of its men; Brown, which had 33 per cent commuters in 1939, now has 16 per cent. (Yale, another city college, has had a rule for several decades

forbidding students from the New Haven area from commuting unless they had compelling reasons.)

IT IS NOT WIDELY recognized that commuting to college is the rule at most universities throughout the world. Almost none of the foreign institutions, most of which are located in major cities, have residence halls. On-campus living is largely a British and American development, originating principally from Anglo-American educators' fear of urban life and their desire for an environment that would help them mould the students' religious views and morals as well as train their minds. (Most American private colleges were founded by religious sects or religiously-motivated individuals. Those which were not—primarily those which were founded later—were not convinced that residence halls were a necessity. M.I.T. (1865) and Johns Hopkins (1876), for instance, built none at first, and rural Cornell (1865) provided only two small houses for its men and women. From 1871-1909, Harvard made no effort to build more rooms for its rapidly-growing student body.

The history of Columbia's attitude toward commuters has been a wavering one. The first building of King's College (Columbia), built in 1760, included "four staircases with twelve apartments each," in addition to classrooms and a library. Students were required to reside in one of the apartments or board with specially selected families nearby. Thus, Columbia began

as a typical Anglo-American boarding college. However, by the time Columbia moved "uptown" to a new site on 49th Street in 1857, most of its 154 students lived at home. From 1857 to 1897, the years that the College remained uptown, no effort was made to change this situation. Columbia built no residence halls—also no playing fields or clubs—although the fraternities did house some out-of-town students. Miraculously, the College turned out nationally famous teams and crews and scholars and civic leaders during the 40 years at the 49th Street site. But Columbia also gained a reputation during this period for being "a day school with no real college life." Many sons of leading New York families began attending other colleges like Williams and Yale.

When Columbia, determined to become a great University, was preparing to move to semi-rural Morningside

Heights in the 1890's, a debate took place about whether it should continue to be principally a commuter college or whether it should return to its original pattern. College alumni almost unanimously argued that Columbia ought to reverse its policy about commuting, while several leading faculty members and officials argued that residence halls were unnecessary and that Columbia should continue to follow the pattern of the Sorbonne and the German universities. The best spokesman for building dormitories for the students was John Buckley Pine '77C, '79L, a Trustee and distinguished New York citizen.

In a privately printed paper written in 1892, Pine argued:

It may be doubted whether without dormitories—that is to say, without college life—it is possible to realize the fullest capacities of the College or to secure for Columbia pre-eminence as a university. It has been generally as-

sumed that dormitories can only be established if the College is moved beyond the city limits. But the assumption is unnecessary and unwarranted, and it may well be that it is in connection with Columbia as a city university that dormitories have their greatest value and importance. . . . While New York affords great advantages to the student, its deterrent and distracting influences are innumerable, and in its commercial atmosphere studious pursuits have as yet no worthy abiding-place. To create the scholastic atmosphere most conducive to the best mental development there must be the close association of men devoted to education as their common purpose. Such a relation cannot be secured from a few hours' daily attendance upon lectures, nor, under the conditions which exist in New York, by any means other than the actual community of life as well as of interest.

Pine also pointed out that Columbia was increasingly losing many of the best New York students to other colleges and was weakening the loyalty of



Leaving a house on Park Avenue

CHRISTIAN HUBERT DE LA BRUÈRE '64 commuted by bus from his family's apartment on upper Park Avenue. He was born in Paris and lived there until he was 15, when his father came to America as head of a chemical importing firm. In Paris he commuted to school by subway, or *Métro*. He entered Columbia with advanced sophomore standing after attending New York's Lycée Français and Wilbraham Academy. He lived at home the first year, then was chosen for the Van Am Society and tapped for Delta Psi fraternity and lived in St. Anthony Hall the next year. He moved back home for his senior year. "I'm not a rah rah man," he says. "Besides, my major work in chemistry kept me too busy." Next year he will enter Columbia's graduate school to continue his studies in chemistry. Christian is skeptical about the College's liberal arts program. "What are all these English and history majors going to do for a living?" he asks. For recreation he skis during vacations in Vermont and Canada, and attends parties. He does not smoke or drink. He enjoys New York's cultural activities, and once acted in a French language play at Columbia. He does not care for Barnard girls; he does like the sound and movement of the twist.



Riding the subway from Brooklyn

SIMON FRIEDMAN '65, who commutes from Brooklyn, is a straight A student at the College. A National Merit Scholarship holder, he started as a mathematics major, but after winning a Kinne Prize in the Humanities course he has become increasingly interested in literature. He now is torn between wanting to become a mathematician and a teacher of English at a university. Simon was born in Russia but left as a baby. He and his family wandered through central Europe, settled in France for six years, then came to the United States when he was nine. A subway commuter to Manhattan's Stuyvesant High School before coming to Columbia, he has no trouble reading on the subway. He finds that stories, essays, and plays are best because they can be read *in toto* on one 50-minute trip. "It is really easy to concentrate on the subway because of the steady roar," he says. He also reads in French and in Russian, which he is now studying at Columbia. (Reading is an all-consuming activity with him.) Next year he will be an editor of *King's Crown Essays*, the College's humanities and social studies magazine. He has a 10 year-old brother and 14 year-old sister. His father is a tailor. Says Simon, "I have no hobbies, except reading outside my spheres of interest."

its alumni. "It is difficult to imagine that Harvard and Yale would have attained their present strength or prestige but for the fact that they have been the homes as well as the schoolrooms of their students." And he reminded his fellow Trustees that, "By far the larger proportion of the gifts which have enriched other colleges during the past 20 years have consisted of buildings, and most frequently of dormitories."

Pine and the College alumni leaders lost the battle—temporarily—to those who desired a great German-type university. But as the new university began to attract more students from other regions of America, and as the College students and alumni kept up their pressure, the mood slowly changed. Eight years after Columbia moved to Morningside, Hartley and Livingston residence halls, housing 200 students each, opened. The editorial in the September 27, 1905 issue of *Spectator* said:

"The completion of Hartley and Livingston Halls marks the realization of one of the fondest hopes of Columbia and the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the University, for today, for the first time in its long existence, does Columbia offer to its students the advantages of a resident university."

By 1910, there was a long waiting list for the two dormitories, and in 1913 Fernald Hall, a memorial to Royal Fernald '01, was opened. By 1922 even President Nicholas Murray Butler, who was deeply committed to the German university concept, was persuaded to agree with College Dean Herbert Hawkes' contention that, "The most important single social influence in a man's college career is his dormitory life." President Butler admitted in his 1922 Annual Report:

It is to be borne in mind that the provision of residence halls is quite as important and as essential a part of the

work of the University as is the provision of libraries, laboratories, and class rooms. The chief purpose of university residence halls is not one of mere housing, but rather one of education and educational influence.

Four years later John Jay Hall was built, and in 1959 New Hall was opened.

In the past 20 years the College's educational reasons for on-campus residency and the sociological developments that have made almost total residency a reality have combined. The present dean of the College, David Truman, fully believes in the superior educational virtues of a residential College, although he thinks that maximum variety, comfort, and beauty are necessary within the residence halls.

The commuter may never entirely disappear from the Columbia scene, but he is certainly becoming a rare bird.



Practising in Ferris Booth at noontime

MIGUEL ANGEL RAMIREZ '64 is a mathematics major who commuted to the College from the Bronx. His commuting began at the age of six when he rode a bicycle 20 blocks to school in Puerto Rico. After coming to New York at the age of eight, he continued to travel to school, riding a bus to junior high school, a subway to the selective Bronx High School of Science, and a subway for four years to Columbia. "I like the subways; I find them relaxing," he says. A science fiction addict, he reads volumes of the stuff during his underground rides. He commuted for financial reasons but says he probably would not be a dorm-dweller in any case: "I think it is good to get away regularly from the artificial environment of nothing but college students." Miguel worked part-time in the N.Y. Public Library; plays the piano well (he took advanced music courses in harmony and counterpoint at the College); reads the *New Yorker*; and for fun invents "variations," such as his "cutthroat" game of chess for three players or the geometrical possibilities of an elliptical billiard table. His parents plan to return to Puerto Rico soon, but Miguel, an only child, is going into business in the New York area. "I like the pace of New York," he says.



Ferrying home to Staten Island

JOSEPH WILLIAM FOXELL '66, a graduate of Augustinian Academy in Staten Island, spends about three hours a day coming to and returning from Columbia by bus, ferryboat, and subway. He travels emptyhanded except for a small paperback book that fits in his pocket. Since he is an English major, most of his paperbacks are plays and novels. He needs no notebook because he does not take notes in class; "You miss too much by trying to write and listen at the same time," he explains. He hates the subway ride ("the noise is terrible") but enjoys the 30-minute ferry trip, except when there is a heavy fog and the lengthened journey cuts into his evening study hours. Joseph commutes by choice; he did not want to go away to college. "Freshman week in the residence halls was pleasant, but I think that daily living in the dorms fosters immaturity." His entire family commutes daily to Manhattan: his father is an engineer in New York; his mother works in town also; and his twin brother attends New York University. He and his brother agreed to split up, although they occasionally attend classes for one another, unnoticed by the instructors. On campus he supports the Student Peace Union and CORE.

Some New Perspectives of an Old City

New York was visited by an Italian explorer in 1524, settled by the Dutch in 1624, and had its first college (Columbia) classes in 1754. It is one of America's oldest cities. But New York is also one of America's most active and rapidly changing cities. Since 1800 it has been the country's busiest commercial center. Since the Civil War it has funnelled millions of immigrants into the continent. Since World War II it has been the world's largest cultural center. New York is old but it is also the creator of the new.

To attempt to represent New York fully in a spread of pictures is futile. But to take a fresh look at some of its parts is something that men can do as long as Manhattan stands, for variety and vitality are its trademarks. Here two young photographers, and occasionally an older one, offer a few new observations of the city.

*Below: 18th Century graveyard behind
St. Paul's Chapel on Wall Street*

*Right: New Pan Am Skyscraper at Park
Avenue and 42nd Street*

Hugh Rogers





NEW YORK PERSPECTIVE: Patterns



Elevated train station, Broadway and 125th Street

David Plowden



David Plowden

Left: Footpath on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Right: Smokestacks of Consolidated Edison power plant at York Avenue and 40th Street



David Plowden



Above: Outerbridge Crossing from Staten Island to Perth Amboy, N. J.

Below: Trains coming and going beneath Grand Central Station

David Plowden



NEW YORK PERSPECTIVE: Streets



Hugh Rogers

Left: Times Square on a Saturday night

Below: Riverside Drive at 114th Street



David Plowden





David Plowden

Park Avenue looking south from 92nd Street



Hugh Rogers

Traffic snarl near the Hudson River piers



David Plowden

Ticker tape parade for astronaut Glenn on Lower Broadway



Hugh Rogers



Above: *At the sailboat pond*

Left: *Apartment houses on Central Park West*

Right: *Bicyclist on an early Sunday morning ride*



Above: Riders on one of the *bridle paths*

David Plowden

Right: *Saturday afternoon boating parties*



David Plowden



Hugh Rogers

Hugh Rogers





Hugh Rogers

Musical student in Riverside Park



Hugh Rogers

Columbia man and Barnard girl in Riverside Park

NEW YORK PERSPECTIVE: Other Parks

Mothers and children in Gramercy Park





Late afternoon in Washington Square Park

Bonnefant Cloister Garden and Fort Tryon Park overlooking the Hudson





Abigail Adams Smith House, one of Manhattan's oldest, at 421 East 61st Street



Early 19th-century warehouses on Greenwich Street in lower Manhattan

NEW YORK PERSPECTIVE: Buildings



Post-Civil War wooden frame houses on 92nd Street off Park Avenue



Turn-of-the-century town houses on 107th Street off Riverside Drive



At the harbor's edge in Brooklyn Heights

David Plowden



Apartment house at Riverside Drive and 113th Street

Union Theological Seminary at Broadway and 121st Street



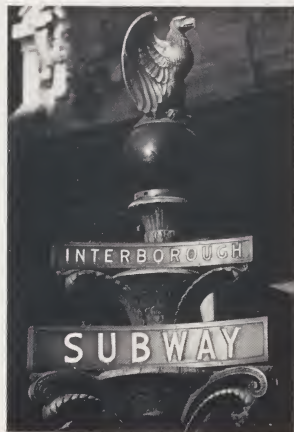
Hugh Rogers

David Plowden



Windows at Central Park West and 75th Street

Subway entrance, Park Avenue and 42nd Street



David Plowden

NEW YORK PERSPECTIVE: Architectural Details



David Plowden

Phone booth in Chinatown

David Plowden



The Manhattan Bridge over the East River

The Municipal Building



David Plowden



Hugh Rogers

Shriners

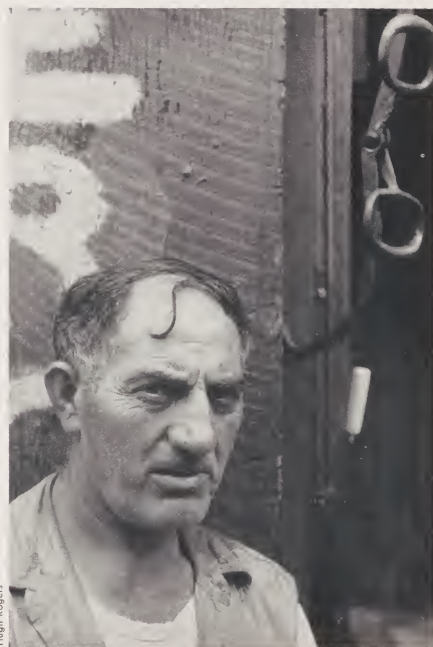


Hugh Rogers

Printer

Iceman

NEW YORK PERSPECTIVE: Faces



Hugh Rogers



Poetry-Listener

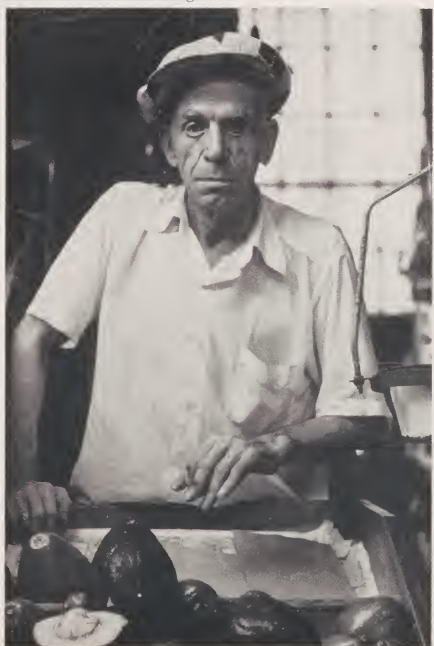
Hugh Rogers



Ken Heyman

Teacher

Vegetable Man



Hugh Rogers



Hugh Rogers

Tailor

Old Fiddler



Hugh Rogers



David Plowden

NEW YORK PERSPECTIVE: The Harbor



David Plowden

David Plowden



Above: *Passenger on a ferry*

Left: *Statue of Liberty from Caven Point, Jersey City*



*R.M.S. Queen Elizabeth
leaves for Europe*



David Plowden



Commuters on one of America's few remaining ferryboat lines

Early morning on the East River



David Plowden



No. 32 and No. 24 taking on water



Captain Jacobsen aboard steam tug No. 15

Hemp fender, slightly worn



NEW YORK PERSPECTIVE: Tugboats

Nudging an ocean liner





Hugh Rogers

Lower East Side Jewish stores



Hugh Rogers

Lower West Side hardware shop



Automobile graveyard on the Harlem River



Cheese store on Fulton Street

David Plovidan

Nat's Pawnshop at Third Avenue and 10th Street

Barrels of stuffed olives at Pier 10

Newspapers at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street



A black and white photograph showing a large yard filled with hundreds of large, curved, cylindrical objects, likely ship hull sections or large pipes, arranged in neat rows. In the background, there are industrial buildings and structures, suggesting a shipyard or manufacturing facility.



At the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden

Tenement backyards on the Upper East Side



David Plowden

NEW YORK PERSPECTIVE: Rich and Poor

David Plowden



Doorman walking dogs on Fifth Avenue

In an alley in Spanish Harlem





Columbia from Low Library steps

George Washington Bridge from New Jersey



NEW YORK PERSPECTIVE: Night



Paul Starobin

Midtown from an airplane



Consolidated Edition



Roar Lion Roar

Season of Enigmas

IT WAS A SPRING of surprises. No one could explain it, but the varsity heavyweight crew that had promised to be a good one was not able to win a single race. At the same time two freshmen crews, comprised of men who had never rowed together before, turned in outstanding records. The freshmen lightweights were unbeaten; the freshmen heavies finished third at the June I. R. A. regatta in Syracuse, the toughest racing test in the nation. In baseball, too, the freshmen had a dazzling record and were denied a perfect season in a Hollywood finale. The varsity baseball team, a defending champion in the Eastern League, lost three of the first four league games, then had

the sort of year everyone had expected in winning four of the last five games.

Perhaps the most encouraging news was the improvement in the track and golf teams over recent years. Slightly better manned than usual, the track team still did not have the manpower to win the major meets, but the talent and the determination were there to get out of the damp Ivy League cellar. The golf team had a winning season and enough gifted younger men to convince us that another happy season can be expected next year.

Finally, there was the College Rugby Club playing its first season as a strictly undergraduate team. Why Columbia should excel at this rugged import is a mystery. That Lion teams do excel is a fact that should be im-

pressed even more forcibly on opposition squads next year.

☆ ☆ ☆

Track Comes Back

THIS IS PROBABLY the best outdoor track season we have had since 1943," said Coach Dick Mason, whose varsity won three out of six dual or triangular meets, placed fifth in the Heptagonal games at New Haven, and tumbled three College records—in the javelin, pole vault and hammer throw. In Mason's opinion only Harvard and Yale were better in the Ivy League, and they ranked this year with the best in the nation. The Lions had a number of top quality performers who were consistently un-

daunted in the face of odds. What they lacked was depth. It was disheartening to see an Ivy foe enter two or three times the number of Light Blue competitors in many events.

In the opening meet at Baker Field against Princeton, for example, there were only four Lion runners in four events (the mile, the two mile, the 120-yard and 440-yard hurdles). Princeton garnered 34 of the 36 possible points in these races and went on to win 86 to 63. In the same meet, four Columbia men competed in three separate events; a fifth man, Pete Kristal '66, ran in the 100-yard dash, placed second in the 220, was second in the broad jump, and had a go at the triple jump. It was this sort of spirit that caused rival coaches at the Heptagonals to say that "Columbia did more than any other squad with what they had."

In dual meets the Lions crushed C.C.N.Y. and Connecticut, beat M.I.T., and lost to Princeton and Rutgers. The Rutgers score was 76 to 73 and was decided by the final event on the program, the mile relay. Ironically, it was the only mile relay the Lions lost in dual competition all year. The score of the single triangular meet

was Brown 71 points, Pennsylvania 57, and Columbia 56. Again the lack of depth hurt.

For the Heptagonals (the eight Ivy squads plus Army and Navy) on May 16 the Light Blue took only 18 men to New Haven. Coach Mason assessed his power and estimated the best Columbia could do would be 28 points. The squad scored 24 points. Sophomore Kristal, who may be a very good sprinter indeed, won the 220-yard dash in his first try at the Heps. The team effort placed Columbia fifth behind perennially powerful and abundantly staffed Harvard, Army, Navy, and Yale.

The determination of the College trackmen was typified by Captain John O'Grady, a senior from the Bronx. O'Grady's specialty is the 220, but he also proved a formidable 100-yard dash man and ran in the mile relay too. Termed a "superb competitor" by Coach Mason, and a captain whose leadership sparked the entire team, O'Grady demonstrated these qualities at the Heptagonals. At the halfway mark in the 220 he had severe leg cramps but held on to be third. He also was third in the 100-yard dash.

Another gritty competitor was senior Len DeFiore who hurled his way to a Columbia record in the javelin on May 2 with a heave of 221', 1" and came back a week later with a throw of 226', 3½" to win the Penn Relays. An "off" day at the Heptagonals cost DeFiore, only 5', 10", 165 lbs., the top spot. Over the season he threw his spear an average of 215 feet to place him among the top college javelin men in the nation.

The other two Lion records that were broken were of 25 years' standing. Junior Willard Brown of Larchmont, N.Y., set a new record in the hammer throw of 172 feet. Lionel Goetz, a junior pole vaulter, reached new heights for the College with a vault of 14', 6½" on May 9. The old record of 14', 5", incidentally, was a national mark when it was set in 1939 by Dick Ganslen '39.

The squad should carry much of its strength into next year. In addition to record-breakers Goetz and Brown, the seniors will include John Sullivan, a strong quarter-miler who won frequently; captain-elect John



LIONEL GOETZ '65
Broke a record held since 1939

Bashaar, a high jumper who stands only 5', 10"; miler Robert Conway; Garland Wood, a broad jumper, and Robert Nealon, who runs both the 220 and 440. Among the juniors will be Texan Robert Watts, who was a Southwest Conference champion as a school-boy pole vaulter; Eugene Thompson, who placed third in the javelin at the Heptagonals and who can also put a shot, and Edwin Doernberger, who is developing fast in the shot put and hammer throw.

The small freshman squad was not exceptional but did have some good individuals. Bernard Fowler, an outstanding prospect for the half mile, lost only once during the season. Guy Johnson, who did not run in high school, showed rapid improvement over the season as a sprinter. Two men, Bennett Flax and Douglas Manfredi, will be much-needed distance competitors, and John Carleo holds promise as a discus thrower. Unfortunately, freshman Coach Joe Marchiony will not be back next year. He is leaving to begin a doctorate at Teachers College. Said Mason, "Joe was the best freshman coach I ever had."

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LEONARD DEFIORE '64
Among the nation's best





PETER KRISTAL '66 & JOHN O'GRADY '64 FINISH ONE-TWO
A fleet-footed sophomore and a splendid team captain

April was the Cruellest Month

THE LION BASEBALL TEAM finished in a tie with Dartmouth for third place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. Harvard went unbeaten in league competition and Army finished second with a 7-2 record, ahead of Columbia's 5-4 mark. The season was a disappointment for the Light Blue; last year the Lions had shared the Eastern League title with Dartmouth and Navy. With nearly all of the same players back this season, Coach John Balquist '33 had been fairly optimistic about Columbia's chances.

The explanation seems to be that the Lions had a very good team in a vintage year for the league. Another thorn in the Lions' paw was the rainy April weather at Baker Field. From the opening of the season on March 31 through May 1, the varsity was able to practice only six days outdoors; five of the 16 games scheduled during this period were washed out. A loss to Army in Columbia's first league game on April 15, followed by a disastrous weekend on the road April 24-25 (losses to Brown and Harvard), fairly well eliminated the Light Blue from E. I. L. contention. In non-league play the record was 5-3 for a season total of 10 wins and 7 losses.

Pitcher Neil Farber '65, who was outstanding last year when he posted

an 8-2 record, had to settle this spring for a 4-4 split. Senior Roy Bohaboy had the best pitching record in winning five and losing a single game. Too often, however, the pitching got little support at the plate. Last year the team batting average was .272; this spring it was .234; and, as happens in baseball, good pitching and strong hitting often couldn't get together. Archie Roberts '65, the catlike shortstop, led the team in hitting for the second straight season with a .344 average. Second baseman Ron Adsit '65, captain-elect for next year, hit .303 and was the only Lion to be named to the All-E.I.L. first team.

With only four men graduating, including Bohaboy and this year's captain, Allison Butts, the outlook for next year is bright, particularly since the freshman team nearly had an undefeated season. After having won 10 consecutive games, the frosh traveled to New Haven for what proved a very unlucky May 13. The score was tied 4-4 in the ninth inning when the Lions loaded the bases but were unable to score; the Yale freshmen also had the bases loaded in their half of the inning with two men out. Then it happened—the Eli runner stole home on the pitch and the game was over. Freshman Coach George Furey '37, has learned to take diamond life philosophically. His 1962 team also had a 10-1 record, losing only to Seton Hall

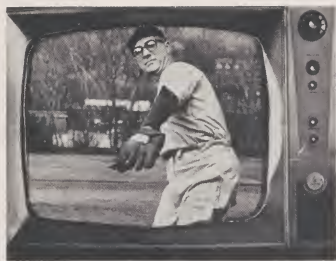
in the next-to-last game of the season. No Lion baseball team has ever gone undefeated.

The freshman team hitting average was a lousy .328 with no fewer than a dozen men who batted at .300 or better. Steve Richman of Brooklyn, the shortstop, averaged .432 at the plate and is considered an outstanding candidate for the varsity. Leo Makohen of Medford, Massachusetts, who was elected honorary captain, proved to

WILLIAM ROY BOHABOY '64
Five and one for his last year

High Rogers





HECTOR DOWD '39
After 25 years the uniform fit

be a very good defensive catcher and a powerful hitter. Three pitchers should greatly strengthen the varsity next spring: George Bunting, a New York City man; Leslie Hill from Tyler, Texas; and Bill Bracciodieta of Pleasantville, N. Y., who won his first two games before a sore arm sidelined him.

☆ ☆ ☆

History Repeats

THE FIRST TELECAST of a sporting event in America, believe it or not, was the second game of a double-header at Baker Field between Columbia and Princeton on May 17, 1939. To commemorate the 25th anniversary of this occasion, which inaugurated a new American leisure time activity, the National Broadcasting Company decided to bring back the principals of that historic game this spring and refilm their movements on May 5, when Columbia faced Princeton at Baker Field.

The Lion's star pitcher of that era, Hector Dowd '39, a New York lawyer, dug his old baseball uniform out of the attic, and to his surprise fit into it quite nicely. The Princeton batter who singled home the winning run in 1939 took his place at the plate. Dowd wound up and delivered. The batter popped high to Lion shortstop Archie Roberts '65, who, mindful that history was being repeated, mercifully lost the ball in the sun.

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A Split in Rugby

THOSE BADGES OF COURAGE, black eyes and bruised bones, were

prevalent on campus this spring, a sure indication that the rugby season was upon us. And for the first time since the game came to Morningside in 1961, the undergraduates were on their own. Before this year, membership in the Columbia Rugby Club was open to College men, graduates, and anyone else at the University. By this spring the squad had grown so large that only the most talented undergraduates would have been playing regularly. So the current College men formed their own squad and the College alumni became a separate team called the Old Blues.

The College men played a collegiate schedule of seven games. They lost the opening game to Fordham (which plays rugby all year in lieu of football) and the last to Army 3 to 0 on a penalty kick. Between these two games the Lion ruggers swept through five opponents: The University of Virginia, Fairfield College, Drew, Dartmouth, and Princeton. It was an afternoon of revenge for Columbia football players who also are rugby enthusiasts when they beat Princeton 15-0. There was some fast action; on one occasion scrum halfback Bob Mattingly '65 of Baltimore scored once and less than a minute later passed to lock forward Stephen Joyce '64 for a second score.

With 12 of the 15 first-team members returning next year, the Lions expect to be one of the outstanding college clubs in the East. If they can raise the fare (about \$60 per man), they also hope to go to the annual spring vacation rugby tournament in Bermuda.

On only one occasion did the Col-

lege men test their merit outside the collegiate ranks—in the first annual game with the Old Blues. One Old Blue admitted the 11-0 victory was the roughest they had ever earned. The defeat brought no shame to the collegians. The Old Blues were unbeaten, and with a winning streak of 32 games are now acknowledged to be one of the best teams in North America.

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Second Season

LAST YEAR, you may remember, a Lacrosse Club was founded at Columbia, largely through the efforts of freshman Raymond Rizzuti '66, an All-Interstate attack man at Brooklyn's Poly Prep. This year sophomore Rizzuti's call brought out 35 young men, 15 more than last season, who played six games against tough opponents. Composed equally of College men and graduate students, the Lacrosse Club won two and lost four.

According to founder Rizzuti, the squad was improved enough to have made a respectable showing in regular college lacrosse competition, though he admits that there might be a shortage of talent if the graduate students left, which they would have to do if the club was to become a varsity sport. Rizzuti feels that the lack of a home playing field is an obstacle, as is the fact that the growing Rugby Club, which is also a relatively new development at the College, presents some serious competition for the limited number of College men who are interested in a spring contact sport.

COLUMBIA VS. ARMY IN RUGBY
Only for College men now, but still good



The Brooklyn sophomore, son of Dr. Benedict Rizzuti '30, intends to continue pressing his case for a fully recognized College team at Columbia, the only Ivy college that does not have a varsity lacrosse team.

☆ ☆ ☆

Naval Generosity

THE COLUMBIA GYMNASIUM fund received a gift of \$300 in April from an unexpected quarter, the Naval Academy Athletic Association. Captain William S. Busik, director of athletics at the Naval Academy and president of the Association, told us that he understood Columbia "is in dire need of a good gymnasium facility" and that it was a pleasure "to help out a friendly rival." He explained that the Athletic Association is the group that pays for the entire intercollegiate athletic program at Navy, deriving its funds from gate receipts from football games, donations, and dues of alumni members.

The gift from Navy was not entirely unexpected on the Columbia campus. Captain Harry H. Greer, commander of the College's NROTC unit, an alumnus of the Academy and an old shipmate of Captain Busik's, had written last year suggesting that a gift would be appropriate. "I think the gift was a tremendous gesture of friendship," Captain Greer said.

☆ ☆ ☆

Rough Water

IF YOU FEEL OLD these days after 18 holes of golf, how would you feel after a weekend of water polo? We asked Edward Jaworski '49E that very question on April 27 after he had returned from Montreal, where he was voted the most valuable player in the North American Indoor Water Polo Championship. At 38, he is the second oldest player on the New York Athletic Club team which went unbeaten at the Canadian tournament. Other than suspecting that the younger men are a little rougher on him than they would have dared to be a few years ago, Jaworski has no intention of joining an old-timer's team.

In his undergraduate days Jaworski swam for former Coach Ed Ken-

nedy, who encouraged him to try out for the N.Y.A.C. water polo team in 1947. Ever since, Jaworski has been a star defenseman and was voted an All-American from 1950-1960. He was a member of the U.S. team that finished fourth at the Olympics in Helsinki in 1952 and was on the first American team to win a major water polo title at the Pan American games in Chicago in 1959. Jaworski works out two nights a week with his squad at the N.Y.A.C., pointing for the Olympic trials in New York this August. An experienced engineer, he has been Columbia's director of the Office of New Construction for the last year.

Water polo flourished on Morningside from 1920 to 1940 with occasional capacity crowds, cheerleaders, and the winning of national collegiate championships. The list of All-Americans who played for the Lions includes Hal Vollmer, Ray Ruddy, and Paul Wacker in the 1920's, and Jules Ameno '35. After World War II the game began to decline and finally disappeared in the early 1950's. This spring varsity swimming coach Jack Mayers announced that water polo would be resumed as an off-season conditioner for his swimmers and as a means of fulfilling the physical education requirement for other students.

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So-so Net Season

BY BEATING BROWN and Dartmouth the Lions finished eighth in the Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis League (the Ivies plus Army and Navy). This was one place higher than the 1963 season, but it was not cause for much rejoicing at the Baker Field courts along the Harlem. The top players had a good season. "We lost out badly, though," said Coach Joe Molder, "in the number five and six singles and the number three doubles." The team won four of its six matches outside the League, the two losses coming at the hands of Rollins during the spring vacation trip to Miami.

The best records (eight wins and seven losses) were compiled by junior Joel Braziller of Larchmont, the number one man, and sophomore Mark Naison of Brooklyn, who played at number four. They, along with juniors



JOEL BRAZILLER '65
The top is strong but not the bottom

George Gutwirth and Claude Bernard, who were five and six respectively, will be the nucleus of next year's team. This year's captain, Henry Kaplan, who was number two, graduated. The number three player, Ralph Grieco '65E, a Rollins transfer, has used his college eligibility.

The freshman team had a record of four wins and four losses. The two best players, Roger Hartman of Woodmere, New York, and August Ganzenmuller, III of Sea Cliff, New York, are

JOSEPH O'DONNELL '64
A good year



High Rogers

the top prospects for next year's varsity. The latter's father, August Ganzemuller, II '37, played tennis for the College and his mother is an outstanding amateur player.

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Good on the Greens

MILD AMAZEMENT greeted the golf team when members appeared on campus the morning of April 22. The previous afternoon, on a rain-soaked course at the Rockland Country Club, the team had beaten Yale 4-3. The feat in Ivy golf circles was the equivalent of conquering Princeton in tennis or Cornell in wrestling. Yale has won the Ivy League golf championship every year since the formation of the league in 1956. Columbia's victory indicated that the Lions were a match for the best on any given afternoon.

Although nothing in the remainder of the season quite produced the glow of the Yale upset, it was an exceptional year for Coach John Toner's squad. The Lions won 10 out of 18 dual or triangular matches, finished second among the 27 teams in the Metropolitan Championship, and seventh of 16

teams in the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association competition, May 9-11. Among the Ivies in the E.I.G.A., Columbia ranked fourth, the best that Coach Toner's team has ever done.

The top men were Captain Peter Salzberg, Frank Abbott, and Charles Irish. Salzberg graduates, but both Abbott, a junior from Pleasant Valley, New York, and Irish, a sophomore from Miami, Florida, will be back. Abbott was elected captain. The squad loses two other good drivers, seniors Joseph O'Donnell and Paul Spiegelman, but can still look ahead to a favorable year in 1964.

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Shut Out, but a Championship

COLUMBIA CREW, the talk of rowing circles in 1963 for its return to respectability, suffered a reversal of form this spring that left its followers and Coach Carl Ullrich puzzled. The varsity and junior varsity heavyweights went through the regular season without winning a race. The freshmen heavies had better luck; they won three and lost two races, and made the best showing of Light Blue crews at the

Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta at Syracuse on June 20 by finishing third behind Wisconsin and Brown. If any excuse could be offered for the varsity heavyweights, it was that they had lost outstanding stroke Herb Soroca '63 and two experienced oarsmen, Paul Meunch '63 and Hasso Molineus '63.

It was Molineus and nine freshmen who unexpectedly provided the only bright spot in a gloomy season. As a graduate student in Columbia's Business School, Molineus applied for the job of freshman lightweight coach and got it. His first coaching assignment could not have been more successful. The freshmen lightweight were undefeated, the first Columbia crew since 1929 to gain that distinction. They also became the first Columbia crew to win at the Eastern Association of Rowing College's sprint championships at Worcester, Massachusetts since that regatta was begun two decades ago.

On warm days the freshmen lightweight appeared on campus in the most multi-colored array of opponents' crew shirts displayed on Morningside in years. (In crew, one literally loses one's shirt to the victors.) These trophies included Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, M.I.T., Cornell, Rutgers, and Georgetown. The only close call came in the final race at the Worcester sprints when Princeton proved surprisingly strong and was headed by only two seats.

A diverse group with an international flavor, the freshmen lightweight nevertheless proved "a close-knit boat, which is important when they are together every day," said Molineus. Charles Miller, at the five oar, for example, is from Harlem. Next to him at the six oar was Gerhard Botha, whose father is the United Nations ambassador from South Africa. At one end of the boat was stroke Dave Blanchard from Tyler, Texas; at the opposite end was Dick DuMais from Lewiston, Maine. The others were Eric Dannemann of Little Compton, Rhode Island, Paul Vaughn of Hyde Park, New York, Jon Jarvik of Glenbrook, Connecticut, Jan Kouzmanoff of Port Chester, New York, and coxswain James Menasian of Liverpool, New York, the loudest small man on the Harlem. Molineus, a German, is

THE 1964 VARSITY HEAVYWEIGHTS
A puzzlement





The undefeated freshman lightweight crew wearing the shirts of the eight crews they defeated this spring.

returning to his home country for further graduate work next year, a sudden retirement that makes him the only undefeated coach in Light Blue history.

Columbia's last undefeated crew, the varsity heavyweights of 1929, held a reunion on May 30, the 35th anniversary of their victory at the Poughkeepsie Regatta. With the exception of the late Robert Berman '29, the coxswain, and William Blesse '30, who is an engineer in Colombia, South America, the other seven men appeared at Gould Boathouse, donned Lion rowing shirts, and took to the water long enough for photographers to capture the event. The seven members present from that crew were Henry G. Walter, Jr. '31 of New York, William B. Sanford '30 of Bronxville, Arthur Douglas '29 of Altadena, California, Samuel Walker '29 and Alastair MacBair '29, both of Sterling Forest, New York, and Horace Davenport '29 of Swampscott, Massachusetts. (On the eve of the I.R.A. at Syracuse, Davenport was named to the Helms Rowing Hall of Fame.) Henry Danneman '29, a member of the victorious 1927 crew and the father of this year's freshman lightweight Eric Danneman, and Darius Phillips '29, coxswain, completed the boat.

The crew made *Daily News* headlines, but not on the sports page. On the afternoon of April 2, a seven-year-old girl fell into the Harlem near Spuyten Duyvil and was swept out by the current. Heikki Hannikainen '65, a member of the varsity lightweights and son of the Finnish ambassador to Peru, jumped from the shell and kept the girl afloat until both were brought aboard Coach Ullrich's launch.

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Bread and Water

TO CAP OFF a good year, Columbia's Sailing Club had a dinner on May 12 which was attended by 75 members and College alumni, including Roderick Stephens '06 and Ambrose Day '24, two of the Club's most active supporters. Guest speakers were Cornelius Shields, who led Columbia in the successful defense of the America's Cup race in 1958 and Cornelius

Shields, Jr., who skipped the 12-meter boat in the 1962 trials.

The Club members spent six weekends in April and May in enjoyable intra-Club regattas off City Island, and the Sailing Team, composed of the Club's best sailors, did well in the spring intercollegiate competition, finishing fifth of 15 teams in the Boston Dinghy Club races at Cambridge in April. For the first time, Columbia will be the host team to other colleges next fall. A new berth at City Island and the addition of three used Tech dinghies from West Point make this possible.

With a large number of skilled freshmen and sophomores in the Club, Dick Leonard '67, commodore-elect, hopes that Columbia may be able to become "one of the sailing powers in the Northeast" in a year or two.

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Maid Marians?

FOUR GIRLS AT BARNARD have mannaed to capture an intercollegiate athletic title. A Barnard archery team outscored 19 other teams scattered from Arizona to Connecticut to win the women's Class C competition of 60 arrows at 20 yards.

Sixteen of the near-30 girls in Barnard's advanced archery class entered

the mail-in competition, which was sponsored by the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. With a combination of scores (the contest's rules allowed teams to send in their best scores for shots made within the same week) Barnard placed above the University of Connecticut and Louisiana State.

In addition, Barnard's Janet Kaufman '65 placed second among 94 contestants in the individual competition with a score of 528 points out of a possible 540, setting a Barnard record. Janet, a neat, diminutive girl who hardly looks as if she could string a 15-lb. bow with ease, explained that the Barnard girls practice shooting in the gym during the winter, but in the spring they move out to the tarred roof of Lehman Library, setting their targets among the badminton nets and sunbathers that share the space. "I never tried archery before," Janet told us (her home town, Philadelphia, has produced noted female tennis, field hockey, and lacrosse players), "but somehow I just got into it at Barnard while I was fulfilling the three-year sports requirement, and I like it—a lot. It's a very feminine sport—that's why quite a few girls take it. It doesn't take a great deal of effort, and the movements made are small and graceful. An added attraction is that you don't have to change clothes for archery class."

BARNARD ARCHERS ON THE LIBRARY ROOF
You don't have to change clothes.





Talk of the Alumni

Admission of Alumni Sons

THIS WAS THE FIRST year that the College's new program of early admission for alumni sons who are first-choice Columbia applicants was tried. The plan contributed to admission for the largest number of alumni sons in Columbia's history: 91 out of the entering class of 700.

Last fall 79 sons of College alumni applied for admission under the new Early Decision Program. By December 15, 44 of them were admitted; decisions on the 35 others were postponed until the Admissions Committee had a chance to look at their seventh term records and senior year College Board scores. By March 1 another 20 were admitted; 15 were rejected. Of the 64 admitted early, 59 will register at the College next September.

In addition to the Early Decision Program candidates, 80 sons of College alumni chose to apply in the regular

competition. Fifty-two were admitted, 32 of whom will appear on campus next fall.

The Dean's Office, Admissions Committee, and admissions director Harry Coleman '46 all seem to be highly pleased with the early results of the new program, which is open to all College and School of Engineering alumni. The program was instituted last year to relieve the pressure and anxiety from those alumni and their sons who make Columbia their first choice. The University of Pennsylvania thought that the idea was such a good one that it too will try it next year.

Alumni who are interested in the program for this coming year should have their sons apply no later than November 1, 1964. They will be notified of the Admissions Committee's decision by December 1, or, if there is some question, by March 1. Alumni sons who apply early will be given

some preference; those who apply along with the 3000 other candidates will not.

A Busy Year

COLUMBIA COLLEGE'S Alumni Association had an active and productive year. In addition to its usually good help with Homecoming, the Alexander Hamilton Dinner, the alumni luncheons, and Dean's Day, the Association turned in some especially distinguished committee work — most notably the Undergraduate Affairs Committee — put on a memorable Alumni Ball, and transformed the Annual Meeting.

The Undergraduate Affairs Committee, headed by Arnold J. Schwartz '55, began an important and methodical inquiry into the possible ramifications of the coming expansion of the College

to 3500 or 4000 men, particularly the physical needs of a larger College. The Alumni Ball on April 11, whose chairman was Edward Reisner, Jr. '35, was based on a Roaring Twenties theme. Over 95 couples attended the campus event, several in 1920's dress, and danced until morning to Meyer Davis' music. ("The best dance music I've ever heard," said Alumni Secretary Frank Safran '58.)

The most mentioned event of the year was the Association's Annual Meeting on May 27. Traditionally the meeting has been all business — reports and elections in a large smoke-filled room during the late afternoon. This year the Association's Board of Directors decided to have an evening dinner meeting instead. After cocktails, more than 100 College graduates sat at tables decorated with irises and chrysanthemums and cut into thick slices of beef. Reports were read or waived, awards were given out, and the new officers (Theodore C. Garfiel '24, President; Henry L. King '48, Vice President; Robert G. Barnes '37, Secretary; Gerard Tonachel '23, Treasurer) elected and introduced. Then outgoing president Daniel J. Reidy '29 introduced the guest speaker, Dean David Truman, who talked about the relation of Columbia College to the University.

It was no ordinary talk, but one full of historical facts about Columbia and American education, and a frank de-

DEAN TRUMAN AT ALUMNI MEETING
The College needs a bold and expensive attack



THEODORE C. GARFIEL '24 & DANIEL J. REIDY '29
Mr. New and Mr. Old Association President

scription of the present condition of both. Among other points, Dean Truman noted that the University, after years of some neglect of its undergraduate College, is now recognizing its central place; that as specialization continues to advance "common knowledge" is decreasing and "educated illiteracy" is increasing ("Our age cries out for the comprehending generalizations that a real liberal education at a good college can give"); and that both the College and the University — and their alumni — need to launch a bold, imaginative, and expensive attack on the inadequacies of Columbia's physical plant. The consensus was that the speech, and the whole evening, was great, just great.

No Joy in Fundville

HOW DID the Annual Fund do this year? Frankly, not so hot. The dollar total exceeded that of last year by \$25,000 and the number of donors increased slightly, but the growth was considerably less than was hoped for. The major problem seemed to stem from the fact that the capital campaign for the new undergraduate gymnasium

got underway this year and cut into annual contributions somewhat.

Chairman Paul Lockwood '23 was cheered because 510 College graduates who had never previously responded to the annual appeal did so, but he was somewhat dismayed because only 8,965 of the College's 22,431 alumni — 40 per cent — thought it important to help the College. Another stubborn fact bothered him. "The problem is the token giver, *i.e.*, the donor who gives almost automatically five or ten dollars," Mr. Lockwood wrote in the Annual Report. Two per cent of the alumni gave over 50 per cent of the Fund receipts. The College's Annual Fund for 1963 came to \$884,720.40: \$515,989.57 from alumni and \$368,730.83 from corporations, parents, and friends.

The general chairman for the 1964 Annual Fund is Lawrence A. Wein '25, who is determined to make the urgent needs of the College well known and to raise the level of alumni contributions substantially. He has inaugurated a "leadership gifts" drive, designed to stimulate more substantial gifts from those able to do so. Said Mr. Wein to a meeting of the class chairmen in April, "Support for education is now



LAWRENCE WEIN '25
The greatest cause in charity



JOHN WHEELER '36
New co-ordinator

the greatest charitable cause. Not support for *mass* education, because the government takes care of most of this, but private, high-quality, university education, the kind that will train those men who will raise the level of life in America and the world. Support of colleges like Columbia has become the number one philanthropic cause in America today. Without it, the quality and prosperity of American living will be diminished, and the world may be in greater danger of blowing itself up."

Where Your Treasure Is

A REPORT by F. Emerson Andrews, director of the Foundation Library Center, recently published in *Alma Mater*, the American Alumni Council's periodical, has blasted some widely-held notions about private philanthropy. It is usually asserted, for example, that 90 per cent of the alumni dollars to help higher education comes from 10 per cent of the alumni.

According to 1960 Treasury data, however, \$4.04 billion of the \$6.75 billion given to charity—60 per cent—was donated by persons with incomes below \$10,000. Not only that, but the proportion given to charity *decreases* with disposable income. Persons with incomes below \$5000 give about 4.6 per cent of their income to charity; persons with incomes between \$7000

and \$15,000 give the lowest percentage of their income away—3.2 per cent; persons with incomes of over \$100,000 donate about 10 per cent of their earnings to charity. But scrutiny of the tax returns shows that the high percentage for high-income persons is caused by a relatively small number of exceedingly generous individuals. Actually, many wealthy men give very little each year to charity (five millionaires in 1960 reported gifts of "more than \$200 but less than \$300") and some give nothing at all. Thus, about half of the nation's richest men give a smaller percentage of their income away than most of the nation's poorest individuals.

Thinking Ahead

ONE MAN who does not fit the description of some men noted above is banker Benjamin J. Bittenwieser '19. One of Columbia's most devoted alumni, he has pledged, five years in advance of his 50th reunion, a \$250,000 gift. He did it to stimulate the Class of 1919 into matching his pledge and presenting the largest 50th anniversary gift ever to Columbia. Incidentally, Mr. Bittenwieser is chairman of the board of Lenox Hill Hospital, where Drs. Rudolf Aebli, Fred Dunn, John Rogers, and Henry Wechsler, all Class of 1919, are section heads.

New Man on Top

IT IS CUSTOMARY, though not inevitable, for College alumni to preside over the Alumni Federation of Columbia University. The Federation is the co-ordinating body of the alumni associations of the various schools at Morningside. This year College man John William Wheeler '36, '39L, a New York lawyer, was chosen to succeed Robert Curtiss '27, president of Horace S. Ely & Co., a real estate firm, as president of the Federation.

Mr. Wheeler has long been active in College alumni activities, having served in Varsity C Club affairs, on the board of directors of the College's Annual Fund, and on various committees of the College Association. In 1957 he received the Federation's medal for conspicuous alumni service.

The Fortieth

WE HAD NEVER been to a 40th reunion before, so when the Class of 1924 invited us to spend a weekend with them at the Shawnee Inn in Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, we accepted.

We arrived on Friday evening, May 22, and sat behind a bowl of



BENJAMIN BITTENWIESER '19
To bring in the largest class gift ever



THE CLASS OF 1924 AT THEIR 40TH REUNION
Even Jackie Gleason happened by

potato chips and a pitcher of beer while Henry Fineberg told jokes, Joseph Fries performed magic, George Jaffin showed slides of French art and architecture, and Morris Watkins led the singing of some College songs from the piano. Paul Shaw strung the various bits of entertainment together nicely.

The next morning, after a few class members had enjoyed early morning golf, tennis, or a brisk walk, a seminar was held. William Offenhauser introduced, in turn, church historian Edward Hardy, businessman Robert Moore, engineer Franklin Leerburger, writer David Cort, botanist Edward Matzke, and government official and lawyer James Anderson, who each spoke about an aspect of the "pursuit of excellence in the modern world." Historian Max Savelle even taped a review of the past 40 years, which was flown in from the state of Washington. Discussion about the current state of the world continued at lunch. At 3:00 p.m. a lively softball game got underway while a small group talked about politics, literature, business, and family life at the pool. One member chose to go canoeing on the Delaware River.

That evening, after a delicious din-

ner and wine, Frank Smithwick Hogan, New York's district attorney and one of Columbia's finest masters of ceremonies, arose and within 10 minutes had the 81 men who had come from all parts of America roaring with laughter. Then Professor Dwight Miner '26, former Dean Harry Carman, and Dean David Truman spoke; Class President James Anderson with dignity and eloquence gave special awards to *New York Times* editor Theodore Bernstein, noted lawyer John Cahill, theatre critic John Cassner, philosopher George Geiger, law professor Milton Handler, Franklin Leerburger, Edwin Matzke, research physician Ade Milhorat, Max Savelle, and art authority Meyer Schapiro; the class gave Jim Anderson their thanks; and Frank Hogan got Jackie Gleason, who happened by, to sing *Sans Souci* with the class. Conversation continued informally until two or three in the morning.

On Sunday there was a business meeting and election and a cocktail party with abundant buffet. Said L. Denny Moses, an English professor, before returning to El Paso, Texas, "It was a really good meeting. I shall never forget it."

Cambridge Theater

WHEN KEITH MANO '63, one of the College's best scholars and dramatic actors, was awarded a Kellett Fellowship and left for Clare College, Cambridge, he never realized that within a few months he would be a campus figure at the ancient English university. No sooner had he settled down to read 18th Century literature and to attend the lectures of F. R. Leavis than he was offered a leading role with a campus theatrical group, that of Dr. Wangel in Ibsen's *Lady from the Sea*. He acted well—one critic noted that "his conviction and theatrical technique submerged the rest of the cast"—and the students flocked to his room as if it were a shrine. In a letter to the College's Dean's office he explained it this way:

Theatre at Cambridge is unlike theatre in any college in the States. Star actors are treated as star quarterbacks are treated at home. Posters are adorned with such statements as "starring the finest actor in Cambridge." Such immodesty is unheard of in the States. Productions here are forced to be semi-professional because the plays at Oxford and Cambridge receive national publicity. Some good ones step straight

from here to London. As a result, unheard-of pressures are placed on amateur producers and actors; the atmosphere here is more tense than that of any professional group with which I worked in New York.

Mano's letter also contained information for the armies who have complained of the food at Columbia:

The dining hall at Clare College is superb. It reminds me of the great hall in *Beowulf*. We eat by candlelight at long wooden tables on long wooden benches. The food is abominable, but that's part of the tradition.

Murphy's Bed

AMONG THE MORE familiar faces at Morningside is that of Joseph Maurice Murphy '25. In the year that he graduated, Columbia began the Scholastic Press Association, an attempt to encourage better student work in secondary school newspapers and yearbooks and recognize outstanding achievements in that area. Young Mr. Murphy was placed in charge.

For each of the past 39 years, high school students have come from as far away as California, Texas, Arkansas, and North Dakota to Morningside to hear lectures about journalism and receive awards. Over 105,000 students, aged 10 to 19, have done so since 1925. No convention has been long enough for most of the young editors.

Mr. Murphy has directed the C.S.P.A.'s activities almost single-handedly since its origin, except during the World War II years when, as an Air Force colonel, he served as Austria's commissioner of education. "The Colonel," as he is now called, has no staff, not even a secretary, but uses five Columbia students as part-time assistants. "The young men do a great job and it helps them pay their way through college," says Mr. Murphy, who has worked with nearly 200 students through the years. The Colonel's frugality has enabled him to have a surplus in his budget each year, which he has used to establish a Columbia scholarship fund, recently named in his honor.

This March 15th, at the Association's 40th annual luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria, hundreds of persons who have worked with him for years paid a surprise tribute to him in the form of a bound volume of letters from friends throughout the nation extolling his



JOSEPH M. MURPHY '25
40 years and 105,000 students

work with scholastic publications, as well as a cash annuity. The Colonel, a wisp of a man with twinkling eyes, turned red and was deeply grateful.

Columbians All

AT 150 William Street in New York City there is an unusual school called the College of Insurance, dedicated to training persons for that field. The president is Arthur Cyrus Goerlich '16. The college, which has turned out hundreds of knowledgeable men for the profession, is largely the creation of Goerlich and other Columbia men. Three of the trustees are Lester Egbert '14, Robert Watt '16, and William Hope '35. In fact, its dean is completing his doctorate at Teachers College, the head of the English department has a graduate degree from Columbia, and the librarian received a degree from Columbia's School of Library Service.

New Hamilton Medalist

IF YOU HAD to compile a list of Columbia's most distinguished and loyal alumni, you could not do better than to start with the list of Alexander Hamilton medalists. Begun in 1947, the annual award is made at a sumptuous dinner by the College's Alumni Association to honor that alumnus or faculty member who has rendered

"distinguished service and accomplishment in any field of human endeavor." This year the award will be made on Tuesday evening, November 10th.

The man chosen for the medal this year is William Towson Taylor '21, a prominent lawyer, banker and manufacturing executive. Mr. Taylor's connections with Columbia are long-bonded. He worked as executive secretary of the Columbia Alumni Federation for one year after leaving Columbia Law School; was assistant to the dean of the Law School from 1924-1927; and served as a director of the College's Alumni Association from 1945-47, member of the College Council from 1953-60, and Alumni Trustee of the University from 1956-60. As chairman of the finance committee of the College's Citizenship Center (Ferris Booth Hall), he is often mentioned as the alumnus most responsible for the existence of that building.

Mr. Taylor first won prominence as a singer, first as a boy soprano and then as leader of the College's Glee Club and baritone soloist in the Chapel Choir. Now, as chairman of the board of ACF Industries, he confines his leisure activities to golf and an occasional game of tennis. Mr. Taylor is a wit and raconteur, and the evening should be a memorable one for the few hundred persons who come to the customarily crowded and glittering presentation.

WILLIAM TOWSON TAYLOR '21
A medal for a boy soprano





Paul Gallico '19



Jacques Barzun '27



William Hance '38



Bernard Mandelbaum '42



Joseph Mazzeo '44

ALUMNI AUTHORS

Charles Silberman '46



Stanley Loomis '48



James Shenton '49



Norman Podhoretz '50



Elliott Zuckerman '52



THE HAND OF MARY CONSTABLE by Paul Gallico '19 is a suspense story complete with spiritualists, spirits, and a top-secret Defense Department project. (Doubleday, \$4.95)

SCIENCE: THE GLORIOUS ENTERTAINMENT by Jacques Barzun '27 suggests that science has overstepped its territory of the mind. (Harper & Row, \$6.00)

THE GEOGRAPHY OF MODERN AFRICA by William Hance '38 is a comprehensive study of Africa's present economic situation and her potential for development. (Columbia University Press, \$12.00)

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON SCHECTER by Bernard Mandelbaum '42 includes selections from the founder of the United Synagogue's writings about American Judaism. (Burning Bush Press, \$1.75)

RENAISSANCE AND SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY STUDIES by Joseph Mazzeo '44 is a collection of essays dealing first, with changing ideas of metaphor and style, and secondly, with Machiavellian and Augustinian influences on Andrew Marvell. (Columbia University Press, \$6.50)

CRISIS IN BLACK AND WHITE by Charles E. Silberman '46 is a book which takes a realistic view of American racism and suggests a radical reorganization of American elementary education. (Random House, \$5.95)

PARIS IN THE TERROR by Stanley P. Loomis '48 is a study of the personalities embroiled in the Reign of Terror during the French Revolution—a Book-of-the-Month Club selection. (Lippincott, \$6.95)

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES TO 1865 by James Shenton '49 is a comprehensive book intended to provide the fundamentals of a general introductory college course in American History—a readable Doubleday College Course Guide. (Doubleday, \$1.75)

DOINGS AND UNDOINGS by Norman Podhoretz '50 is a collection of 27 essays the author has contributed to a variety of periodicals during the past 10 years, including his own, *Commentary*. (Farrar, Straus & Co., \$4.95)

THE FIRST 100 YEARS OF WAGNER'S TRISTAN by Elliott Zuckerman '52 traces the history of the Tristan myth and describes what Nietzsche called the opera's "dangerous fascination" for years to come. (Columbia University Press, \$6.00)

DEATHS

PARRYBY POLLEN SCHMIDT '26 died on May 29 in Birmingham, Michigan after a heart attack. He was 59.

Mr. Schmidt, manager of industrial rubber products sales for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's Detroit office, was an alumnus to whom Columbia owes much. For two years before his death he was president of the Columbia University Club of Michigan; he was also president of the Columbia College Club in Michigan. A man with the knack for organizing people well and keeping a group working smoothly, he was always ready to help when Columbians came to the area: to house Glee Club members, or to arrange the details for meetings which brought Morningside faculty and administrators together with local alumni. His tactful service for the admissions committee in telling high school students about the education Columbia might offer them and in helping to recommend some of the best students was invaluable. He was awarded the Dean's Medal for his efforts on the College's behalf.

A member of the freshman crew squad and the Philolexian Society while at the College, Mr. Schmidt joined the Goodyear Company in 1943 as an industrial sales trainee in New York after working for the Turner Construction Company and the Aetna Life Insurance Company. He became industrial products representative in Detroit in 1949 and two years later was appointed district manager.

At Mr. Schmidt's death, his wife asked that friends send contributions to the College rather than flowers. His father, Leopold Schmidt '88, is one of Columbia's oldest living alumni.

We walk with ease where others are carried. . . ."

Dr. Chapin's scholarly career was spread over a number of years. He worked preparing displays for the Museum from 1905 until he was halfway through Columbia, when he was asked to join a three-year expedition to the Congo. That was only the first of his five trips to Africa—undertaken with the sponsorship of several governments—one of which prompted his most famous discovery, the Congo peacock. These and other trips to the Canadian Rockies, the Galapagos Islands, Panama, and other places, were punctuated by his receiving a B.A. in 1916, an M.A. in 1917, and a doctorate in zoology in 1932, all from Columbia. He was an assistant in the department of ornithology at the Museum from 1915-19, an assistant curator from 1920-23, and associate curator from 1923-48, when he retired, although he remained active in Museum affairs and continued to travel on scientific expeditions as an emeritus.



P. SCHMIDT '26



W. PALMER '07

Dr. JAMES PAUL CHAPIN, Class of 1910, died of a heart attack at his home on April 5. He was 74.

Dr. Chapin was curator emeritus of birds and research associate in African ornithology at the American Museum of Natural History. A colleague said of him: "He was one of the best-loved and also one of the most scholarly of American naturalists." He was admired for many accomplishments in his lifetime, as his decorations by King Albert and King Baudouin of Belgium and his honors from many scientific societies testified. Once, in 1912, after he had been "missing" in the Congo for 14 months, he wrote to his mother: "We are in good health and have a widespread reputation for ruggedness.

WILLIAM GRANT PALMER '07 died at his home in Scarsdale, N.Y. on March 19 at the age of 79.

Mr. Palmer was a vice-president of the J. Walter Thompson Company, an advertising agency, from 1924 until his retirement in 1949. Before going to the Thompson Company, he was the vice-president in charge of the New York office of another advertising company, W. S. Hill. In addition, he was chairman of the Advertisers Research Foundation in 1943 and later served on its administrative committee.

Mr. Palmer's attachment to Columbia was long and firm. He served continuously as alumni president of his class until last

year, and had been president of the Columbia University Alumni Association. In recognition of his loyalty, he was awarded the medal for conspicuous alumni service to Columbia. His efforts were far-reaching, for he was a respected and judicious adviser to the Development Committee of the University.

LEONARD ARTHUR PULLMAN '62 was killed in an automobile accident on June 3 in Virginia.

During his four years at Columbia, Leonard gave much of his time and devotion to serving the College community. Among other activities, he was chairman of the Ferris Booth Hall Board of Managers and president of the Van Am Society. His leadership and his scholastic abilities were recognized with such honors as the Class of '17 Endowed Room, the Mitchell Prize for graduate study, and the Milch Prize.

Immediately after his graduation from the College, he worked for an M.A. in English at Columbia, then enrolled in the Yale Law School. He was on his way from New Haven to Houston, where he was going to teach at Texas Methodist University for the summer, when he was killed. In memory of what Len had contributed to their class and to the College, his classmates are planning to raise money for a class scholarship.

EDWIN POPPER KAUFMAN '39 died of a heart attack on April 21 at the age of 46.

Mr. Kaufman had been a partner in the firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz and Mendelsohn since 1956. A graduate of the Yale Law School, he specialized in corporate law.

A leader in the community affairs of Scarsdale and Hartsdale, N.Y., Mr. Kaufman was especially interested in education. He was a vice-president of the Jewish Board of Guardians, a voluntary treatment and research agency that cares for emotionally disturbed and delinquent children, and helped to manage its special school in Hawthorne, N.Y. He also served on the Board of Education in a Mt. Pleasant, N.Y. school district.

One of three Columbia brothers, Mr. Kaufman had been active as a College undergraduate in a wide range of activities, including the Varsity Show and the editorial boards of both *Jester* and *Spec-tator*.



EDWIN KAUFMAN '39

Dr. HENRY MILCH '17 died on March 3 in Palm Beach, Florida, at the age of 68.

Dr. Milch was an orthopedic surgeon, a particularly devoted College alumnus, and an amateur musician.

His medical associations were many: he graduated from Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons—later he taught anatomy there—and went on to serve at Maimonides and Liberty Hospitals and the Hospital for Joint Diseases. He originated, among other procedures in bone surgery, an operation used for arthritis of the hip and wrote four books, including a textbook called *Fracture Surgery*.

Publicly active on the College's behalf, Dr. Milch was given the Dean's Award for distinguished service to the Columbia College Fund in 1956. He further benefited the College by donating, in 1948, the Milch Prize, "to be awarded annually to that member of the Junior Class who by his leadership in extracurricular as well as scholastic activities, has done most to enhance the reputation of Columbia College."

Founder member of the Association of American chamber musicians, Dr. Milch was well-known for his viola-playing.



LEONARD
PULLMAN '62

- 1890 WILLIAM BONDY
March 30, 1964
- 1892 EDWARD ROBERTS
March 21, 1964
- 1893 WALTER S. NEWHOUSE
March 6, 1964
- 1900 ARTHUR N. DUSENBURY
June 22, 1964
- 1901 EUGENE TAVENNER
October 11, 1963
- 1902 HENRY L. PAIR
June 8, 1964
- 1903 BERT V. SMITH
March 5, 1964
- 1904 HENRY D. BULKLEY
March 15, 1964
HERBERT H. HARRIS
March 12, 1964
- 1906 WALTER SICHEL
March 27, 1964
- 1907 WILLIAM C. PALMER
March 19, 1964
DR. JOHN W. WALTHER
- 1908 RUDOLPH C. BERGMANN
October 8, 1963
ARTHUR M. LEE
June 9, 1964

- ANTHONY J. ROMAGNA
February 6, 1964
- 1909 JOHN HANRAHAN
March 21, 1964
- 1910 JAMES P. CHAPIN
April 5, 1964
- 1911 SAMUEL MCKEOWN
- 1912 WILLIAM S. SHATERIAN
March 15, 1964
- 1913 DR. ALBERT VALENSI
December 9, 1963
- 1914 BENJAMIN BRAVERMAN
March 19, 1964
- 1915 JOHN J. CARROLL
October 23, 1963
HENRY F. D. DAVIS
July, 1963
J. ALLEN HORTON
March 7, 1963
JAMES H. MACKINTOSH
1963
RUDOLPH E. VOM SAAL
1963
- 1916 JAMES S. BARTHOLOW
March 9, 1964
WALDO E. FISHER
May 15, 1964
RICHARD B. MONTGOMERY
December 31, 1963
EUGENE A. SHERPICK
February 15, 1964
- 1917 THOMAS A. HINES
April 16, 1964
DR. HENRY MILCH
March 3, 1964
- 1918 WALTER J. MANNING
May 16, 1964
MORTIMER A. WILK
January 31, 1964
- 1919 DR. PHILIP C. C. BISHOP
May 12, 1964
DR. HARRY CAGNEY
June 10, 1964
FREDERIC M. CURRIAN
June, 1964
CLAUDE MARKEL
January 5, 1964
LEO N. FLEIN
June 3, 1964
DR. RICHARD M. ROGERS
March, 1964
- 1920 DR. HERBERT WACHSMANN
June 27, 1964
- 1921 DR. FRANK HUBER
January 4, 1964
ROGER ZUCKER
March 11, 1964
- 1922 WILMONT H. GOODRICH
March 27, 1964
- 1923 JOHN W. DAIN
January 1, 1964
WILLIAM D. SEATON
January 10, 1964
CURTIS G. TANNER
October 8, 1963
- 1924 FRANK H. COBURN
May 4, 1964
CHARLES INCE
April 10, 1964
HENRY ROBINS
March 1, 1963
- 1925 MARTIN GRANIRER
January 28, 1964
WALTER D. KRUSSEL
March 9, 1964
ARTHUR R. MACKEN
April 15, 1964
- 1926 DR. W. MORTIMER CLARK
March 7, 1964
C. MAURY DECHUEE
December 8, 1963
DR. RICHARD V. FOSTER
December 7, 1963
EVERETT E. HALE
June 11, 1964
AUGUST F. KNATZ
April 12, 1964
MARTIN T. LINDROTH
April, 1964
PARBURY P. SCHMIDT
May 30, 1964
DR. RICHARD C. YOUNG
December 11, 1963
- 1928 DR. DAVID M. ASHKENAZ
February 26, 1964
SIDNEY AXELRAD
June, 1964
KARL DORTZBACH
February 23, 1964
WILLIAM J. DRAKE
June, 1964
HAROLD CROULS
February 28, 1964
LOUIS SCHACK
March 16, 1964
- 1929 JOSEPH M. RECTOR, JR.
- 1930 GERARD A. OSBORNE
June 2, 1964
EDMOND J. RUNGE
February 17, 1964
- 1931 RALPH A. BEEBE
February 7, 1964
J. EDWARD OBEY
July 1, 1964
- 1932 DR. STEPHEN V. PASTOR
October 10, 1963
- 1933 H. CLYDE BUCHANAN
April, 1964
ARTHUR S. M. WOOD
February 8, 1964
- 1938 MAX K. VORWERK
January 5, 1964
- 1939 EDWIN P. KAUFMAN
April 21, 1964
- 1940 LT. COL. CHARLES J. RAHAUSER
December 29, 1963
- 1941 ALPHONSE C. DI MICELI
December 18, 1963
- 1945 SENECA DUTCHER ELDREDGE
- 1946 JOHN L. COOPER
November 6, 1963
- 1948 LEO H. PAPAZIAN
February 23, 1964
NORMAN E. PFLOMM
January 29, 1964
- 1950 ROBERT FLEMING
July 1, 1964
- 1954 JOHN E. VAN DE WATER
December 16, 1963
- 1957 THOMAS LOWNES
- 1962 LEONARD PULLMAN
June 3, 1964



Class Notes

96

George R. Beach
167 South Mountain Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey

Joseph E. Proskauer, former justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, was awarded a newly-created Medal for Excellence by the Columbia Law School Alumni Association at commencement this June. The bronze medal, bearing the profiles of three Columbia alumni—John Jay, Charles Evans Hughes and Harlan Fiske Stone—who served as chief justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, honors faculty and alumni who have shown "the qualities of character, intellect, and social and professional responsibility that the School of Law nurtures."

01

Harold Korn
Allegiance Realty Corp.
955 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

A class cocktail party was held on May 12. Present were: George Bernheim, class president; Reg Thayer; Harold Jackocks, Achilles Kohn, and Harold Korn, with wives. Others heard from who could not attend for health reasons or distance from New York were Darrow Sage, A. L. Queneau, Maurice Goodman, John Wolff, and A. Brittingham.

03

Rudolph Schroeder
Hudson Trust Building
51 Newark Street
Hoboken, New Jersey

The Class of 1903 College and Engineering held their 61st annual spring reunion luncheon at the University Club on May 27. Those present were: Martin Ansorge; Lem Biglow; George Crocker; Dr. Leonard Fuld; C. LeRoy Hendrickson; Alfred Hoffman; Ely Kahn; Dr. Herbert Manley; John Thompson; George Warren; Robert Wyld; and your correspondent. Our president, M. Hartley Dodge, who had served in that capacity since graduation, passed away on December 25th last, an irreplaceable loss to the class. It was noted that 28 of the Engi-

neering Class still survive, while 41 in the College, out of a total of 104 at graduation, still survive, a remarkable percentage after 61 years. George Warren, Senior University Trustee, brought his classmates up to date on campus happenings.

06

Roderick Stephens
79 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

The Class of 1906 held its 63rd annual dinner at the Women's Faculty Club on April 30. Dean and Mrs. David Truman were our guests, as well as our three scholarship students, Johnathan M. Harris and B. Page Daniel, juniors at the College, and Alan R. Rice, just completing his senior year in the School of Engineering. George Moore acted as "M.C." This was a family affair, and the 15 members of the class were balanced by an equal number of ladies.

It was a delightful evening. The three students spoke eloquently of their opportunities at Columbia thanks to the scholarship aid from '06, and Dean Truman gave an interesting account of his stewardship as Dean of the College. The report of the current College Fund results have given us great satisfaction. Under the able leadership of Samson Selig, 1906 has achieved the highest ratio of participation among all the classes.

JOSEPH PROSKAUER '96
The excellent judge



08

Ernest Griffin
124 Main Street
Tarrytown, New York

The Columbia University Alumni Association of Southern California assembled a panel one day this March to discuss the "High Cost of Dying." One of their experts was Dr. Fremont Higgins, currently the executive secretary of the cooperative Los Angeles Funeral Society.

09

Harry B. Brainerd
601 West 113th Street
New York, New York 10025

The Class of 1909 celebrated its 55th reunion in the three villages of Old Field, Setauket and Stony Brook, Long Island, on June 9, 10 and 11. Old Field is the home town of Mr. and Mrs. Ward Melville, who graciously invited the class to visit their estate.

The reunion committee included Thomas Morgan, chairman, and the officers of the class. They accepted the invitation with pleasure and sent notices to the 130 classmates whose addresses were known. Those attending were: Jay Alterman; Donald Armstrong; Hugo Cohn; Julius Eckmann; Thayer Farrington; William Fondtiller; Edgar Kates; William Kimbel; George Loder; Grover Loening; Frederic Mean; Winston Paul; Leopold Rothschild; Lewis Rovere; Benton Sanders; Jerome Schaul; Herbert Schonmaker; Justin Shore; Martin Smith; Howard Staggs; D. D. Strawler; John A. Voskamp; and your correspondent. Thirty-seven others sent notes of regret or best wishes.

On Tuesday, 19 reunioneers arrived at Port Jefferson, Long Island in the late afternoon. The most spectacular arrival was made by Grover Loening, who landed his helicopter on the Melville's lawn. In the evening, all present dined at the St. George's Golf and Country Club of which both Ward and his father have been presidents. The next morning, the class explored local history, from the Thompson House (c. 1700) to the Carriage House of the Suffolk Museum at Stony Brook, which houses the famous Melville Collection of nearly 300 nineteenth-century and earlier horse-drawn vehicles.

The evening was spent at the Melville estate. After dinner, class affairs were discussed. (By coincidence, we were in the original part of the house built by Alexander Hamilton for his son.) On completion of remarks by the president and chairman of the reunion committee, we rose in memory of our departed classmates. Ward Melville then read a carefully prepared list

of honors that have been bestowed on distinguished classmates to date, with a view to its inclusion in the class records, which he has kept since 1905. A class newsletter to keep the records up to date is being considered.

We were addressed by Joseph Coffee, assistant to the President of the University for Alumni Affairs, who read a portion of our class valedictory, and by Dr. Robert Murphy, an authority on Long Island's flora and fauna. Our reunion ended after midnight with the presentation of an illuminated manuscript to Ward Melville as an expression of the esteem and affection of his classmates.

11

Walter M. Weis
36 West 44th Street
New York, New York 10036

A planning and zoning expert by vocation, but an artist by avocation, Wayne Heydecker put 40 of his paintings on display this spring as "Artist of the Month" at the Westchester Federal Savings invitational art exhibit.

12

Albert L. Siff
180 Riverside Drive, Apt. 3E
New York, New York 10024

Six members of the Class of 1912 attended a meeting of Engineering and College, and had dinner in the Ladies' Lounge at the Columbia University Club on May 19. Those attending were: Warner Paine; Professor Emeritus Arthur W. Thomas; Attorney Bert Klein; Edward Verplanck; Milton Samuels, engineer turned art dealer; and your correspondent. We missed Percy Landolt, who never fails to join us when he is in town, as well as all those who had previous appointments.

Your correspondent, who doubles as fund chairman for 1912, attended the Leadership Forum at the Plaza Hotel, which was addressed by officials of the 1964-65 Fund campaign. Larry Wein's address was especially interesting and eloquent; he spoke of techniques to invite and secure large donations from Columbia alumni and outsiders.

13

Dallas Haines
56 Palmer Avenue
Bronxville, New York

Milton Weill returned from the trip the world "out of breath" but felt the trip was "very worthwhile." Walter Mohr reports a quiet and even pleasant winter in Somerville, New Hampshire. But, avoiding New England, Rex Crews has just moved into a new home in Lincoln, New Jersey.

14

Frank W. Demuth
3240 Henry Hudson Parkway
Bronx 63, New York

There were 23 classmates at our annual dinner meeting this year, as well as our class scholar, John Gillespie '64, and Jack Armstrong, the freshman football coach, who showed movies of last year's varsity game with Pennsylvania and explained why he thought we would have an excellent team this year.

The big news was our 50th anniversary reunion, for which we had been planning a full year. We managed to get 56 classmates back for an entire week of fun and reminiscing. On June 1, we were invited to attend College & Engineering 1964 Class Day parties, and ended the day at vice president's Van Buren's Park Avenue penthouse apartment, with 63 persons present. On the next day, we attended an open house at Ferris Booth Hall that featured Stripes Sengstacken and Ed Williams at the piano. At luncheon, there were 69 people at our class tables, and 46 Golden Anniversary alumni marched in the academic procession that afternoon. We spent two days at the Fair, having dinner one night at "The Top of the Fair," and the next day at the House of Japan, where we enjoyed an hour-long stage show with our shoes off while pretty Japanese waitresses prepared our *sukiki*. We spent the weekend at Westhampton Beach, where the boys golfed at the North Fork Country Club as guests of Comy Hearn, sailed *Bob Milbank's* SS boat, or played shuffleboard. Two of the girls—Ruth Baumeister and Verna Byron—deserted the others and went sailing on Saturday with Van Buren and Wurster. One of the highlights of the Saturday night party and dance was a hula-hula by Verna (who had spent many years in Hawaii) accompanied by some of the other gals whom she had coached. Ten "Get Well" cards were sent to classmates or wives of classmates who could not attend the reunion because of illness or injury. Although many people left early on Sunday because of rain, three sturdy couples stayed over until Monday morning. What a week!

Incidentally, we found out that Ed Williams is retired and lives on his yacht "Irene" with his wife. For the summer, they are tied up at the Annapolis Yacht Club, but in the winter they are usually at Daytona Beach or elsewhere in Florida.

15

Ray N. Spooner
c/o Allen N. Spooner & Son, Inc.
143 Liberty Street
New York, New York 10006

Many classmates have responded to a telephone appeal on April 21. The callers were Roberts, Seigel, Neuman, Bunke, and your correspondent. Some of the out-of-towners we contacted were Les Danielson, Brielle, New Jersey; Ben Bartholow, Palm Beach, Florida; Don Alvoord, Clearwater, Florida; Crackers Graham, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Charles Briant, Ossining, New York; Dr. George Cochran, Chappaqua, New York; Walt Dwyer, Hyannis, Massachusetts; Ernie Edinger, Richmond, Virginia; Edwin Jimenis, Easton, Maryland; Bill Johnston, Scarsdale, New York; Harold Loskamp, Ridgewood, New Jersey; George Smith, Byram, Connecticut; J. Earle Brown, Fort Worth, Texas; Capt. Joseph Deegan, Perth Amboy, New Jersey; and Hugo Loesch, Westfield, New Jersey. Those on the New York end of the phone felt well repaid for their efforts

1909 COLLEGE & ENGINEERING

Helicopter, horse-drawn carriages, and an illuminated manuscript



just to hear and talk to a 1915 classmate they hadn't seen or talked to for months, and in many cases, years.

I hope we'll have a good turnout here in New York for our 50th reunion in June, 1965. You'll receive notices in ample time to make your plans.

K. Kenneth Smith, Lindsay Welling, Lou Mouquin, Ralph Barnaby and Duke Ohlsted are all back in the active ranks of '15. We heard that Harry Walsh just had an exhibit of his sketches, watercolors, and oil paintings at the Architectural League. What talent! Sam Roseman has recently been elected president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, succeeding former United States Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

16

Arthur C. Goerlich
110 East End Avenue
New York, New York 10028

Bob Gomersall is now chairman of the College Fund Committee for our class; you will be hearing from him soon about a donation for the 13th Annual College Fund Drive. Ed Shea, the former chairman, will assist. The cooperation of every member of '16 for this worthy cause is appreciated.

17

Colonel Edward Towns
293 Central Park West
New York, New York

We heard recently that René Wormser received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Valparaiso University in Indiana this May.

19

Stanley R. Jacobs
1130 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10028

University honors have come to two of our classmates. Albert Parker received an honorary doctorate of laws from Yeshiva University for "his dedication to Albert Einstein College of Medicine and for his devoted efforts in furthering community and national welfare and higher education." Dr. Horace Friess has been named Joseph L. Buttenwieser (father of Benjamin Buttenwieser) Professor of Human Relations at Columbia.

21

Archie O. Dawson
Federal Court House
7 Foley Square
New York, New York

The Class of 1921 held its annual dinner on May 6 at the Columbia University Club. Over 40 members of the class were present. The speaker of the evening was Arthur Levitt, comptroller of the State of New York. He delivered an interesting and instructive talk on the finances of New York.

Shepard Alexander, chairman of the Fund drive for '19, reported that the contribution to the Fund from our classmates totaled over \$36,000, which was the largest of any class. Michael Mulinos was appointed chairman of the Fund drive for the coming year.

A discussion took place about plans for the 45th Reunion to be held in 1966, and a committee was appointed to recommend a successor to the post of vice president of the class to fill the place of Thomas Fitzgibbon, deceased.

Morgan Hart had a May-long exhibit of his paintings at Swain's gallery in Plainfield, New Jersey.

22

Lewis Spence
Root, Barrett, Cohen, Knapp
& Smith
26 Broadway
New York, New York 10004

The Class of 1922 had its annual dinner at the Columbia University Club on Thursday, April 30. Members of the class began arriving at around 6:00 P.M. and dinner was served shortly after 7:00 to about 40 of us. As the years pass, the attendance at the dinners slowly increases, for more men come regularly who formerly attended only occasionally, if at all. At this dinner, Sam Morein, who now lives in Albany, made his first appearance since the Class graduated.

The entire evening was informal. The class president brought us up to date with regard to class activities, including the once-contemplated reunion in Texas, the Class Scholarship Fund, the participation of the class in the Annual Columbia College Fund Drive, and other matters, and paid tribute to Joe Teiger for his untiring effort as the class representative in the Annual Giving Program. The president also communicated to the class various messages received from absent classmates, including one from Carl Mos, who had not been heard from in some time.

Joe Coffee, Jr. had graciously accepted an invitation to attend as '22's guest and to familiarize those present with developments taking place at or in connection with the College. He covered a variety of topics, with particular emphasis on the importance of the new gymnasium. At the close of his remarks, the president adjourned the meeting and the consensus of opinion appeared to be that this was one of the most successful dinners that the class ever had.



SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN '15
Bar president

23

Aaron Fishman
418 Central Park West
New York, New York 10025

The new president of the Columbia University Club is Richard G. Mannheim.

24

James L. Anderson
Room 406, Municipal Building
Brooklyn 1, New York

The New York Times, in an article of May 6, described the pioneering stockholders' meeting of the Radio Corporation of America which held its main session at Burbank, California with a supplementary gathering in New York linked by closed-circuit color TV. The accompanying photograph showed our newly-elected class treasurer, George Maedel, the president of the RCA Institutes, seated in the front row of a jam-packed meeting studying one of the many TV sets that were linking Burbank and New York. In April, Governor Rockefeller appointed Harold Spitzer to an interim term as County

Judge of Nassau County. (An act of the 1964 Legislature raised the number of judges in the County Court from two to four.) Seymour Phillips celebrated his 25th anniversary as president of the Phillips Van Heusen Corporation, clothing, with the reflection that "the future of the independent retailer is in the brand field where the reliability is built into the brand." At Mutual of New York, John King is the newly-appointed second vice president for securities investment. Herbert Brucker was the recipient of one of the School of Journalism's 50th anniversary medallions, presented to three distinguished alumni who are currently officers of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The World-Telegram of April 24 contained the account of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Erlich's (John L. is the son of our own John J. Erlich, and Class of '59) decision to send their two daughters, ages 5 and 6, to a Harlem public school in the fall to prove that integration can work. They believe it is time for well-meaning people to put their beliefs on the line. God speed Susan and John Erlich in their quest.

The great event in the life of '24 was the 40th Reunion at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pennsylvania. It began on Friday, May 22, with an informal dinner and entertainment that kept us up until all hours. Saturday saw everyone scattered from the golf links to bridge tables, but a good many got together for the morning's seminar on "Pursuit of Excellence in the Modern World," led by panelists David Cort, Franklin Leerbarger, Professor Matzke, Robert Moore, Reverend Edward Hardy, and James Anderson. At dinner that night, the 40th anniversary awards were made. On Sunday, we started business early. A report of the present state of the Chrystie Memorial Fund was given by John T. Cahill, chairman, which showed that we had raised \$78,600 to date in cash and pledges. John expressed confidence that the full amount to be raised, \$100,000, would shortly be in hand. The report of the Nominating Committee for the term from 1964 to 1969 (Chairman, Frank Hogan; members, James Anderson, Charles Crawford, Dr. Henry Fineberg, and I. Ritz Levy) was read. The following names were placed in nomination and we unanimously elected: President, George Jaffin; first vice president, Paul Shaw; second vice president, Edwin Matzke; third vice president, John Erlich; fourth vice president, Frank Biba; treasurer, George Maedel; secretary, Harold Muller; recording secretary, Macdon Brown; alumni representative, Dr. Joseph Fries. George then took the chair and called upon Aaron Berg to read the list of those members of the class who had passed away since the last reunion. Afterward, Otto Whitelock, our poet laureate, read a beautiful memorial poem in memory of the departed members. We rose and stood in silence in their honor. Morris Watkins, co-chairman of the reunion committee, next presented a scroll to the retiring president, James Anderson, "in grateful recognition of his vibrant leadership and loyal and dedicated services" as president from 1959 to 1964. The meeting was then adjourned in honor of the departed members. Everyone proceeded to the lawn, where a buffet luncheon was served and president Jaffin called the group to attention so that Otto Whitelock could read a most fitting Reunion Poem written especially for the 40th. When, after an excellent luncheon, the boys began to depart one by one, every one promised to see the others at our 45th.

ELLIOTT BELL '25
Asks funds



25 Julius P. Witmark
215 East 79th Street
New York, New York 10021

This is a good time for the Class of 1925 to take stock of itself. Our 40th Anniversary is approaching; a member of our class, Larry Wien, has just taken on the great responsibility of College Fund Drive Chairman, to our pride and satisfaction; and the varied demands on us all for support of the College are increasingly urgent and convincing. In short, our 40th Anniversary is a time to assess ourselves and the College, and our relationship to it.

Our financial goal for the 40th is high—\$165,000. We have combined the appeal for the Annual Fund Drive, under the chairmanship of Dan Riesner, with the campaign now under way for the new gymnasium, under the chairmanship of Julie Witmark. We need \$80,000 for the 13th Fund, payable over the next 16 months, and \$85,000 in capital gifts for the dedication of the Class of '25 Lounge in the new gym which will be dedicated to our classmate, Lou Gehrig. So let's get behind the 40th campaign!

As for other fund-raising, Elliott Bell has been named chairman of the Half-Century Fund Committee for the Journalism School. Harry Kurzwil, who raises English setters under his kennel's name of Polperro, has a champion, Ch. Lady Jane, who won at the Combined Setter Clubs of America's specialty show this February. Frank Joseph received an honorary doctor of laws degree at Oberlin College in June, and Joseph Lillard was elected treasurer of the Columbia University Club.

28 Melvin Lyter
Chase Manhattan Bank
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York, New York 10015

Tony Allworth has received two architectural posts: president of the Architectural League of New York, and member of the State Board of Examiners for Architects.

29 Bertton J. Delnhorst
115 Broadway
New York, New York 10006

Twenty-five years of employment with the Radio Corporation of America were recognized for Walter Laurence, who received two service awards.

31 Bernard Ireland
83 Park Terrace West
New York, New York 10034

Alden Dow, Midland, Michigan architect and member of the board of directors of the Dow Chemical Company, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Fine Arts from Albion College in Michigan this June.

30 Henry S. Gleisten
2101 Voorhies Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11235

Our annual spring dinner was held in the Wallach Room, Ferris Booth Hall, on April 21. After a pleasant repast, the group was entertained by Lou Pettit, who showed slides of our thirty-second reunion at Arden House. There followed a discussion which included: a) plans for another "get-together" in the near future; b) tentative plans for our 35th anniversary; and c) the size and nature of our gift to the College at our 35th anniversary.

The Class had a cook-out at the Goulet Boat House on May 16. After the barbecue, the group watched an exciting baseball game between Columbia and Lehigh, and several classmates stayed over for the annual baseball committee smorgasbord held in the Field House. For those who attended, the day was a memorable occasion spent in a Columbia setting.

Our contributions to the 12th Annual Fund totaled \$1700. Thanks to all who participated in this effort. Joseph Smyth has been appointed class chairman for the 13th Annual Fund Drive.

Joseph Hogen and his wife plan to take a motor tour through Italy and France in the early part of July. Andrew Oterby was recently elected vice chairman of the board at the First Boston Corporation, Wall Street's largest corporate underwriting concern. Lehigh University conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters upon Richard Goldman as "creator and recreator of harmonious sound in a world of vast and threatening disharmonies . . ." Jule von Sternberg, Jr. and William Sanford gave sons who will enter the Class of '68.

32 Professor John W. Balquist
120 Havemeyer
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association of New York announced the election of Gavin MacBain as a director this March. Ralph Ledley is still active in Long Island civic affairs and has been elected by the faculty of Queens College as their representative at the Legislative Conference.

36 Alfred J. Barabas
812 Avenue C
Bayonne, New Jersey

John Wheeler was recently elected president of the Alumni Federation at Columbia University. The appointment of Bernard Quinn as vice president—minerals, pigments and metals—has been announced by Charles Pfizer and Company, Inc. Another member of a large corporation—José Bejarano—has been named director of Xerox's Latin American operations, a field which Xerox has just gained from a negotiation with its British affiliate, and for which José has had a good deal of South American experience. Carl Schorske, chairman of the history department at the University of California (Berkeley) is a fellow of Wesleyan's Center for Advanced Studies. The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation has awarded its 1964 Alfred P. Sloan Award in Cancer Research to Dr. Frederick S. Phillips. Dr. Phillips is now a professor of pharmacology in the Sloan-Kettering Division of the Graduate School of

Medical Sciences at Cornell. He has written widely and contributed much to research in the field of experimental cancer chemotherapy. He has also helped various governmental agencies trying to establish programs in his field, and served on the editorial board of research journals.

37 Murray T. Bloom
40 Hemlock Drive
Kings Point, New York

More from our class questionnaire: (but working backwards this time). Fillmore Wood is a judge in Union County Court, New Jersey. John Wolvertson is a real estate developer in Walnut Creek, California. John Wort is a plant engineer for Merck & Co. in Rahway, New Jersey. Daniel Wilbur, III practices obstetrics in Huntington, Long Island. (He has seven children.) Another doctor, Philip Wadel, practices surgery in New York and teaches at P.S. 1 in Oak Park, Michigan. D. Edward Weston, Jr. is director of marketing for the Dura Corporation. John Walter, Jr. lives and works in Cincinnati for Proctor & Gamble as an engineer. He has been president of his suburban board of education and the Cincinnati Columbia University Alumni Club. Eddie Wallace teaches science at Eastchester High School in New York. Another schoolman is Joe Volmer. He's superintendent of schools for Somerville, New Jersey. Not too far away—in Harrison—Earl Underhill is a manager of engineering for Crucible Steel. His hobbies are well organized; he's been president of the local tennis, camera, and bowling clubs. Donald Tuadell is a psychiatrist working at Embreeville State Hospital in Pennsylvania. Boris Todrin, our class poet-novelist, is a senior copyscriber with N. W. Ayer in Philadelphia. Paul Van K. Thomson is professor of English at Providence College, in Rhode Island. Adrian Strachan lives and works in Glen Head, Long Island, where he is vice president of the First National Bank. In Hurley, New Mexico, Royale Stevens is reduction plant superintendent for Kennecott Copper. F. Irby Stephens practices medicine in Asheville, North Carolina. John Smyth is an IBM executive for financial planning in White Plains, New York. Henry Shatuev "conducts research studies in inventory management" for the U.S. government in Brooklyn, but lives in Staten Island where he runs a general insurance agency. More government: Rudolph Skalok is a colonel in the Air Force and lives in Torrance, California. David Sitzer lives in the same state, in Northridge, and works for Atomics Intl. where he supervises the uranium carbide program. He also lectures in engineering at UCLA. Jules Simon is a fund-raiser for the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in New

R. GOLDMAN '30
Harmonies



JOSÉ BEJARANO '36
Copies





WAI CHIN '44
Business



HERBERT HENDIN '45
Society

York and lives in Plainview, New Jersey. We have two neurosurgeons: Bertram Selverstone, professor of neurosurgery at Tufts Medical School, and Irwin Perlmutter, in Coral Gables, Florida. Wally Schaap is vice president of University Films, a company which makes educational filmstrips in New York. Vincent Sarris, Jr. has written a book called *Curtain Up at Sardi's* about his famous New York restaurant. Sidney Saperstein is legislative attorney for HEW in Washington, D.C., and lives in the suburb of Silver Springs, Maryland. Fred Salinger lives and works in Seattle, where he's a professional engineer and naval architect. William Russell is professor of music at Pomona College in Claremont, California. Robert Roy is president of Sunnyside Federal S & L in Irvington, New York and has been town justice of the peace for the past 18 years. Bill Rometto practices negligence law in Union City, New Jersey; Alan Rosenblum practices corporate law in New York; and Miles Rehor practices general law in Bay Shore, Long Island. Between them, it sounds as if all your problems are solved! Frank Reeves is president of Peter Reeves Markets of New York and lives in Manhasset, Long Island.

38

Dick Colligan
c/o Freeport Sulphur Co.
161 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

The big news is our Class Scholarship Drive. We have raised four times what has been raised in our best previous year and the goal is in sight.

Ed Scheider arranged a very successful Annual Beefsteak Dinner at Baker Field House. A few of the regulars missed it because of "a graduation in the family," and we missed them. We now have 36 John Jay Associates in '38 and are looking forward to more next year.

A National Merit Award of the American Institute of Architects was presented to Vincent Kling for the design of Westinghouse Electric Corporation's molecular electronics plant at Elkridge, Maryland.

39

Clifford H. Ramsdell
Alleghany Corporation
350 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

The 25th Reunion drew 33 members of the Class of 1939 and 29 wives to Arden House the weekend of June 12-14. John Alexander and Joe Loeb, co-chairmen of the event, had worked for months preparing for the affair, and the result was a tribute to their diligence, although at the last minute

John unavoidably had to miss the party.

Guests of honor at the banquet were Dean Harry J. Carman and Mrs. Carman, and the Dean brought his ex-history students up to date with an impressive account of what is happening at Morningside and some of his visions of the future at Columbia.

Those who travelled farthest to make the reunion were Roy Glickenhau from Panama City, Pierre Kolisch from Seattle, and Larry Zoller from Mexico City.

The class adopted a constitution (how it has existed without one for 25 years remains unexplained), and elected the following officers: president, Everett K. Deane, succeeding Victor Futter; secretary, Anthony J. Dimino, succeeding Clifford H. Ramsdell; treasurer, Robert L. Pelz, succeeding Joe Loeb; and, perhaps from some excess realization of mortality, the following 12 vice presidents: Samuel Beach; Edward Biele; T. Kirby Davidson; Joseph Gibson; John Gilligan; Hilary Holmes; J. Pierre Kolisch; Joseph Lhowe; Howard Miller; Franklin Robinson; Irwin Weiner; Victor Wouk.

Also elected were the following members of the Executive Committee: John Alexander; Robert Banks; Thibaut DeSaint Phalle; Theodore Dombros; Victor Futter; Roy Glickenhau; David Hertz; Joe Loeb; Sidney Lucknow; Thomas Macioe; James McHaney; Clifford Ramsdell; Gerhard Seidel; James Welles; John Wright; Lawrence Zoller.

Special awards went to Tony Dimino and Ev Deane for outstanding work over the years on College Fund Drives. The coeducational softball game was called at the end of the seventh inning when the score was 3-3 and casualties were at a minimum.

40

John H. Cox
Shaunee East, Inc.
633 Moravia Road
Baltimore 6, Maryland

Lieutenant Colonel Llewellyn Hoffman of Burke, Virginia participated in the third annual Air Force Communications Service Reserve Forces Conference held recently at Orlando Air Force Base in Florida. He was one of more than 250 key personnel of AFCS reserve components and active duty advisers to reserve and Air National Guard communications units to attend the conference.

41

Thomas J. Kupper
2 Merry Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut

We heard lately of two classmates' promotions. John Mullins is now vice president and treasurer of the College Entrance Examination Board, and Thornley Wood is director of personnel development at Allied Chemical Corporation.

William Okerson, manufacturing vice president of the P. Lorillard Company, has also been elected a director of the company. Donald Barr, former assistant dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Applied Science at Columbia, has taken a new post as headmaster of the Dalton School, a private school in New York City which is co-ed at the elementary level and has a high school program for girls. Mr. Barr is well known for the educational work he has done with gifted children.

43

Connie S. Maniatty
Minute Man Hill
Westport, Connecticut

James Kerley has been appointed dean of American College in Paris. A headmaster-ship went to Walter Trustlow, formerly director of admissions at Lake Forest Academy. His new school is the Miami Valley School in Dayton, Ohio. James Cannon was named president of the Adams Air Conditioning Corporation, and David Non was made partner in charge of research at the First Manhattan Corporation. Owen Zurehellen is the U.S. consul-general in Kobe-Osaka, Japan, and has sent his two boys right back to the College.

44

Walter H. Wager
315 Central Park West
New York, New York 10025

Herbert Harris has recently been appointed director of purchasing for Bigelow Sanford, Inc. in New York City. Wai Chin also advanced in the business world. He was elected president of Dulany Industries, Inc., a company which produces vegetables, juices, and sea food.

45

John Khoury
91 Sussex Road
Tenafly, New Jersey

In a dimly-lit clubroom this spring, five of your classmates hunched over a Hungarian goulash luncheon and plotted the next Columbia College Fund campaign. You will be given both the hard sell and the soft sell, but violence was rejected. The boss, Hank Monroe, plumbing-plunger of American-Standard, presided and naturally carried a heater. His lieutenants were Herb Mecke, textile-tycoon of the Deering-Miliken mob, Wally Kretschmer, who is pushing hot carbon paper for the Peerless outfit, Big George Vassilopoulos, who operates a metal heat-treating still in New Jersey, and your reporter, who promptly left for Japan after the meeting.

There was unbelievable interest in a 20th Anniversary Reunion which a previous note in CCT proposed for your approval or rejection. The results: For-1; Against-0; Abstentions-428. Dr. Benjamin Rosenberg cast the tie-breaking vote. Ben took time from his practice and his teaching at the Downstate Medical Center to write. However, because the results are so close, a questionnaire will be sent to you. If you have received it, please complete and return it.

We have two John Jay Associates, Dr. Alfred Tanz of Brooklyn, and John Kiser of the legal firm of Saxe, Bacon & O'Shea. John has taken the task of group chairman for the classes of 1941-1945 in the Leadership Gifts Campaign.

We also have an expert in our midst, Dr. Herbert Hendin. He has just received the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine's award for original research on suicide, particularly its psychosocial aspect. Gang take note!

46

Don Summa
c/o Arthur Young & Co.
165 Broadway
New York, New York 10006

The Class of '46 held a cocktail party at the Columbia Club on May 22. Those attending

included: Harry Coleman, Bernie Sunshine, Shep Conn, Stan Harwich, Bill Wise, Dick Friedenberger, Murray Rothbard, and your correspondent.

The class has also, during the past several months, had regular class luncheon meetings. While the luncheons will be suspended during the summer, it is expected that they will begin again in the fall. All members of '46 (and friends) are welcome.

We are happy to learn that Hank Kremer has just been promoted to the presidency of Kennecott Sales Company, and that Richard Heffner has been appointed professor of communications and public policy at Rutgers.

47

Frank Iaquinata
30 West 60th Street
New York, New York 10023

On June 2, Frank Karselen, III was elected by a three-to-one majority in the Democratic primary as Democratic State Committeeman from the 10th Assembly District in Manhattan. Congratulations! Jack Oliver is doing his usual spade work, this time investigating deep earthquakes (like the one that flattened Anchorage)—a project that hopefully will tell us more about the earth's innards.



RICHARD HEFFNER '46
How to communicate

48

Dave Schraffenberger
26 Quaker Road
Short Hills, New Jersey

One of two Athenaeum of Philadelphia Literary Awards made this April went to Daniel Hoffman for his book of poetry, *The City of Satisfaction*. Another writer, Stanley Loomis, has his own city too. He has written a book called *Paris in The Terror* (see "Alumni Authors") and is working on another one about the murder of a Parisian dutchess in 1847. Soabar Company, which makes marking machines, tickets, tags and labels, has announced that Samuel White is now both its New York district manager and its assistant national sales manager.

49

James Yiannou
226 East 68th Street
New York, New York 10021

Two mathematicians are Don Mittleman and Louis Auslander. Don has just been appointed professor of computing science and director of the computing center at the University of Notre Dame, while Louis is a new professor of mathematics at Belfer Graduate School of Science of Yeshiva University.

Robert Greenig has been appointed vice president for personnel of Mutual of New York. Bill Berger, who has been acting on Broadway recently, is also an editorial writer for the *Album News Bureau* in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

50

Al Schmitt
61 Hill Street
Belleville, New Jersey

Our 15th Anniversary campaign to raise \$15,000 for a locker room in the new gym has now reached \$10,000. A needed stop in the arm was provided by a series of phonothons. In addition to co-chairmen Schmitt and Noonan, Paul McCoy, Bob Lorenz, Jim Ward, Skip Pyne, Walt Smith, Mario Palmieri, Ric Yarwood, and Jack Dimmick managed the phones during these sessions. Also Ray Annino (Buffalo), Al Cannon (Los Angeles) and John Uhler (Washington) have done a fine job in contacting classmates in different parts of the country.

Class veeep Jerry Kaye is heading the College Fund this year with the capable assistance of Skip Pyne as leadership gifts chairman. With the emphasis on personal contact, a handful of gifts has brought our early total to over \$1000.

Dick Hukar, MONY's group insurance troubleshooter out of Memphis for the past several years, has taken over the same operation out of Dallas. Class prey, Mario Palmieri, a public relations expert in the insurance field, has jumped the fence to seek his fortune selling same. He's with Equitable Life. Charlie Gibbons, also with Equitable, keeps trim by working with the Little Leaguers in Staten Island. Walter Bacak, residing in Virginia, has the responsible assignment of protecting heads of state of other nations during their visits to the U.S. Rudy Weingartner is doing department chairman duties at San Francisco State College. Ashbel Green has been appointed managing editor of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. After spending "the busiest year of his life" opening up a U.S. Consulate in Bukavu, Republic of the Congo, William Schaufele, Jr. has been named to head the Congo desk at the State Department. Bukavu is the center of tea, coffee and mining operations as well as base for many American missionaries. There are some 200 Americans in the consular district which includes three provinces and is nearly as large as Ohio. Says Schaufele, "Foreign Service officers lead pretty harried lives the world over, but opening a new post in an isolated Congolese mountain town is in a class by itself. We had shortages of everything but unskilled labor and bananas. It could take weeks just to procure and install a light switch."

51

George C. Keller
117 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

We heard that Scott Bonds has been appointed vice president of the National Bank of Westchester. Fred Schick, assistant professor of philosophy at Rutgers, is now off for a year with an NSF grant to write a treatise on logic.

52

Robert N. Landes
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Most '52ers (the ones we hear from, anyway) are doctors, lawyers, and insurance men. Bard Cosman is attending surgeon at Presbyterian Hospital and an instructor in surgery at Columbia. Martin Finkel has opened up an office in New York, specializing in gastroenterology and internal medicine. Thomas Federowicz is a practicing

surgeon in Binghamton, New York, while Gerald Cozzi practices oral surgery in Rockville Center, Long Island. Jack Goldstein was recently awarded a fellowship in ophthalmology at M.I.T. Gerald Audette continues with his flourishing dental practice in Washington, D.C., and Jack Rosenbluth is assistant professor of anatomy at Albert Einstein Medical College. Howard Schwartz is chief resident at Montefiore Hospital and has an office on the Grand Concourse in the Bronx.

As for lawyers—Stanley Garrett has recently become associated with the New York City law firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz & Mendelsohn; he is in the corporate section of the firm. Gene Wells is the tax attorney for Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati, Ohio, while your correspondent continues his own practice and is House Counsel to U.S. Industries, Inc. Frank Walwer has a key post as Dean of Admissions at Columbia's Law School.

William Wallace was recently elected president of the United Fund in Pelham, New York. He continues as director of agencies for the Home Life Insurance Company. A colleague, Anthony Misha, is agency manager for Home Life in Orlando, Florida. Roy Lutter is assistant vice president of the well-known insurance brokerage firm of Brown, Crosby & Company in New York. Kermit Tracy is "active" in the insurance business in Arkansas—we wonder about the "active" when we find that Kermit also has a state ranking in amateur tennis.

The "variousness" are numerous. Sherman Schaefer is market planner for the Paper Document Systems at IBM. Al Zucca recently returned from Singapore where he was a commercial attaché in the Foreign Service. He expects to take an assignment with the Latin American desk at the State Department in the near future. Fred Sibley is on the editorial staff of *Barron's Financial Weekly* in Chicago. Dan Chafetz is in the underwriting department at Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co. in New York. Larry Grossman is director of national advertising for the National Broadcasting Company. Wesley Bonn is sales manager for RCA in the Atlanta, Georgia area. Two men in small machine businesses are Neil Henry, part owner and officer of a corporation in East Orange, New Jersey which is selling plastic machinery, and Richard Eddi, president of the Homestead Machine & Tool Company, a corporation manufacturing and selling precision machinery. Elliott Zuckerman is a tutor at St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland. Eric Jacits campaigned for Republican nomination in New York's 20th district state senatorial contest, but lost. D. M. Bainton has become manager of Continental Can's Hurlock, Maryland can plant.

A class dinner and annual meeting were held on May 21 at Luchow's Restaurant in New York; it was attended by 14 '52ers.

SAMUEL WHITE '48
Marked man



AL ZUCCA '52
Up from Singapore



Early Fifties Party at Homecoming

53

Fred G. Ronai
J. Walter Thompson Company
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Our copious newsletter brought you up to date on the whereabouts of a good many classmates, but, as usual, we're glad to hear from more.

Eric Wensberg has left one editing job at *Esquire* to be the assistant editor of *The New York Times Book Review*. Disclosure of outside business activities by federal judges won the 20th annual Raymond Clapper Award for Jerry Landauer of *The Wall Street Journal*. A foundation award has gone to another writer, Ivan Gold. The National Institute of Arts and Letters announced he would receive the Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Foundation Awards, each \$2,000, for the "considerable literary achievement of his book, *Nickel Miseries*. Richard Brooks informs us that he has been appointed director of *La Maison Française*, a prominent center for Franco-American cultural relations in the United States which is affiliated with N.Y.U. George Lourey has been appointed senior associate to Brandon Applied Systems, Inc.; he will specialize in feasibility analysis, editorial services, and educational services. Kenneth Skoug, Jr. received his Ph.D. in government from George Washington University in Washington, D.C. and a promotion within the Foreign Service at almost the same time. His present duty is with the Office of United Nations Political Affairs in the Department of State. Charles Thomsen writes us that he is working on several projects connected with New York's West Side Urban Renewal Program. He is also editor of *Oculus*, a publication of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and has testified on behalf of the chapter against the proposed Battery Site for the New York Stock Exchange on the grounds that it would endanger the historical Frances Tavern Block which once verged on New York's waterfront and contains some rare examples of 18th-century architecture, including the house where General Washington made his farewell address to his officers after the Revolution.

54

Bernd Brecher
John Price Jones Co., Inc.
30 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

More than 50 members of the class made reservations to attend the Tenth Anniversary Dinner-Dance at the Holiday Inn on June 6. Ninety-eight persons, including wives and dates, attended. The consensus was that it was the most successful affair that the Class of Destiny has ever had, and most of those who were there expressed the wish that this might almost be an annual affair. From listening to comments, it seemed that no one had gotten any older over the last 10 years, only a little fatter and baldier. The thanks of everyone are due to Alan Fendrick and his wife for making sure that everything,

from the dinner to the music and the decor, was in the best of taste. Those classmates who attended were: Doug Anderson; Kamel Bahary; Ben Begun; Joel Belson; Bill Berry; Alan Botthly; Phil Bonanno; Bernd Brecher; Mike Brinitzer; Bret Chaipper; John Deek; Joel Denby; George Fadok; Howard Falberg; Bob Falise; Alan Fendrick; Herb Frommer; Jerry Gordon; Josh Greenberg; Al Hellerstein; Ted Hoffberg; Art James; Dick Kameros; Ed Lehman; Les Levine; Henry Littlefield; Joel Marcus; George Martin; Len Moche; Larry Pine; Joe Pomerantz; Harry Polite; Ed Raab; Howard Rofuarg; Fred Rohoff; Harvey Rubin; Wally Rubinstein; Al Salko; Syl Schaffer; Herb Schwartz; Jay Seeman; Larry Selres; Pete Skomorowsky; Jim Theoharides; Arnie Tolkin; Saul Turtlelaub; Bob Viarengo; Frank Wald; Paul Wilson.

In the last issue of CCT the names and titles of class officers were fouled up. They should be as follows: Harry Politi (former class fund chairman), President; Howard Falberg (also a former class fund chairman), Leonard Moche (former class treasurer), Robert Falise, Alan Fendrick, and Douglas Anderson, vice presidents; Thomas O'Reilly (former class vice president), secretary; Lawrence Kobrin (former class secretary), treasurer; and Bernd Brecher (former class secretary and vice president), historian, duties to include editing the class newsletter.

Sometime over the summer a questionnaire and request for information for the '54 newsletter will be mailed to all classmates. Please look for it and mail it back. We hope to publish a newsletter in the early fall. Also please note that certain information, because of the amount of space it would take, is not acceptable for publication in CCT. This includes wedding, engagement, and birth announcements, new addresses, and similar personal classified information. We will, however, use this in our own class newsletter, and hope that any of you who have any such news will send it to the address above.

Now for personals. Howard Falberg has been elected to two new posts: president of the Westbury, New York Democratic Club; and secretary of the Columbia University Club. On the board of governors at the Columbia University Club is Peter Ross. Norval Neil Luxon, Jr., head of the department of journalism at the University of North Carolina, received a gold medal for journalism from President Johnson. Richard Conington is vice president and senior loan officer of a new national bank opening in Boston this fall. Dr. James Schwartz has received his Ph.D. from the Rockefeller Institute; he is currently an associate professor of microbiology at NYU's School of Medicine.

55

Donn Coffee
13 Evelyn Road
Port Washington, L.I., N.Y.

Dr. Richard Bloomenstein is returning from Cannon Air Force Base in New Mexico to a residency at Kings County Hospital. Marty Dubner is also returning to the New York area after a tour of duty at Westover Air Force Base in Massachusetts. He will be practicing obstetrics and gynecology. Marty and his associate currently deliver "about 100 babies a month" plus taking care of all the "expecting" at the base. Another doctor-classmate has made national news, and we

hope will continue to do so. Dr. Barry Pariser, besides working as chief resident otorhinolaryngologist at Bronx Veterans Administrative Hospital, became sixth-ranking saberman in the U.S. amateur fencing ranks at a tournament in Los Angeles several months ago. Now he is practicing seriously in hopes of making the U.S. Olympic fencing team. George Christie was seen striding down Fifth Avenue on June 18 during a brief stop in town, having finished teaching duties at the University of Minnesota Law School for the year. He is now off to Europe for the summer. A colleague, Gerald Pomper, is now an associate professor of political science at Rutgers. Tom Chrystie, the busy traveling man for Merrill, Lynch, etc., has been occupied with the recent Communications Satellite stock offering. Ferdie Setaro is occupied as membership administrator with the American Management Association, and bringing in many new members, we hear. His talents in the communications area are now also being devoted to the College Fund as he assumes the title of vice chairman for Leadership Gifts. This will be a personal appeal program, both to commemorate our approaching 10th reunion, and to offer those classmates who have told us they want to support the academic side of the College's program an opportunity to do so. Ferdie will be telling you more of this later.



JAMES SCHWARTZ '54
Microbe hunter

57

Donald E. Clarick
51 Bayard Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Within the next several weeks, a class newsletter will be mailed containing postal cards requesting news about yourself and your activities. It is our hope to maintain an updated booklet on all class members for future distribution. In the meantime, kindly forward additional class notes to your correspondent at the above address.

We have news that Ron Kushner is presently employed in the Applied Programming department of IBM in New York City. Malcolm Frager, Class of '57 Outstanding Achievement Award winner, will be appearing for a concert at Tanglewood in Massachusetts this summer, while Burt Kaplan will appear as solo violinist at a concert in New York during the next several months. Bob Lehner was recently appointed an assistant district attorney in New York City and Bob Klipstein is presently clerking for a New York Supreme Court judge, while David Kassoy has hung out his own shingle in San Francisco. Ira Silberman is still editing the *Morningsider* (subscriptions are cheap). Bill Jordan is presently with the biology department of the University of Wisconsin. Ed Koren is still cartooning—occasionally his cryptic signature appears in *The New Yorker* and will be teaching at Brown in the fall. Richard Bricker is doing free-lance editorial work; he is also on the staff of the *Saturday Review*. Norm Decker and Arthur Myerson

are both resident physicians at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. Lee Brannick is a mining engineer affiliated with Anaconda. Chet Forte is doing well over at the American Broadcasting Company. He has produced several of the ABC "Sports Spectacular" shows. Erich Gruen has accepted a position with the Harvard faculty. Kenneth Shepherd has been appointed an assistant trust officer of Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit. He is also working toward his LL.M. degree. Let us hear from you and about you.

58

John F. Mahoney, II
401 East 90th Street
New York, New York 10028

David Brown is the minister of the Danville Congregational Church in Danville, Vermont. Paul Montgomery is a religious news reporter on the staff of the *New York Times*. Paul Gomperz is a credit analyst for the Union Bank in Los Angeles. Servicemen are first lieutenant James Hastings, who graduated from the U.S. Air Force's Squadron Officer School at Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma and will go on to Dow Air Force Base in Maine, and lieutenant Peter Hutchins, assistant professor of naval science at the University of Notre Dame, who was recently assigned to the staff of the Commander, Amphibious Squadron Seven, in the Amphibious Force of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

59

Jack Kahn
555 McLean Avenue
Yonkers, New York

Norman Bernstein, a former member of the Columbia Law Review, graduated cum laude from Law School and will be clerking next year for Judge Edelstein at the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. A colleague, Bob Stone, has been promoted from his position in the legal department in IBM's Poughkeepsie, New York location to the position of attorney in the office of IBM's Supplies Division Headquarters at Dayton, New Jersey. He is inviting classmates to a victory party after the Princeton-Columbia game this fall.

David Blicker, just graduated from Berkeley Law School, has been appointed an intern in the California Legislative Assembly. Bob Dorosin, a graduate of Michigan Law School, is meeting his military obligation by serving as staff counsel, Judge Advocate General's Corps, Fort Riley, Kansas. Joel Blumen has just completed a year as a head of the Columbia University School of Law's Legal Aid Society Chapter. Aside from expanding its already manifold activities, Joel was fortunate enough to have participated in the appeal of what is now a landmark case in the field of post-conviction remedies, *Fay v. Noia*. Two other '61ers at Columbia Law were honored. Michael King, holder of the Barney Jaffin Prize for studies in the law and sociology, was graduated *summa cum laude*. Matt Cohen, on the other hand, was awarded a scholarship prize by the American Scandinavian Foundation for study and research in the law of Torts at the University of Copenhagen in Denmark. There were a few defectors from Columbia Law, Edward Kaplan has graduated from Vanderbilt Law School, where he was assistant editor of the Law Review, and will go a-clerking for Justice Andrew Holmes of the Tennessee Supreme Court. Martin Kaplan graduated from Harvard cum laude and will go to work this fall for the firm of Hale and Dorr.

Several classmates have gone in for teaching careers. Mel Urofsky, upon receiving his Ph.D. in history from Columbia, accepted an instructorship at Ohio State in history. Michael Clemens is an instructor of political science at Brooklyn College. Also in political science, Steve Grossbard is a teaching fellow at the University of Michigan. Hayden Ward is teaching industrial engineering at Suffolk County Community College.

Other class scholars are continuing their academic careers. Dave Syrett is completing his doctorate in history at the University of London. Also abroad, Laszlo Bardosy will pursue the mystiques of medieval culture at Magdalen College at Oxford on a Special Kellett Fellowship. At Yale, Al Mulfar is studying modern drama and Togwell Jackson is founting on microbiology.

Arthur Schuimmer delivered the valedictorian address at Brooklyn Law School. After the bar examination, Art will be working in the Civil Division, Department of Justice, Washington. Reverend Gregory Howe, B.S.T., has been appointed assistant minister to the Episcopal Church in Dover, Delaware.

In the business world, Joseph Sheveck is an industrial engineer with Colgate Palmolive. Across the street, John Drake has been promoted to media supervisor in the advertising department of Procter and Gamble. David Dyal is a sales representative for Denver Chemical Manufacturing Company. Donald Miller works in Kingston, New York as a systems program manager for IBM. Howard Neuman has entered the construction business and is putting up one-family homes in Farmingville, Long Island. Vincent Godino is doing shock and vibration research as an electrician engineer for General Dynamics. Robert McGarry serves as a claims adjuster for Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. Imre Horvath has been promoted to associate science editor for Collier's Junior Encyclopedia.

60

René Plessner
144 West 86th Street
New York, New York 10024

I hope you all saw the newsletter with notes on *Ashore* through *Solender*. We hear also that Herb London is up for a Ph.D. at N.Y.U. while teaching as a fellow in the social studies department there. Steve Teitelbaum graduated from the Washington University medical school in St. Louis, and will intern at the Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, in pathology. D'Arcy Royle is working on a B.A. at N.Y.U. and gets practical experience selling computers for I.B.M. Norman Hides-Heim will switch from Cambridge, Massachusetts to Cambridge, England on a Special Kellett Fellowship to do research in architecture. And that's '60 for you!

61

Robert E. Juceam
1950 East 22nd Street
Brooklyn, New York 11229

Charles "Chuck" Johnson has graciously taken up the hosting chores as Class Society Chairman. Under his leadership, in conjunction with Burt Ehrlich and Jim Ammeen, a gala cocktail party has been planned for our September 26th reunion.

Congratulations to Mickey Greenblatt, who just completed a course of study at the NATO School of Aeronautical Engineering

in Belgium. Aside from publishing his research and translating French texts on electronics into English, Mickey received special honors from the Belgian government for his academic achievement. Presently at Princeton completing his Ph.D. in Aeronautical Engineering, Mickey asks any in the area to contact him to start a Columbia College Club. One such classmate is Nevins Baxter, research associate and financial consultant to the Econometric Research Program at Princeton. Two other Princetonians, Louis Gold and Leonard Aberbach, received M.A.'s in chemical engineering. Other classmates have managed to form informal alumni groups—one such being the 1960-1961 board of directors of WKCR. Art Wisot, Steve Simring, Al Teger and George Pathitis hold monthly business and dinner meetings. The business primarily is trying to get Jim Bryner, former WKCR prexy, to fly in from Chicago to join them.

Peter Mark, whose prior musical endeavors have been greeted by critics with justified kudos, is once again going on tour. Having toured Russia and Eastern Europe with the Robert Shaw Choral, Peter now is with them on a U.S. State Department-sponsored trip throughout Latin America. When the tour is over, Peter is off to the *Bayreuth Festspiel* to participate in an opera workshop, after which he will continue his studies with Mr. Walter Trampler in Europe.

62

Our class is distinguished for having two Special Kellett Fellows. Both are at Cambridge already, working toward Ph.D.'s: Peter Winn in history at St. John's College; and Christopher Woodman in English literature at King's College.

Daniel Roe has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force after graduating from OTS at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas. He goes next to the James Connally Air Force Base in Texas for navigator training.

63

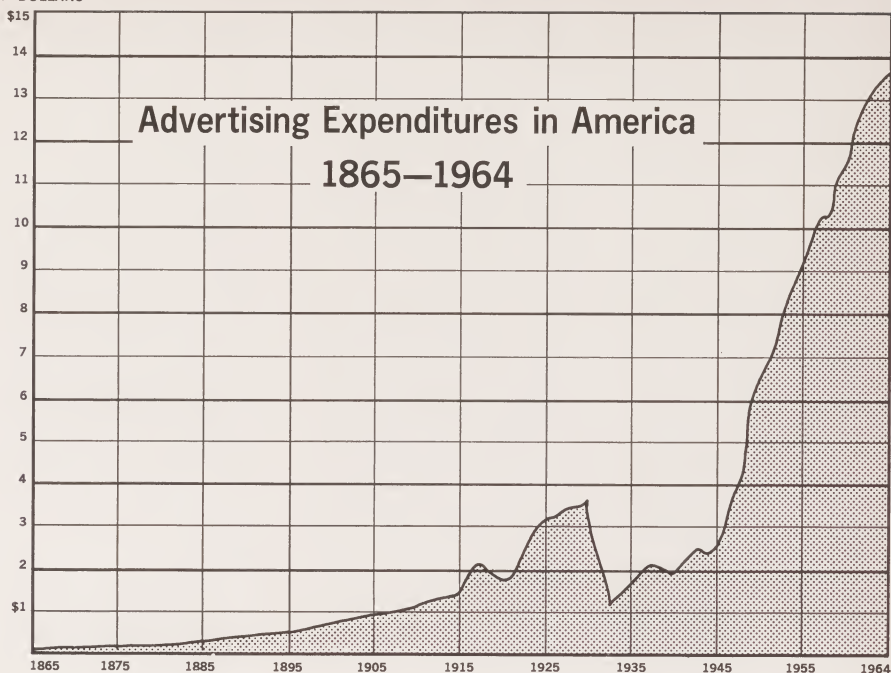
David H. Pittinsky
382 Central Park West
New York, New York 10025

The newsletter gave quite a full account of class news—I hope everyone in '63 saw it—but here are a couple of additions. John McConnell graduated from OTS at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas with a commission as second lieutenant. Michael Clare spent the year in the Graphics Department at Yale.

DAVID BROWN '58 KENNETH SHEPHERD '57
Minister Banker



BILLIONS
OF DOLLARS



WHEN THE STAFF of the *Harvard Business Review* polled a cross section of its readers and some leading businessmen in early 1962 about their views on advertising, they discovered, among other things, that "businessmen exhibit a singular lack of knowledge about the total amount spent on advertising." Only 20 per cent of those responding knew within \$2 billion how much businessmen spent on advertising in the previous year, 1961. (The sum was \$11.9 billion.) Two out of ten respondents actually estimated the total expenditures at less than \$2 billion, and more than one in ten candidly admitted that they did not know how big the advertising bill was.

The magazine also selected a panel of "distinguished commentators" to give their views on advertising. All of them, said the magazine, "took issue with social criticisms of advertising,

particularly with the argument that advertising can manipulate consumers." Yet all of them also agreed that the function of advertising is to "sell consumers," as one put it. And panelist Marion Harper, Jr., chairman of the board of Interpublic, Inc., a new combine that constitutes one of the world's largest advertising agencies, said, "There seems to be considerable evidence that advertising provides a kind of pump priming of motivation in society, helping us move toward constantly higher living standards."

The readers of the "Magazine of Thoughtful Businessmen," as the *Harvard Business Review* calls itself, and many top management officials are not the only ones who are somewhat ignorant about the extent of modern advertising, nor are the advertising leaders the only ones who hold contradictory views about its influence. The overwhelming majority of Americans are in

the dark about the scope, aims, and total effect of advertising although they confront persuasive messages at a rate that one General Foods expert estimated to be over 1500 a day.

Advertising has become the nation's new major institution—one that now compares with the government, industry, school, and church in its power to shape American behavior and values—and even our most watchful citizens have scarcely recognized it. Teachers and preachers tend to sneer at it or joke about it; artists and writers largely neglect it. Even scholars, who have published hundreds of volumes each decade about other institutions in American society, have only three times in the past century attempted a serious social analysis: Ralph Hower's *The History of an Advertising Agency*; N. W. Ayer at Work (1939), Neil Borden's *The Economic Effects of Advertising* (1942), and Otis Pease's *The Respon-*

*A new major institution has appeared on the scene and
is attempting to change America's traditional values*

About ADVERTISING

sibilities of American Advertising (1958). And both the Hower and Borden books are highly sympathetic treatments. As Stanford historian David Potter has written in *People of Plenty*, in a chapter that is probably the best brief social analysis of advertising available:

One might read fairly widely in the literature which treats of public opinion, popular culture, and mass media in the United States without ever learning that advertising now compares with such long-standing institutions as the school and the church in the magnitude of its social influence. It dominates the media, it has vast power in the shaping of popular standards, and is really one of the very limited group of institutions which exercise social control. Yet analysts of society have largely ignored it.

Advertising is now an enormous enterprise. Expenditures in the past half century have grown from \$1.3 billion in 1913 to \$13 billion in 1963, an increase in real dollars of more than 600

per cent. The 1963 sum was roughly equivalent to one-seventh of America's 1963 national budget.

Nearly \$275 per family was spent on advertising in 1963, about the same amount as the nation set aside per household for primary and secondary education. The \$1.1 billion that advertisers spent per month was greater than the total expenditures of 40 top American colleges and universities for the year. In 1962-63 the total budget of Columbia University was \$85 million; Procter and Gamble during the same period spent \$139 million on advertising, and General Motors more than \$160 million.

Advertising in recent years has paid approximately two-thirds of the costs of America's newspapers and nearly three-fifths the costs of our magazines. (The Sunday edition of the New York Times, without advertising, would probably cost about \$1.50 a copy.)

Radio and television stations are nearly entirely supported by advertisers. This situation has naturally had an important effect upon our mass media. It has caused many newspapers and some magazines to trim the thoroughness of reporting about American business and especially about the institution of advertising itself—one newspaper that recently won a Pulitzer Prize has an unwritten rule forbidding anything derogatory about advertising in its pages—but it has furnished Americans with a remarkably cheap press. The almost total dependence of radio and television upon advertising revenue has resulted in an overabundance of programs with broad appeal and without controversy—one advertising research company (Politz) has said “the delivery of the audience for the advertiser is the fundamental function of any medium,” and several advertising leaders have agreed publicly—but it has



STORE FRONT
A conflict of values

High Regard

allowed American broadcasting to be the most politically independent in the world.

WHY IS IT that advertising has become such a powerful new force in American life? The chief reason is that modern industrial society, using mass production methods, has for the first time in civilization made it possible for several industrially advanced nations to turn out commodities far beyond the needs of their peoples. Wheat, steel, beer, coal, cotton, soap, automobiles, and many other items are stacked up, causing the major economic concerns in these few countries to shift from production to consumption and distribution. A new institution is necessary to deal with this major problem. Advertising is that institution.

Advertising is, of course, not peculiar to the twentieth century. It has always existed in some form. But it has never played more than a peripheral role in any previous society. Now it has become a truly major force, perhaps the most influential educational force today, one charged with the responsibility of changing the living and buying

habits of whole nations. As Ralph Hower has written:

Before 1900 and even later, [there] was a general absence of strong primary selling appeals. It was usually assumed that the consumer would at once appreciate the value of a product the moment it was described or illustrated, and little attempt was made to stimulate a desire or induce a reader to act. . . . Men took demand for granted. . . .

Advertising's function as a signpost has largely been superseded in importance by its function as an active force influencing people. [The] agency has to create a demand for the product of its client by turning out ideas which will make people want it. . . .

The consumer is too often ignorant, misguided, lazy. Left to his own devices, he will not absorb the output of our modern industrial machine. Advertising is one of the forces which increases his "propensity to consume."

Arno Johnson, vice president and senior economist of J. Walter Thompson Co., defined the basic task of advertising more bluntly in the May 4, 1964 edition of *Advertising Age*:

Increased consumption right now is of key importance to the whole U. S. economy. . . . Consider this: within ten years our American public will be demanding 20 million more non-agricul-

tural jobs. . . . Shall we accept a heavy unemployment of 10 to 20 million with its surely disastrous consequences? Shall we attempt to create 2 million jobs a year through forced "make work" programs by government or business, resulting in heavier taxation and profit squeeze?

Or, shall we encourage the voluntary upgrading of living standards of American consumers enough to utilize efficiently our increased productivity and labor force? . . . But this increased consumption will not come automatically—it must be sold!

The new place and role of advertising is by no means limited to capitalist societies. All nations that have adopted mass production techniques are increasingly required to deal with the problem of surpluses. Thus, the Soviet Union's Anastas Mikoyan recently said:

The task of Soviet advertising is to give people exact information about the goods that are on sale, to help create new demands, to cultivate new tastes and requirements, to promote the sale of new kinds of goods, and to explain their uses to consumers.

To create new demands, new tastes, new habits, new values, new goals: such is the role of advertising. Its function is nothing less than the transformation of our culture from one oriented to production to one concerned with consumption.

THIS IS NOT AN EASY JOB, for American society is ridden with the values of a producer culture and a scarcity economy. Our churches have long emphasized the importance of humility, simplicity, non-material hopes and rewards, and helping others. Our schools and colleges have stressed the urgency of sustained study, the training of the mind, and the mastery of skills in order to turn out a more productive citizenry. And our business organizations and leaders have repeatedly urged upon us the values and substantial rewards of hard work, frugality and careful investment, and long-range vision. As the National Association of Manufacturers' report said in 1920, "What this country now needs is one of our war drives—a national campaign for industriousness, thrift, and common sense." Five years later A. C. Bedford, a leader in the oil industry, contended that, "The high office of civilization is to train men to productive effort." Similar statements are still made today.

To all of this, as well as the considerable teaching that various government agencies and officials do, advertising must oppose itself. And it has done so with considerable vigor, purpose, and increasing skill, courageously taking on all other institutions and their educational aims. As early as 1933, Roy Dickinson, an editor of *Printer's Ink*, a leading advertising journal, asserted that advertising men must launch an attack on the "tradition of thrift" so common in American society. In 1956 Dr. Ernest Dichter, head of the Institute for Motivational Research, put it more forcefully:

We are now confronted with the problem of permitting the average American to feel moral even when he is spending, even when he is not saving, even when he is taking two vacations a year and buying a second or third car. One of the basic problems of this prosperity, then, is to give people the sanction and justification to enjoy it and to demonstrate the hedonistic approach to his life is a moral, not an immoral one. This permission given to the consumer to enjoy his life freely, the demonstration that he is right in surrounding himself with products that enrich his life and give him pleasure must be one of the central themes of every advertising display and sales promotion plan.

Advertisers have increasingly looked upon themselves as liberators of middle-class America from the tyranny of Puritanism, hard work, and material asceticism. They have urged consumers to go now and pay later, give themselves a treat right away, be more glamorous, and relax and enjoy themselves—with their clients' products. They have set Americans at war with themselves, a war that is challenging the values that many Americans have lived by for three centuries. Former Columbia professor Joseph Wood Krutch has written that the transvaluation of moral values needed to adjust to an economy of abundance is as fundamental as any posed to civilized men since Christianity introduced the notion that humility, not pride, is the source of virtue.

It should be noted that advertising's war to alter America's value system is financed almost entirely by business-

Hugh Rogers



A CORNER NEWSSTAND
Two-thirds of our newspapers
and three-fifths of our magazines

men, who usually argue for the values of hard work, thrift, and long-range investment. American business, which needs both devoted workers and a multitude of consumers, is more and more being caught in a most fundamental contradiction of values, an embarrassing tension of aims. The U. S. government, which a few years ago was engaged in a search for "national goals," is being squeezed in a similar bind. It tries to encourage its citizens to be a tougher, more intelligent and productive people, but also attempts to maintain a high standard of living, a low level of unemployment, and a healthy rate of economic growth, which it realizes is helped by advertising. When, during the Eisenhower years, the United States was confronted with a recession, it sanctioned a "buy anything, but buy now" campaign to get the economy moving again. Encouraging buying sprees, especially when cash is short, is hardly a way to foster a more rational and responsible populace.

Imagine a Red China where all the party leaders, schools, communes, and factories are urging the Chinese people to work harder, to catch up with Japan, to save and plan and study for long hours for a better Communist future, but where most of the newspapers, magazines, radio programs, television shows, billboards, and posters urge them to have fun, to smoke, drink, and travel more, and to dress and perfume themselves better, and you have some slight idea of the nature and scope of the war of values going on in America

and other leading industrial nations. Incidentally, the conflict is going on inside advertising itself, as David Ogilvy's *Confessions of an Advertising Man* reveals. Ogilvy is an unabashed defender of advertising's role in leading people to desire "less Spartan lives," but he is also a stern moralist about hard work, long hours, and relentless study. "Managers promote the men who produce the most," he says with 19th-century capitalist certainty, while he constructs campaigns to urge more people to spend, loaf, and enjoy themselves more.

HOW SUCCESSFUL has advertising, sponsored by the marketing half of the business community, been in its crusade to educate Americans to a new life of freedom, pleasure, and guiltless materialism? This is extremely difficult to say. The most expert advertisers have usually been reluctant to attribute rises or declines in sales directly to their campaigns, and they are probably correct in their reticence. There are other forces at work in modern society. Still, may we draw no inferences when, for instance, Ogilvy tells us that during the six years he was active in changing the image of Puerto Rico from one of a "backward country" to one of an island with a proud Spanish heritage in the midst of an economic boom, the tourist expenditures in Puerto Rico went up from \$19 million to \$53 million a year? What are we to say when a sociologist like David Riesman documents a

change in national character from Puritanical self-direction to amiable flexibility? What about continuing high sales of cigarettes in the face of medical reports about the effects of smoking? Or the fact that the average age of American automobiles is less than six years old? Or the reports about young people's—even college graduates'—growing desire for more fun, travel, and material things? And, how can we measure secondary effects? Even a *Printers' Ink* editorial in 1919 suggested, "If we encourage Gusseppe [sic], the track laborer, to wear silken pajamas, we must not complain when he strikes for more pay."

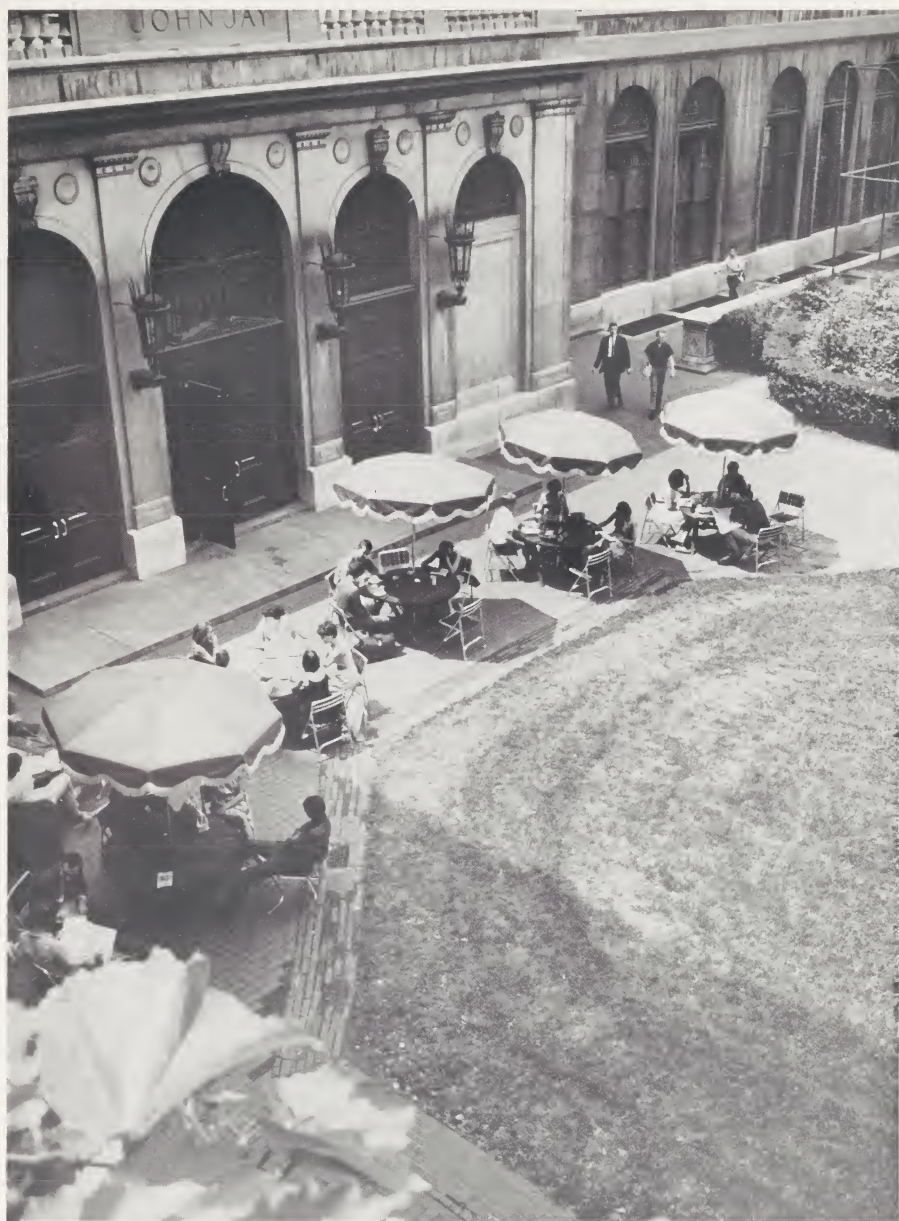
At present one can only "sense" that advertising is being moderately successful in its educational struggle against the older institutions and the older values. There does seem to be enough evidence to hazard the statement that it is by no means waging a losing battle. We would, of course, know more about the success of advertising if a greater number of people took the institution seriously and recognized it as a major new force in American life, which, like the school and the church, seeks to shape the attitudes, values, and behavior of people in order to sell its wares more readily and solve a national problem.

It is imperative that this be done, for the education of Americans should be a concern of all of us, and the consequences of increased hedonism are as great for the social order as for economic growth.

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